



Type 1279
Duragauge pressure gauge shown

WARNING: Pressure gauges should be selected by considering media and ambient operating conditions to prevent misapplication. Improper application can be detrimental to the gauge, causing failure and possible personal injury or property damage. The information contained in this catalog is offered as a guide to assist in making the proper selection of a pressure gauge. Additional information is available from Dresser Instrument.

Pressure Ranges: Select a gauge with a full-scale pressure range of approximately twice the normal operating pressure. The maximum operating pressure should not exceed 75% of the full-scale range. Failure to select a gauge within these criteria may ultimately result in fatigue failure of the bourdon tube.

Operating Conditions: The operating conditions to which a gauge will be subjected must be considered. If the gauge will be subjected to severe vibrations or pressure pulsation, liquid-filling the gauge or the *PLUS!* option may be necessary to obtain normal product life. Other than discoloration of the dial and hardening of the gasketing that may occur as ambient temperatures exceed 150°F, non liquid-filled Type 1279 (phenolic case), 1377 and 1379 (aluminum case) Duragauges with standard glass windows, can withstand continuous operating temperatures up to 250°F. Liquid-filled gauges can withstand 200°F but glycerin fill and acrylic window will tend to yellow. Accuracy will be affected by approximately 1.5% per 100°F. Gauges with welded joints will withstand 750°F (450°F with silver brazed joints) for short times without rupture,

although other parts of the gauge will be destroyed and calibration will be lost. Proper selection of the Bourdon system material is dependent on the process fluid to which the system will be subjected. If the correct material is not available, the use of a diaphragm seal may be necessary to protect the system from the process fluid. Liquid-filled gauges are recommended for the discharge side of positive displacement pumps.

Cases: Many styles and different materials are offered. Two types are available, open and solid front. Solid front cases have a solid wall between the bourdon tube and the window. Open-front cases have the dial between the bourdon tube and the window.

Rings: The ring, which retains the window, is threaded, bayonet (cam), friction, snap-on or hinged, depending upon case type.

Pressure Elements: Available in a wide variety of materials, including: brass, phosphor bronze, alloy steel, 316 stainless steel, Monel and Inconel. Proper selection of the bourdon system or bellows material depends upon the process fluid to which the system will be subjected. If the correct material is not available, the use of a diaphragm seal may be necessary to protect the system from the process fluid. If the gauge is subject to severe vibration or pressure pulsation, a liquid-filled gauge is recommended.

PLUS![™] Performance Duragauge[®]: An exclusive, new, optional feature provides virtually liquid-filled performance in a dry gauge. The Ashcroft *PLUS![™]* feature is a patented design incorporated into the

industry-standard Ashcroft pressure gauge. *PLUS!* is available in any Duragauge case style material or range. Historically, pulsation and vibration have reduced gauge life and made gauges difficult to read. Customers have had no alternative to liquid-filled gauges to solve vibration and pulsation problems, until now!

Movements: Movements are designed and materials of construction selected to reduce friction and extend wear life. For example, Commercial Gauges have the unique *PowerFlex[™]* brass movement with polyester segment, whereas the stainless steel movement of the Duragauge[®] gauge is a rotary-gear design with Teflon-coated wear parts. Other movements are stainless steel with bronze pinion and segment or bronze bushed.

Dials: Dials are uniformly graduated and have highly legible black markings. White-coated or brushed aluminum backgrounds are available.

Windows: The standard is glass or plastic depending on the type of the gauge. Options are laminated safety glass, nonglare glass or plastic, depending on the type of gauge.

Pointers: Duragauge pressure gauges have micrometer adjustable pointers which can be repositioned without removal. Type 1009 gauges have adjustable pointers. Many other gauges are supplied with nonadjustable pointers which can be reset by removing the ring, and removing and resetting the pointer. Adjustable pointers are available as an option on these gauges.