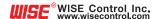
Safety Pattern Type Overpressure Protection Pressure Gauge Manual

P256





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Instructions for Proper and Safe Operation

Please read instructions carefully prior to using the instrument for proper and safe operations Mishandling could cause device malfunctions and result in disastrous injuries or accidents

■ WARNING

- 1 Do not exceed the pressure range allowed
- 2 Do not use it to measure the pressure of corrosive fluid
 - Damage or rupture of pressure gauge may cause release of fluid which could lead to bodily injury or destroy surrounding area.
- 3 Do not apply excessive load, vibration or impact
 - Damage or rupture of pressure gauge may cause release of fluid which could lead to bodily injury or destroy surrounding area
- 4 Please use within the specified temperature ranges
- Exceeding the temperature range may cause disruption in nearby area due to damage to the temperature indicator
- 5 Make sure to turn off the valve to prevent the measuring fluid leak when dismounting the gauge. It may lead to harming the surrounding area
- 6. Use a pressure gauge with no oil in an environment with hydrocarbon or oxygen. Oil contained in the gauge may react with oxygen which may be flammable or explosive
- 7 Please always follow the mounting instructions in the manual in cases of field installation
- 8. Do not make any modifications to the product or to add more functions. Please consult with us for any repair.
- 9 Do not cut open the oil filler cap outside Condensation may occur in rainy weather
 - * Always open the oil filler cap and depressurize when checking pressure
- 10. This product is designed so that its back plate to be released in the event of damaged measuring part. Do not apply excessive impact or turn with hands

1 Overview

P256 series are made with a solid plate wall and a blow-out back. Its stainless steel case and cover have a good appearance It has the excellent proof against corrosion and chemical attack. Suitable for protection against damage to the measuring element when high overpressure is applied to the gauge instantaneously. Max overpressure is up to 4 times of measuring range

2 Product Characteristic

Commonly used pressure gauge often releases measuring fluid from its front when damaged which may cause injury The solid front type is safer since it releases measuring fluid through its back

3. Specifications and Standards

1) Nominal Diameter : P257 - 100 and 160 mm

: 100 and 160 mm : ±1 0 % of Full Scale 2) Accuracy

3) Pressure Range : 0~40 har 4) Operating Pressure : Steady 75% of Full Scale

Over Range Protection: 4 times the measuring range

5) Wetted Part Material : 316SS or Monel

6) Process Connection : 100, 160 mm : ¼", ¾", ½" PT, NPT and PF 7) Operating Temperature: Ambient: -40~+65 °C without liquid filling

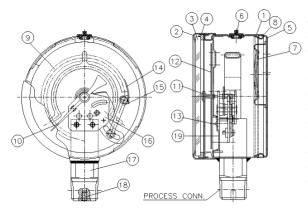
-20~+65 °C gauges with glycerine filling

Fluid Max. 200 °C (Without liquid filling) -20~60 °C (With liquid filling)

* Range Table	(ba
Measuring Range	Overpressure Range
-1~0	3
0~0.6	2.5
0~1	4
0~1.6	6
0~2	8
0~2.5	10
0~4	16
0~6	24
0~10	40
0~15	60
0~20	80
0~25	80
0~35	100
0~40	100



4. Names of Parts and Function



NO	. NAME	NO.	NAME
1	CASE	11	POINTER HEAD
2	COVER	12	SCALE PLATE
3	SAFETY GLASS	13	CONTROL SCREW
4	PACKING	14	BOURDON CAP
5	BACK COVER	15	ROD
6	CAP	16	MOVEMENT
7	PLATE	17	SHANK
8	O-RING	18	ORIFICE
9	BOURDON TUBE	19	FRONT PLATE
10	POINTER		

5. Principles



NC), NAME	NO.	NAME
1	PULL ROD	4	SEGMENT OPENING
2	PULL ROD CONTROL POINT	5	SPIRAL SPRING
3	TOOTHED	6	POINTER

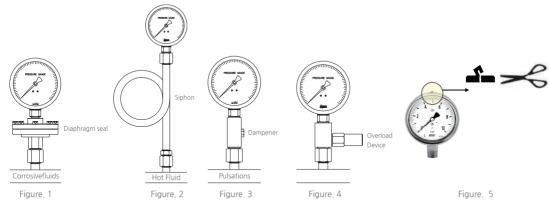
Bourdon tube converts the pressure to displacement, significantly exaggerates and changes the linear displacement to rotation by internal devices of lever and gear. The displacement of Bourdon tube is in the range of 3 to 4mm and is converted to 270° rotational angle to indicate pressure.

The internal devices and Bourdon tube play the most critical roles. In order to protect the internal devices where considerable wear will occur with frequent uses, selecting oil filling type or dampening preventive measure is necessary.



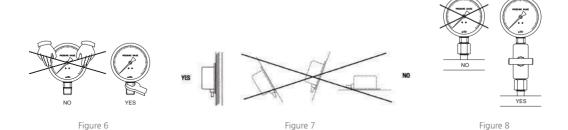
6 Maintenance and Precautions

- 1) If corrosive fluid is used, diaphragm of proper material should be used to prevent corrosion. (Figure 1)
- 2) In case of remote reading diaphragm type, diaphragm and the gauge has to be installed in the same plane. If not, please calibrate
- 3) In case the fluid is hot, install siphon to bring down to proper temperature. (Figure 2)
- 4) Sudden pressure increase or decrease may cause improper operation of the gauge.
- 5) If there is possible pulsating or impact pressure, installed dampener or gauge protector to prevent excessive pressure. (Figure 3 and 4)
- 6) Inspect regularly once or twice a year to check operational state and attempt.
- 7) If installed outside, do not cut the oil filler cap and release pressure on a regular basis. Condensation may occur in rainy weather. If the oil filler cap has to be cut, do not cut completely but cut rather half way as in Figure 5 below.



7. Installation

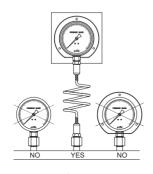
- 1) Avoid places with excessive moisture vibration, dust or corrosive gas
- 2) Avoid areas that might exceed the temperature range specified in this manual.
- 3) Protection from lightning or steam should be carefully reviewed and prepared
- 4) Avoid areas with direct sun light,
- 5) Use M5 nut if installed on a panel or wall using mounting groove. In case of mounting bracket, install it firmly.
- 6) Use flexible tube in impulse pipes not to stress the pressure gauge
- 7) Do not hold the casing to turn. Always use specified wrench. (Figure 6)
- 8) The pressure gauge operates in vertical position. Always install in vertical position to calibrate. (Figure 7)
- 9) Install valve when the pressure gauge is first installed so that it is easily dismounted (Figure 8)





8. Operating instructions

- 1) Check presence of vibration, pulsation or heat in pipe lines and determine whether to use accessary, or select products with capillary or other oil types.
- 2) Always make sure the gauge is calibrated to zero prior to installation.
- 3) Use Teflon tape or gasket on screws for extra firmness.
- 4) Open the valve slowly to check if the pressure is proper after the installation.
- 5) The line of vision should be in line with the gauge when checking the pressure (Figure 10).





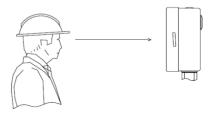


Figure 10



