

Stainless Steel Side Block

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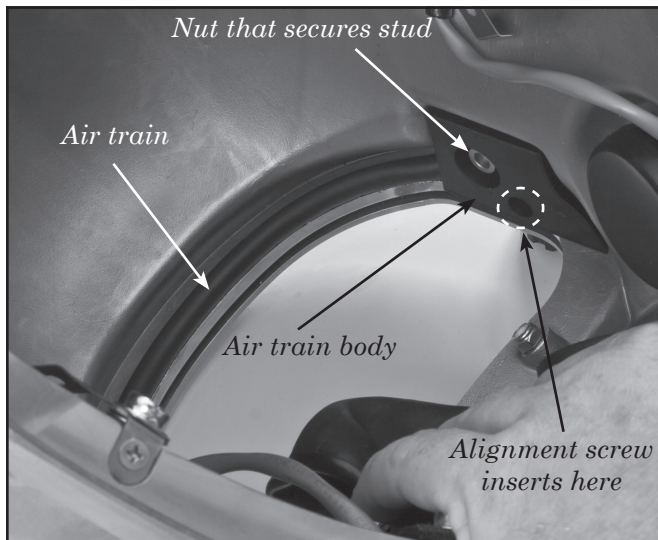
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1.1 Separating the Side Block Assembly from the Helmet Shell

Tools required:

- Putty Knife,
- $\frac{7}{16}$ inch Socket with Driver
- $\frac{5}{32}$ Hex Key (Ball End Hex Key Screwdriver is Helpful)

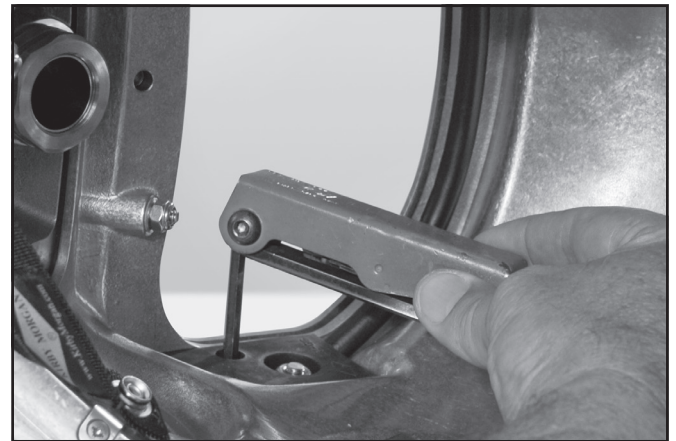
1) Removal of the side block assembly requires removing the air train.



The nut seen here secures both the air train and the side block.

2) Remove the nut and washer that help to secure the air train using the $\frac{7}{16}$ inch socket.

3) Next, the alignment screw that also helps to secure the side block is removed from the recess in the air train body.

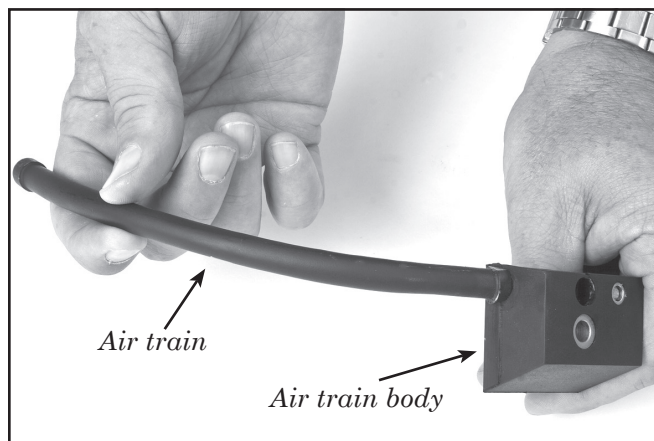


Remove the alignment stud from within the air train body.

NOTE: The alignment screw is located in a recess below the stud.

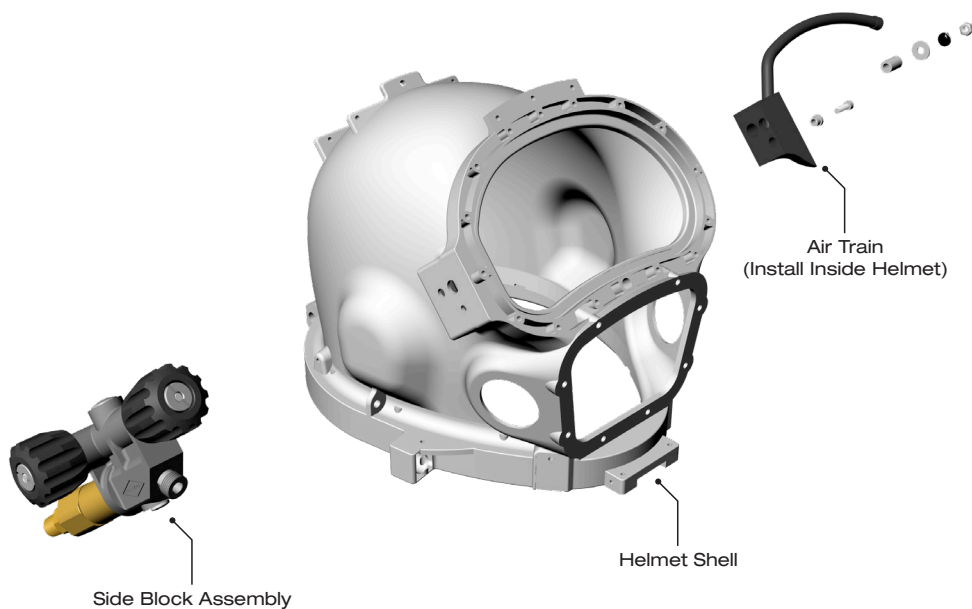


Remove the air train along with the air train body.



