TROUBLE AHEAD?

Gauge failure can put your employees in danger, damage your valuable equipment, negatively impact your processes and end products, emit harmful fugitive emissions, cause costly system repairs, and so much more…

Here are 5 critical indicators to look for…

and expert suggestions to stay safe, productive, and efficient:

Problem 1: Overpressure

Pointer is pegged against the stop pin, indicating the installed gauge has an incorrect pressure range for the application. Thus the gauge is incapable of reflecting the actual system pressure. Complete gauge failure is likely if the Bourdon tube, that moves the connected pointer to display a pressure reading on the gauge dial, ruptures.

Solution:

Choose a gauge rated up to twice the expected system operating pressure to yield a larger window of measurable pressure. You could also employ a relief valve to provide overpressure protection in the system preceding the gauge.

Problem 2: Pressure Spikes

Pointer is bent, broken, or nicked, indicating a sudden pressure jump likely due to a pump cycling on/off or a valve being closed/open upstream. Again, gauge failure is likely if the Bourdon tube ruptures.

Solution:

Check your overall system design to eliminate unpredictable pressure spikes that strain all components, including gauges. Also consider selecting a gauge with a larger pressure range.

Problem 3: Mechanical Vibration

Pointer, window, back plate, or window ring are missing. Black dust and/or scrapes are also evident on dial, indicating a loose pointer.

Solution:

Liquid fill the case to dampen movement and greatly lessen or eliminate avoidable system vibration. A snubber or a gauge with a diaphragm seal is your best bet in extreme conditions.

Problem 4: Pulsation

Pointer is fluttering because frequent, rapid cycling of fluid through your system has caused major wear on the gauge's movement components. A Bourdon tube rupture is likely, resulting in total gauge failure.

Solution:

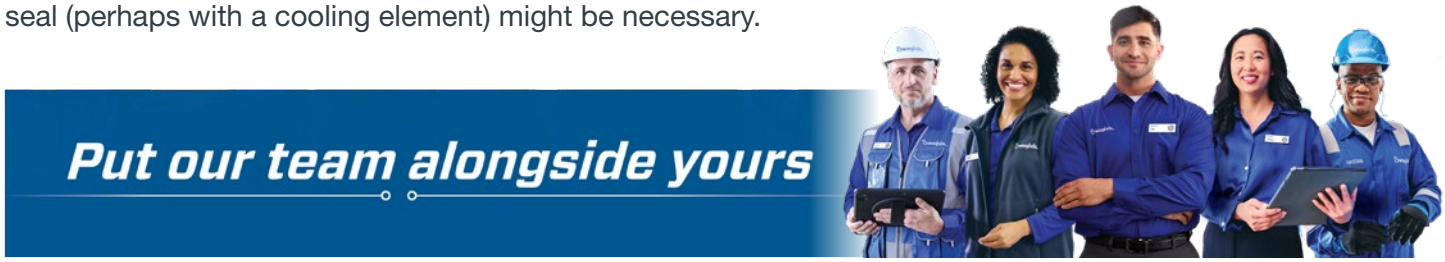
Reposition the gauge within your application so that the cycling speed it sees is reduced, yet measurement integrity is maintained. If you're unable to redesign your system in this manner, try a liquid-filled case, an orifice restrictor, or a snubber.

Problem 5: Excessive Temperature/Overheating

Dial or liquid fill is discolored because the gauge is too warm from being incorrectly mounted or located too close to extremely hot system liquids or gas. Measurement accuracy is likely impacted due to strain on the gauge components.

Solution:

Make certain you select a gauge to accommodate your complete system temperature range. For your extreme applications, a gauge with a diaphragm seal (perhaps with a cooling element) might be necessary.



For complete details on world-renowned Swagelok Measurement Devices and Fluid-Handling Componentry and Strategic Support Services, contact:

Tim Davis,
Application Engineer
tim.davis@swagelok.com

Mikhaila Stang,
Application Support Engineer
mikhaila.stang@swagelok.com

P: 412.761.3212 **W:** pittsburgh.swagelok.com

SwagelokPittsburgh @swagelokpittsburgh Swagelok-Pittsburgh-Tri-State-Area

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