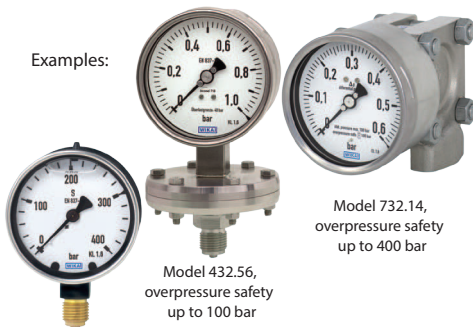


## Pressure gauges

Examples:



Model 213.40

Model 432.56,  
overpressure safety  
up to 100 bar

Model 732.14,  
overpressure safety  
up to 400 bar



Notes in accordance with Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC

- ④ The pressure gauges are "pressure accessories" in accordance with Article 1, Paragraph 2.1.4
- ④ The volume of the pressure bearing housings of WIKA pressure gauges is  $< 0.1$  L
- ④ The pressure gauges carry CE marking for Fluid Group 1G in accordance with Annex 2, Table 1 when their permissible working pressure exceeds 200 bar

Pressure gauges that do not carry the CE mark are manufactured in accordance with Article 3, Paragraph 3 "Sound engineering practice".

Applied standards

- EN 837-1 Bourdon tube pressure gauges, dimensions, metrology, requirements and testing
- EN 837-2 Selection and installation recommendations for pressure gauges
- EN 837-3 Diaphragm and capsule pressure gauges, dimensions, metrology, requirements and testing

Specifications: see data sheet on [www.wika.de](http://www.wika.de)

Subject to technical modifications.

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### 1. Safety



**WARNING!**  
Before installation, commissioning and operation, ensure that the appropriate pressure gauge has been selected in terms of measuring range, design and suitable wetted material (corrosion) for the specific measuring conditions. In order to guarantee the measuring accuracy and long-term stability specified, the corresponding load limits must be observed.

Only qualified persons authorised by the plant manager are permitted to install, maintain and service the pressure gauges.

For hazardous media such as oxygen, acetylene, flammable or toxic gases or liquids, and refrigeration plants, compressors, etc., in addition to all standard regulations, the appropriate existing codes or regulations must also be followed.

After an external fire, pressure media can leak out, particularly at soft solder joints. All gauges must be checked and, if necessary, replaced before recommissioning the plant.

Non-observance of the respective regulations can result in serious injury and/or damage to equipment.

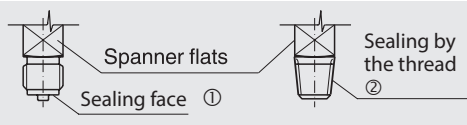
### 2. Mechanical connection

In accordance with the general technical regulations for pressure gauges (e.g. EN 837-2). When screwing the gauges in the force required for this must not be applied through the case or terminal box, rather only through the spanner flats provided for this purpose (using a suitable tool).

Mounting with spanner



Correct sealing of pressure gauge connections with parallel threads ① must be made using suitable sealing rings, sealing washers or WIKA profile seals. The sealing of tapered threads (e.g. NPT threads) is made by providing the thread ② with additional sealing material such as, for example, PTFE tape (EN 837-2).



The torque depends on the seal used. Connecting the gauge using a clamp socket or a union nut is recommended, so that it is easier to orientate the gauge correctly. When a blow-out device is fitted to a pressure gauge, it must be protected

against being blocked by debris and dirt. With safety pressure gauges (see dial symbol  $k$ ) it must be ensured that the free space behind the blow-out back is at least 15 mm.



After mounting, set the compensating valve (if available) from CLOSE to OPEN.

With models 4 and 7, do not open the flange mounting screws.

Requirements for the installation point

If the line to the gauge is not sufficiently rigid for vibration-free mounting, a pipe-support bracket should be used to secure it (possibly via a flexible capillary). If vibration cannot be prevented through suitable installation, liquid-filled gauges should be used. The instruments should be protected against coarse dirt and wide fluctuations in ambient temperature.

Note for model 732.14 for front bezel mounting: The front bezel serves as centring and as the aperture in the mounting panel. Securing and thus the weight-bearing must be made via the pressure connection piping.

### 3. Permissible ambient and operating temperatures

When mounting the pressure gauge it must be ensured that, taking into consideration the influence of convection and heat radiation, no deviation above or below the permissible ambient and medium temperatures can occur. The influence of temperature on the display accuracy must be observed.

### 4. Storage

The pressure gauge should be kept in its original packing until installation. The gauge should be protected from external damage during storage. Storage temperature range:  $-40 \dots +70$  °C. Protect the gauges from humidity and dust.

### 5. Maintenance and repairs

The instruments are maintenance-free. Checks should be carried out on a regular basis to ensure the measuring accuracy of the pressure gauge. The checks or recalibrations must be carried out by qualified skilled personnel with the appropriate equipment. When dismantling, close the compensating valve (if available).



**WARNING!**  
Residual media in dismantled pressure gauges can result in a risk to personnel, the environment and equipment. Take sufficient precautionary measures.