The air train and the air train body are shown above. The air train snaps into the body and is held in place by a small barb on the tube that fits into a matching groove in the rubber air train body. The outer curve of the air train tube must be positioned to sit in the area behind the port retainer with the holes in the tube positioned so that flowing gas from the tube will defog the port.

4) The side block assembly is now unfastened, but held in place by the rubber sealing compound (silicone sealant) that acts as a glue. It may be necessary to rock just slightly, or pry the side block from the helmet shell. A thin putty knife can be pushed between the side block and the helmet shell to help free it.



The fasteners that secure the side block also hold the air train in place.



A thin putty knife can be pushed between the side block and the helmet shell to help remove the side block.

Do not use a screwdriver or chisel to remove the side block as scratches or gouges to the shell could result. Be sure to peel or scrape the old silicone sealant away from both sealing surfaces before reassembling. Acetone helps remove this, but must be used sparingly.

5) If you plan to rebuild the side block assembly, it should be done at this time, while the side block is off the helmet. Overhaul the defogger valve, easily removed at this time and emergency valve in accordance with “1.3 Defogger Valve” on page SSB-5. Overhaul the one-way valve in accordance with “1.1 One Way Valve” on page OWV-1.

6) Be sure to remove all traces of old silicone sealant from the side block and helmet shell.

1.2 Side Block Assembly Replacement

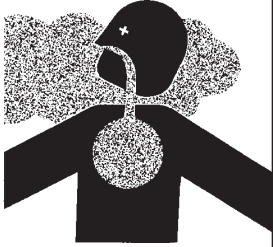
If a new side block is being installed, or if the side block has been removed and rebuilt, make sure

it aligns correctly in the holes of the helmet shell before applying RTV silicone sealant.

1) Silicone sealant must be applied to the side block prior to installation on the helmet shell. Use only Dow Corning® RTV 732 Multi Purpose sealant or equivalent.



A small amount of silicone sealant must be evenly applied to the side block prior to installation on the helmet shell. Use only Dow Corning® RTV 732 Multi Purpose sealant or equivalent.

⚠ WARNING

Use silicone sealant in a well ventilated area. Do not breathe the fumes from uncured silicone sealant. These fumes are dangerous and can cause unconsciousness. They can also cause long term damage to body tissue. Read and follow all precautions listed on the silicone sealant tube and Material Safety Data Sheet.

Care must be taken to avoid sealant entering the air opening in the side block. Be sure to remove all excess silicone sealant before it sets up. Acetone can be used to dissolve uncured sealant.

⚠ WARNING

If silicone sealant is blocking the air flow into the mask it must be cleaned out. If it is not cleaned out, the diver may not be able to properly defog the mask or clear a flooded mask quickly. In addition, if the demand regulator is not delivering air properly, the diver cannot use the free flow system as a source of breathing air. This could lead to suffocation.

2) Before installing the air train into the helmet, make sure the screw spacer is properly and fully inserted. It is sometimes easier to install the large sleeve over the stud after the air train body is installed.

3) Install the air train body into its proper position inside the helmet shell. The stud on the side block penetrates the larger hole in the air train body.



Install the air train and air train body inside the helmet.

4) Thread the screw through the spacer and through the air train body and helmet shell and lightly tighten into the side block body.

5) Install the large sleeve onto the stud. Slide the flat washer and the lock washer onto the stud. Run the stud nut down the stud and tighten, see "Torque Specs" on page APNDX-19 for correct torque. **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN.**



Install the side block on the helmet shell.

6) Tighten the screw to the correct torque, see “Torque Specs” on page APNDX-19 for correct torque.

7) Clean off all excess silicone sealant.

8) Test the side block prior to diving to ensure that no silicone sealant is blocking the air flow to the mask. If it is, it must be cleaned out prior to diving.

⚠ WARNING

Do not dive the helmet until the sealant has had time to cure. Check the directions on the tube of sealant for curing time. If the helmet goes into the water before the sealant has cured it could leak through the side block mounting stud hole, screw hole, or air flow hole. This could lead to drowning.

1.3 Defogger Valve

SPECIAL NOTE: To avoid confusion, be aware that the defogger valve is also commonly referred to as the **steady-flow valve**, or **free-flow valve**, e.g. P/N 520-524 knob for the defogger is called the “steady-flow” knob on the exploded views.

1.3.1 Disassembly of the Defogger Valve

Tools required:

- Soft Jaw Vise
- ¼ inch Slotted Flat Blade Screwdriver
- Torque Wrench with $\frac{13}{16}$ inch Open End Attachment

The defogger valve (also referred to as free-flow or steady-flow) components are disassembled as follows:

1) Back out the control knob all the way (valve in the fully open position).

2) Remove the lock nut and the spring, control knob, and washer. Sometimes the washer will stick to the inside of the knob.

