PRESSURE GAUGE PURCHASING & INSTALLATION

01.

The operating pressure should be in the mid. third of the pressure range specified for the gauge. The maximum pressure load should not exceed 75% of full scale value at static loads, or 65% of full scale value for pulsating loads.

02.

When selecting pressure gauges the selection criteria and installation recommendations provided here must be observed. The use of pressure gauges which do not meet the requirements encountered in practice can cause great consequential damage.

03.

When using hazardous pressure media, for example, oxygen, acetylene, combustible substances, toxic substance, as well as refrigerating units, compressors etc. the applicable regulations must be observed. Fluid filled pressure gauges must be equipped with blow-out devices.

04.

The repair of pressure gauge should leave to skilled staff. Generally, pressure gauges will not require any maintanance. These instruments may only be repaired by the manufaturer.

05.

For sealing connections with a parallel thread, for example, flat gaskets or profile seals must be fitted or on the other hand, the corresponding sealing lens has to be provided in case of high pressure connection.

06.

The pressure gauge needs to be mounted at the proper position so that it will not be subjected to vibration for accurate dial reading.

07.

If the temperature of the pressure medium at the point where it is measured deviates from the operating temperature specified for the pressure gauge, then a sufficiently high pressure gauge, a siphon or a chemical seal with a capillary line must be mounted to the pressure gauge.

08.

For services at corrosive atmospheres or fluid elements, suitable casings and components made of corrosion resistant materials must be provided. Also special material may help to protect the outside of the pressure gauge. For example SS316, PP, or teflon. Because of the restricted choice of materials for the elastic elements, diaphragm pressure gauges with protective lining will possibly have to be used, or chemical seals made of pressure media resistant materials needed to be mounted to a Bourdon tube pressure gauge.

09.

Before installation, the tapered threads (PT & NPT Threads) are to be sealed off with additional sealants like PTFE tape, for example. As fo PF & PS threads, it is recommended to use suitable flat gaskets in the material of brass or teflon to be fitted.

10.

During installation or removal of a lower mounting pressure gauge, apply the wrench to the wrench flats provided. It must be ensured that the matching process connection has been selected (nominal width, suitable sealing face, if required).

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11.

During installation or removal of the lower back or center back mounting pressure gauge, do the same steps as in point 10, in the case of flange joints or mounting bracket, the flanges are joined using suitable bolts to tighten the joints, do the same with the mounting bracked until it is leaktight.

12.

During installation or removal never apply any forces to the case of the pressure gauges, as it might affect the accuracy of the pressure gauge.

13.

Do not touch the diaphragm as it might cause consequential damage to the pressure gauge.

14.

For pressure gauges with pressure relief vent at the top of the case it is recommended for pressure ranges lower than or equal 6 bar (6kg) to cut off the nipple at the filling plug so that the gauge can be vented in order to compensate the intemal pressure.

15.

When the installation is completed, start the device for measuring point slowly in order to avoid sudden pressure spikes during start-up and cause damage to the gauge.

16.

Precision inspection is recommended once every year for Bourdon tubes, capsule & diaphragm type of gauges.

Service Guideline

1.The Manufacturer provides one year of warranty for compliance of goods. In case of defective goods being claimed, Distributor / Suppliers are to fax a copy of claim document & description of compliance failure to the Manufacturer within three days after checking. Once the Manufacturer agrees to investigate the claim, Distributor / Suppliers can then send the defective parts by prepaid postage back to the Manufacturer.

2.Manufacturer is responsible for compliance of goods before leaving the factory. In case of defective caused by material, or production errors, the manufacturer is responsible to provide swift corrective actions plans & improvements.
However Distributor / Suppliers remain the right to accept the remedy provided by Manufacturer or request to return all defective quantity to Manufacturer. The Distributor / Supplier also has the right to request the manufacturer to compensate the total amount equal to the defective quantity or to replace the defective items with the good quantity items by prepaid transportation. For any other costs incurred by compliance failure, the Manufacurer will negotiate with Distributor / Supplier to finalise the responsibility for compensation details according to national directive regulations in each country.

3.Distributor / Suppliers are legally responsible for goods supplied into the application. This also means the Manufacturer has the right to konw every detail about the application before taking any legal responsibility.