

E. MAINTENANCE

Plast-O-Matic recommends keeping a spare diaphragm seal available for repairs. Seal life will vary in applications due to cycles, temperatures, pressures, chemicals, and concentration. Based on the application, a periodic inspection and maintenance plan should be established.

Note: Polypro models suitable for one diaphragm service/replacement.

Series GGS Gauge Guards

Diaphragm Part Numbers: PTFE: 1017-T

Viton: 1017-V

EPDM: 1017-EP

Body Materials: PVC, PVDF, Glass-filled Polypropylene

Connection: 1/2" NPT female process

1/4" NPT female gauge

Options: Lower Mount Gauge installed and filled (standard option)

Center Back Mount Gauge installed and filled (alternate)

Removable Housing

Acrylic Gauge Shield

1/2" NPT female gauge connection

Premium Replacement Gauges

Range	Lower Mount Gauge	Center Back Mount Gauge
-30 - 0" Hg	V30L-SS	N/A
0 - 15 PSI	P015L-SS	P015C-SS
0 - 30	P030L-SS	P030C-SS
0 - 60	P060L-SS	P060C-SS
0 - 100	P100L-SS	P100C-SS
0 - 160	P160L-SS	P160C-SS
0 - 200	P200L-SS	P200C-SS

This O-Ring, #011 is supplied for sealing the Gauge to the Gauge Guard. See figure. Drop into gauge port before filling guard. Factory installed gauges already have the O-ring in place.



PLAST-O-MATIC

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VALVES, INC.

CHEMICAL GAUGE GUARDS Series GGS

INSTALLATION & MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

A. IMPORTANT – BEFORE INSTALLING

Gauge guards will protect gauges and sensors from contact with chemicals, when properly installed and used within the recommended ranges of pressure, temperature, and chemical compatibility. The ultimate determination of material compatibility is previous successful use in the same application. Call our Technical Support for information about your application.

VISUAL IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL

BODY MATERIAL	COLOR
“PV” (Geon®) (PVC) (Polyvinylchloride)	Dark Gray
“GPP” (20% Glass-Filled Polypropylene)	Opaque White
“PF” (Kynar®) (PVDF) (Polyvinylidene Fluoride)	Translucent White
“CP” (Corzan CPVC)	Light Gray

Caution: Plastic materials degrade in ultraviolet (UV) light or sunlight.

Caution: Gauges filled and installed at Plast-O-Matic are tested to the manufacturer’s specified accuracy. Gauge accuracy is generally reduced by the guard, especially for low pressure range gauges.

Caution: Do not apply pressure unless a gauge is installed. Release process pressure before removing the gauge from the guard.

B. MAXIMUM PRESSURE RATING

Series GGS Gauge Guards are rated for the full pressure range of the gauge supplied **when the gauge is factory installed**. When supplied without a gauge, they are rated according to the pressure/temperature derating chart printed in the catalog, also available at www.plastomatic.com/ggscatalog.pdf.

C. FILLING AND GAUGE INSTALLATION

Fill Liquid – Factory filled gauges are filled with an FDA approved Mineral Oil. Water can be used for room temperature applications. Guards that have an EPDM diaphragm should be filled with an EPDM compatible liquid such as Glycerine.

Gauge – Any threaded gauge, transducer, or pressure switch may be installed, although a user supplied device should be checked for leakage at the O-ring seal before assembly. **Do not use thread sealant or tape on the gauge; the gauge will seal on the O-ring.**

FILL AND GAUGE INSTALLATION PROCEDURE, 1/4" NPT GAUGES

1. Install the small O-ring in the guard. Pour fill liquid into the guard to about the middle of the threads.
2. Tilt and tap the guard gently to remove as many bubbles as possible. (A small amount of trapped air is acceptable)
3. Fill the gauge as much as possible. Use a small wire or needle to get the bubbles out. If more complete filling is needed, use the vacuum or pressure fill procedure below.
- 3a. **Vacuum Gauge Fill Procedure** – (gauge must be rated for full vacuum) Connect the gauge at the bottom of a reservoir of fill liquid. Draw a vacuum on the top of the reservoir for about 10 seconds. Look for air bubbles coming out of the valve. Release the vacuum and remove the gauge. For a typical fill station description, contact Technical Support.
- 3b. **Pressure Fill Procedure** – As above, except use 10 to 15 PSI pressure, wait 15 seconds after releasing pressure, repeat several times.
4. Screw in the gauge finger tight. The gauge should compress the O-rings and then bottom out on the stainless steel insert that is molded into the guard body. Do not over tighten, a torque of 10 to 30 inch pounds (1 to 3 Nm) is adequate. **To align the gauge to face "Forward", tighten the process side.** If leakage occurs, contact factory Technical Support for advice.
5. **Pressure Test** – Apply pressure to the process end of the guard. Check for accurate readings at zero and the maximum gauge pressure.
6. If the gauge does not read zero after following the gauge installation procedure, remove the gauge guard from the process side and drain the process fluid. Loosen the gauge from the upper housing enough to release some of the oil through the 1/4" NPT threads. Using a Q-tip or similar soft, blunt instrument, gently push up slightly on the diaphragm through the 1/2" NPT opening on the bottom of the gauge guard until a very small amount of oil comes out from the 1/4" NPT threads. While applying the pressure on the diaphragm hand tighten the gauge to make the seal. If the gauge still does not read zero follow the same procedure and push the diaphragm slightly more. Reattach to the process line when the gauge reads zero.

Note: This adjustment requires very light pressures on the sensitive diaphragm and this adjustment should never be made with a sharp or hard object.

7. Clean off residual fill liquid with alcohol.



D. INSTALLATION – PROCESS SIDE

Threaded Connections – A suitable thread sealant (for example, PTFE tape) should be applied to male tapered threads to assure a "leak-tight" seal. The assembly need only be made "hand tight" followed by up to a quarter (1/4) turn with a strap wrench. Do not over tighten or use pipe wrenches on plastic pipe and components.

Non-Threaded Connections – For solvent cementing or heat fusion, follow instructions supplied with the cement or fusion equipment, or contact your distributor.

Caution: Connections should be made only to plastic fittings; metal pipe should only be installed with an intervening plastic nipple. Metal pipe and straight threaded pipe tend to cut, stretch, and distort the plastic bodies, which could result in cracking or leaking over time.