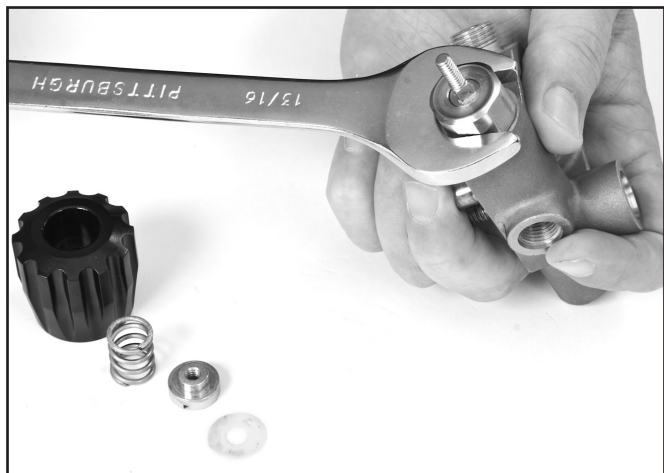


Remove the nut from the defogger valve knob.



Do not lose the washer that sits between the defogger valve knob and the bonnet.

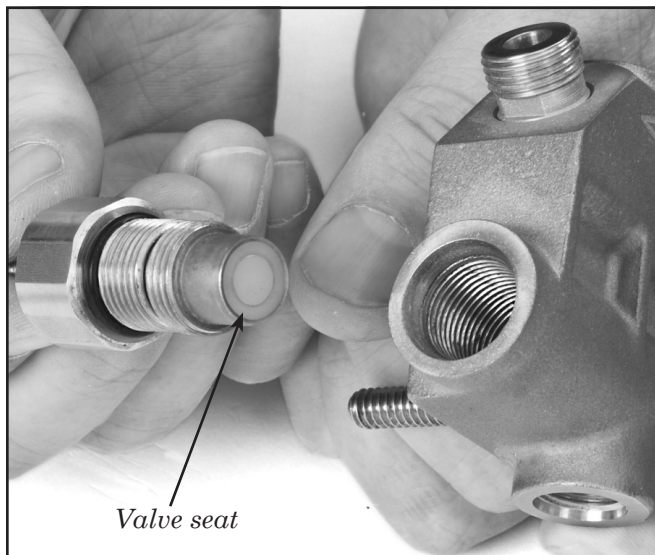
3) Unscrew the bonnet. Its O-ring will come off with it. The valve stem, O-ring, and washer usually come out with the bonnet and can be pushed out of the bonnet once removed from the side block.



Loosen the bonnet to remove the valve stem.

4) If the stem remains in the side block body it can be lifted out after the bonnet is removed.

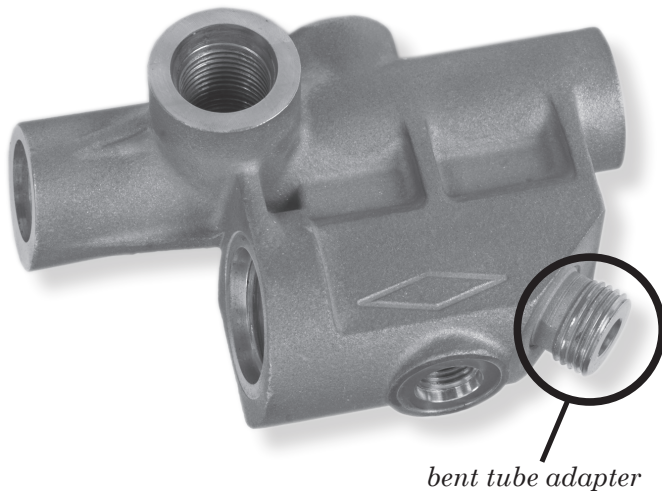
5) The seat assembly can be unscrewed from the side block body with the stem or a screwdriver.



As you unscrew the bonnet, the valve stem and seat will usually come out of the side block together. Note the condition of the seat as shown here. The seat in the defogger valve is a different size than the EGS valve seat. Since the parts have a similar appearance, it is a good idea to keep the parts for the defogger and EGS valve separate. To help prevent incorrect installation and or confusion.



