

# LOW PRESSURE DIAPHRAGM GAUGES

## Installation, Operation & Maintenance Instructions

### Selection Criteria

1. Selection of the proper gauge would include consideration to materials of construction which should be selected to provide maximum safety, performance & value with consideration to the temperature and corrosiveness of both the ambient environment and the media being measured. **CAUTION: These gauges should not be used on steam applications or on any process media that is caustic or harmful to copper or copper-alloys.**
2. The pressure gauge range should be selected so that the working pressure is stated as close to 50% of scale as possible. This generally optimizes the accuracy of the gauge, while protecting the diaphragm from exposure to pressures beyond the maximum range of scale.
3. Gauge should be installed at a location as free from vibration as possible.
4. Gauge should be installed at location as free from pulsation as possible. Where this is impossible, a pulsation-reducing accessory such as a filter snubber should be installed at the gauge to prolong gauge life & enhance readability.

### Installation & Operation

1. Select the proper sized wrench tool so as to fit the metal flat adjacent the pipe threads on the socket of the gauge. NEVER screw gauge into place using the case as a handle or knob.
2. A properly installed gauge will always be accompanied by a local positive shutoff valve at the gauge to allow for the removal and service or replacement of the gauge.
3. Treat the pipe threads with appropriate material to suit application such as teflon thread tape or pipe sealant compatible with the media being measured.
4. Carefully thread the gauge into place with the scale reading as near to vertical as possible, ideally within 15° of the vertical axis, considering gauge visibility and a leak free seal.
5. When installing a panel mounted gauge, ensure that there are no undue forces of stress, tension, or torsion on the gauge fitting.

### Maintenance

1. Generally, a properly installed gauge should require no mechanical maintenance. If there is a clear indication of erroneous readings, the gauge should be removed and recalibrated by a professional instrument service technician.
2. Keep the environment in which the gauge is operating as clean as possible. Contamination of the movement can occur and adversely affect a gauge's performance. Replace any broken lens or case as necessary on the gauge to avoid foreign matter contaminating the gauge internals.
3. If cleaning of gauge internals is necessary, use fast-evaporating solution to remove dirt & debris from movement and linkages.