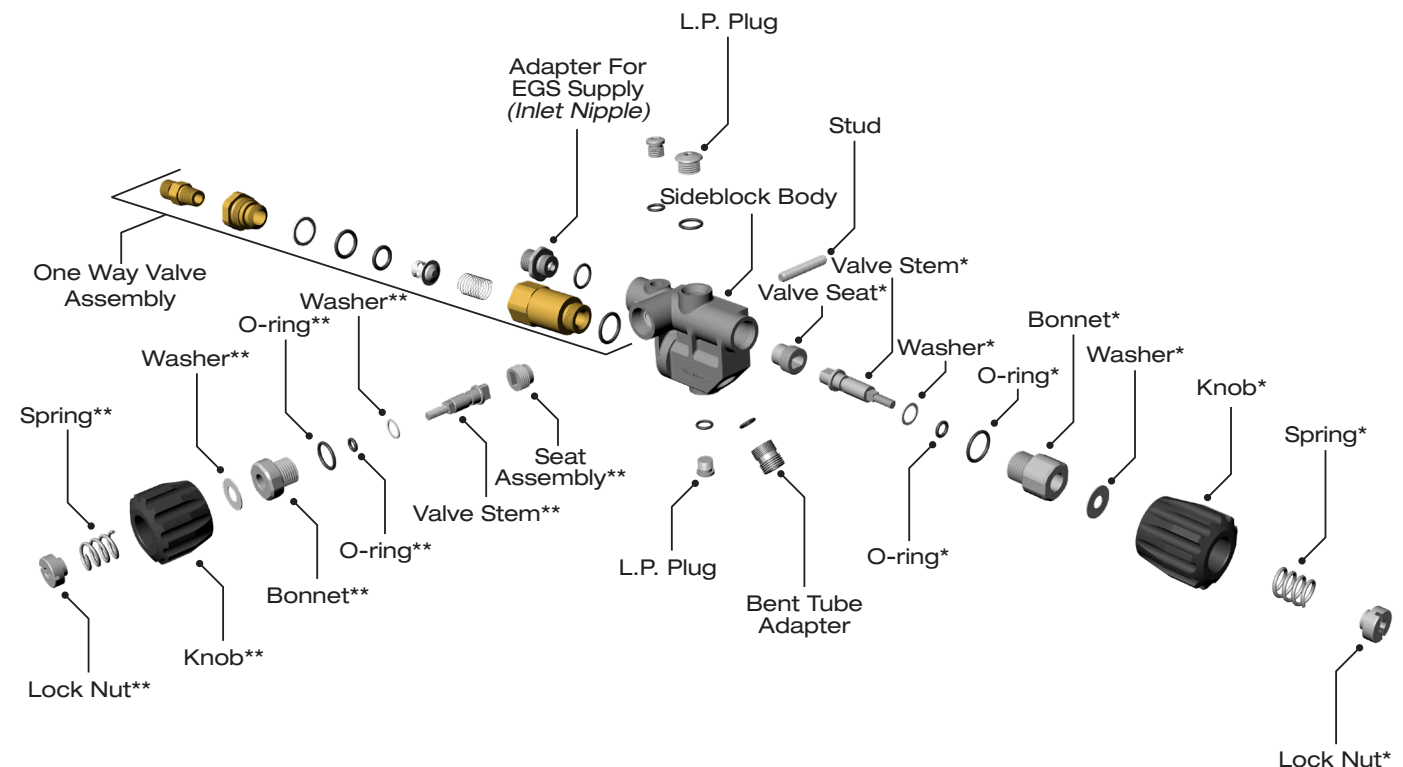
Use a toothpick, credit card, or other non-metal objects to remove the O-rings for cleaning and replacement. Note that the bonnet on the defogger valve is longer than the bonnet on the EGS valve.



The bare side block is shown here. It is machined from a single block of stainless steel. Note that the bent tube adapter can be replaced if damaged, but this requires a special tool. Check with your authorized repair center for tool availability.

1.3.2 Cleaning and Lubricating

1) Clean all the metal first in the soapy water solution and then in a 50% dilute solution of white vinegar/water. Rinse in fresh water.



**** Components Of Emergency Valve (EGS Valve)**

*** Components Of Free-Flow Valve**

Components of the side block, including the EGS valve and the defogger or "steady or free-flow" valve.



Be sure to lubricate all parts, with the exception of the valve seat, prior to reassembly.

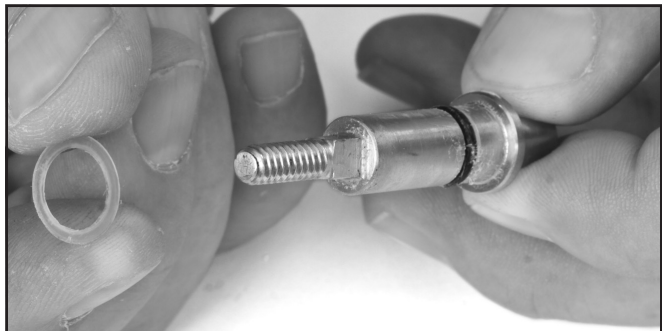
1.3.3 Reassembly of the Defogger Valve

Tools required:

- $\frac{3}{8}$ inch Slotted Flat Blade Screwdriver
- $\frac{13}{16}$ inch Open End Attachment on Torque Wrench
- Minimum mandatory replacement parts during overhaul:

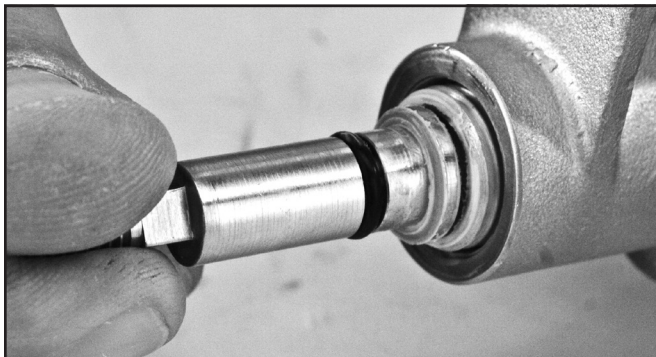
Washers, O-rings

1) Install the new Teflon® washer and new O-ring onto the stem.



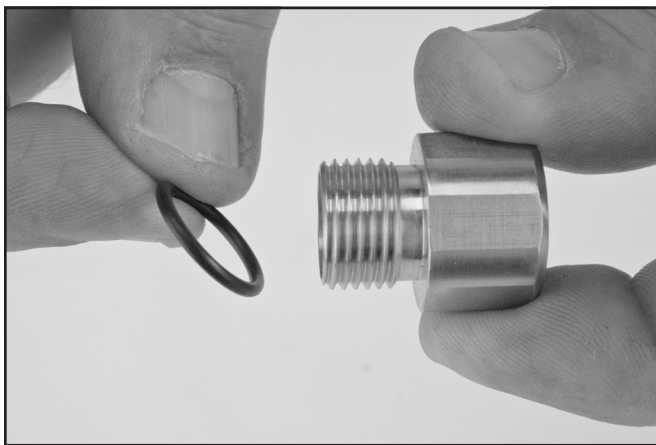
Install the washer on the defogger valve stem.

2) Screw in the new seat assembly using the stem. Turn the stem clockwise until the seat lightly bottoms out. Leave the stem in place.



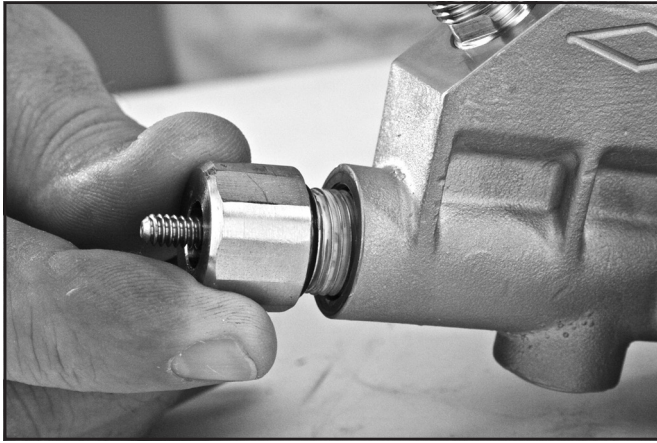
Install the new seat assembly using the stem.

3) Lubricate the new O-ring and install on the bonnet.



Install the O-ring on the defogger bonnet.

4) Slide the bonnet over the stem and thread the bonnet into the side block.



Install the bonnet onto the stem. Make sure the O-ring and washer are in place.

5) Tighten the bonnet with a torque wrench, see “Torque Specs” on page APNDX-19 for correct torque.

6) Place the new Teflon® washer and the control knob on the stem and rotate the stem counter-clockwise until the seat assembly tops out fully open. The control knob must turn smoothly without any binding.



Be sure to install the washer that rests underneath the valve control knob.

Binding (or “hard spots”) in the rotation could be an indication of a bent stem that must be replaced. Replace the knob and/or stem if the valve rotates loosely more than 1/8 of a turn.

7) Install the spring and locknut. Tighten the locknut until it is flush with the knob.



Install the spring in the defogger valve control knob.

1.4 Emergency Gas System Valve Assembly

Unlike previous models of Kirby Morgan helmets and band masks, the emergency valve body is built into the side block. The design of the valve is very similar to the defogger valve in appearance and function, but the parts are **not** interchangeable. However, disassembly and reassembly are nearly identical.

1.4.1 Disassembly of the Emergency Valve (EGS Valve)

Tools required:

- 13/16 inch Open End Wrench
- Torque Wrench Attachments & Torque Wrench
- 3/8 inch Slotted Flat Blade Screwdriver
- Soft Jaw Vise
- Lubricant
- Teflon® Tape

1) Back out the control knob all the way (valve in the fully open position).

2) Remove the lock nut and the spring, control knob, and washer. Sometimes the washer will stick to the inside of the knob.

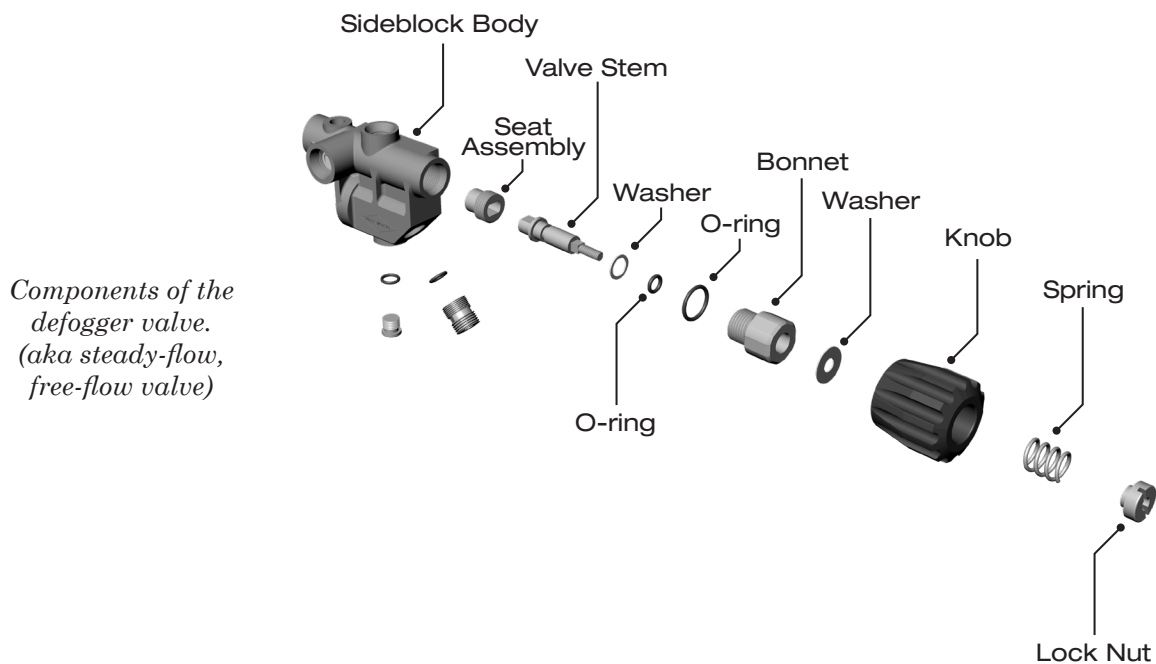


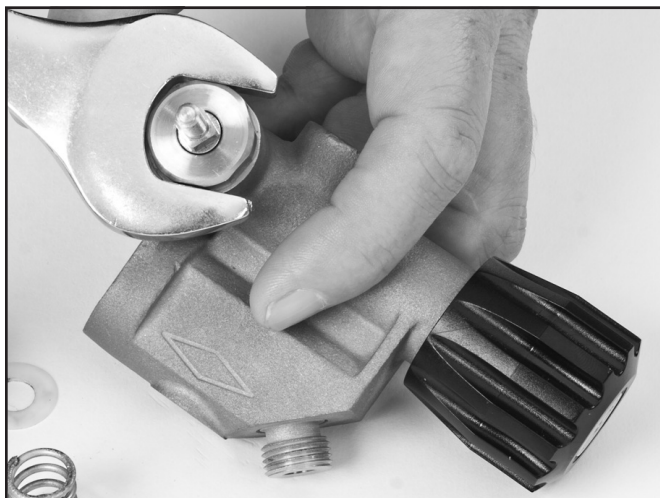
Remove the lock nut and spring



Remove the knob from the valve.

3) Unscrew the bonnet. Its O-ring will come off with it. The valve stem, O-ring, and washer usually come out with the bonnet and can be pushed out of the bonnet once removed from the side block.



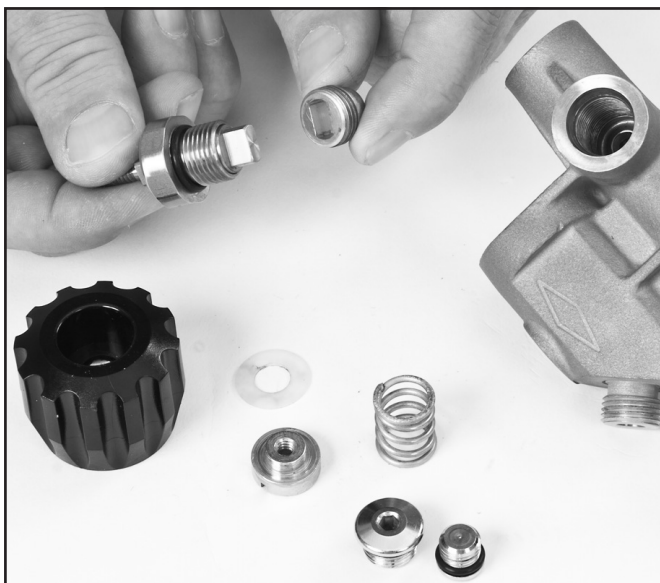


Loosen the bonnet on the EGS valve.

- 4) If the stem remains in the side block body it can be lifted out after the bonnet is removed.
- 5) The seat assembly can be unscrewed from the side block body using the stem or a screwdriver.



Use a toothpick, credit card, or other non-metal objects to remove the O-rings for cleaning and replacement. Note that the bonnet on the EGS valve is shorter than the bonnet on the defogger valve.



Removal of the bonnet, valve stem, and seat.

- 6) The adapter that provides the breathing gas to the EGS valve should be periodically removed so the O-ring can be inspected and lubricated, or replaced if needed.

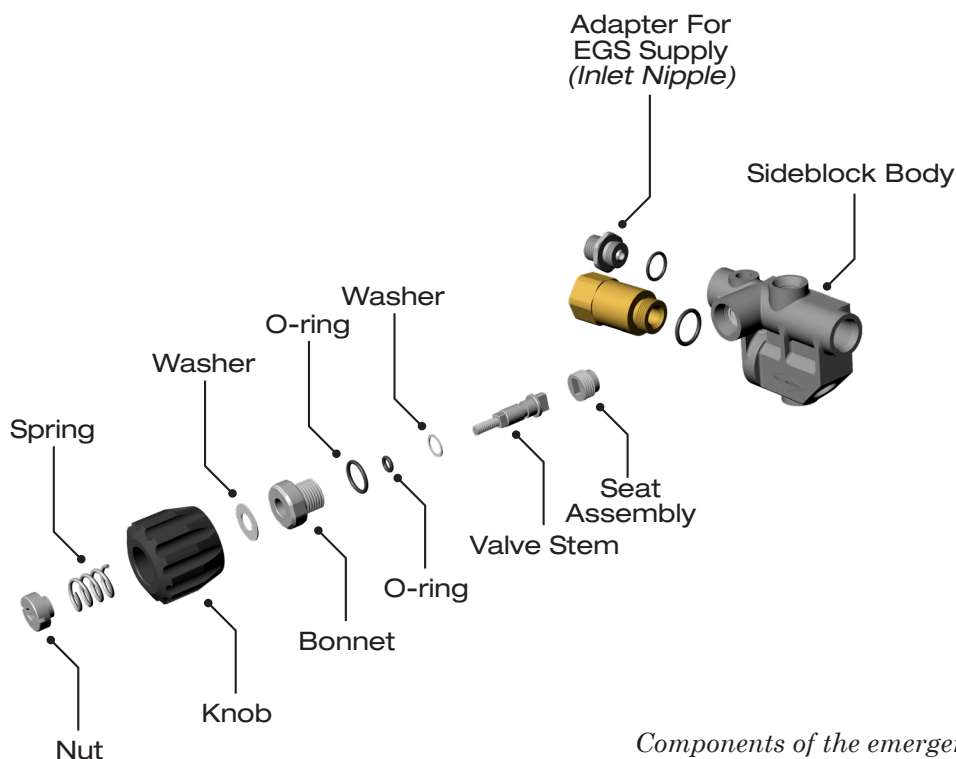
to mount the side block is fastened with Loctite® 222. This is a dealer serviceable item only.

1.4.2 Cleaning and Lubricating

- 1) Clean all the metal first in the soapy water solution and then in a 5% dilute solution of white vinegar/water. Rinse in fresh water.
- 2) Check the Teflon® seat for wear and/or contamination, and replace if necessary. Damage such as a rough face or cuts to the seat indicate it must be replaced.
- 3) The Teflon® washer and O-ring must be replaced if worn.
- 4) Be sure to place a light coating of lubricant on all internal moving parts, O-rings, and washers. **DO NOT** lubricate the valve seat. Do not lubricate the Teflon® seat because this will attract dust and debris.



The adapter or inlet nipple for the EGS valve should be removed periodically to inspect the O-ring and to make cleaning of the side block interior easier. Note that the stud which is used



Components of the emergency valve (EGS valve)



All internal moving parts (with the exception of the valve seat) and O-rings should be regularly lubricated.

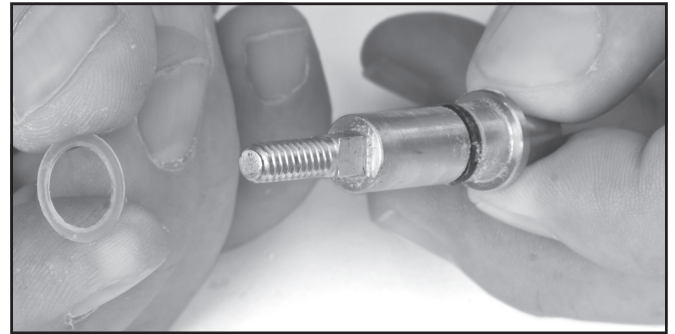
1.4.3 Reassembly of Emergency Valve (EGS Valve)

Tools required:

- 3/8 inch Slotted Flat Blade Screwdriver
- 13/16 inch Open End Attachment on Torque Wrench
- Minimum mandatory replacement parts during overhaul:

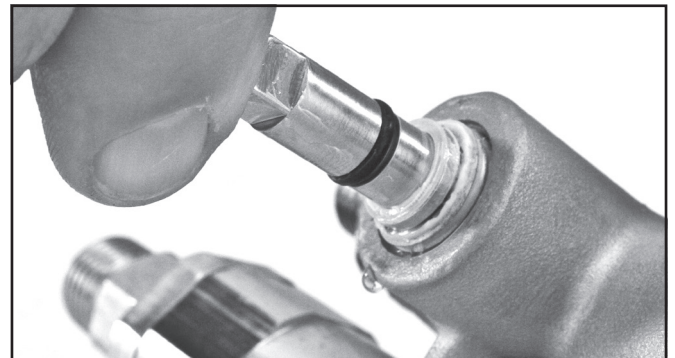
Washers, O-rings

1) Install the new Teflon® washer and new O-ring onto the stem.



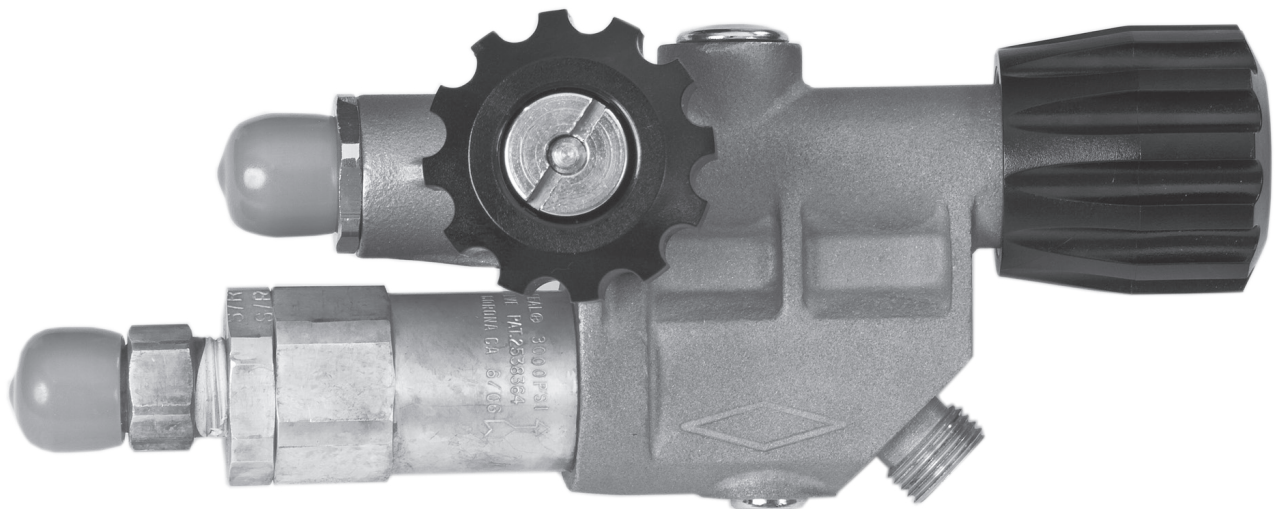
Install the washer onto the EGS valve stem.

2) Screw in the new seat assembly using the stem, turning clockwise until the seat lightly bottoms out. Leave the stem in place.

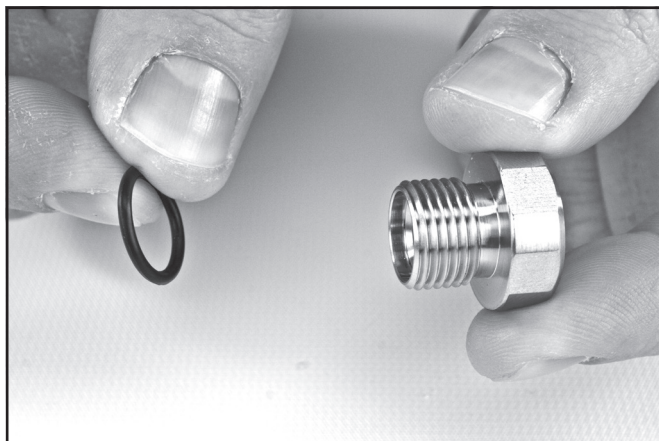


Install the new seat assembly using the stem.

3) Lubricate the new O-ring and install on the bonnet.

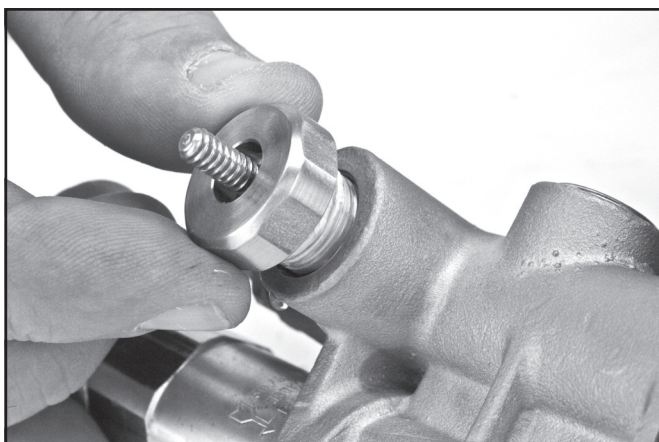


The properly assembled side block with the non-return valve and EGS adapter (inlet nipple) in position.



Install the O-ring on the EGS bonnet.

- 4) Slide the bonnet over the stem and thread the bonnet into the side block.



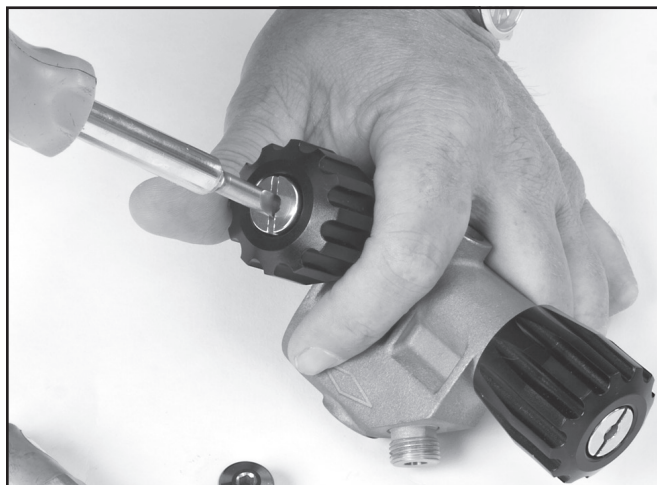
Install the bonnet onto the stem. Make sure the O-ring and washer are in place.

- 5) Tighten the bonnet with a torque wrench, see “Torque Specs” on page APNDX-19 for correct torque.

- 6) Place the new Teflon® washer and the control knob on the stem and rotate the stem counter-clockwise until the seat assembly tops out fully open. Remember to install the washer before you replace the control knob. The control knob must turn smoothly without any binding.

Binding (or “hard spots”) in the rotation could be an indication of a bent stem that must be replaced. Replace the knob and or stem if the valve rotates loosely more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of a turn.

- 7) Install the spring and locknut. Tighten the locknut until it is flush with the knob.



Tighten the nut that holds the knob in place.

- 8) To test the valve, attach the supply whip from the EGS first stage to the helmet EGS valve.

- 9) Ensure the defogger valve knob is open and the EGS Valve is shut.

- 10) Using the EGS cylinder as supply, pressurize EGS Valve to a minimum of 135 p.s.i.g. (9.3 bar). Allow the system pressure to stabilize, and then close the EGS supply cylinder valve. Note the time and final stabilized system pressure.

- 11) Perform the leak check for a minimum of five minutes, using a mild soap solution. Ensure there is no gas flowing or pressure drop in the system. There should be no visible signs of external leakage if the valve is operating properly.