

Winters DPG - digital pressure gauge

Datasheet, installation, recalibration
and maintenance Instructions



DPG - Digital Pressure Gauge

Description and Features



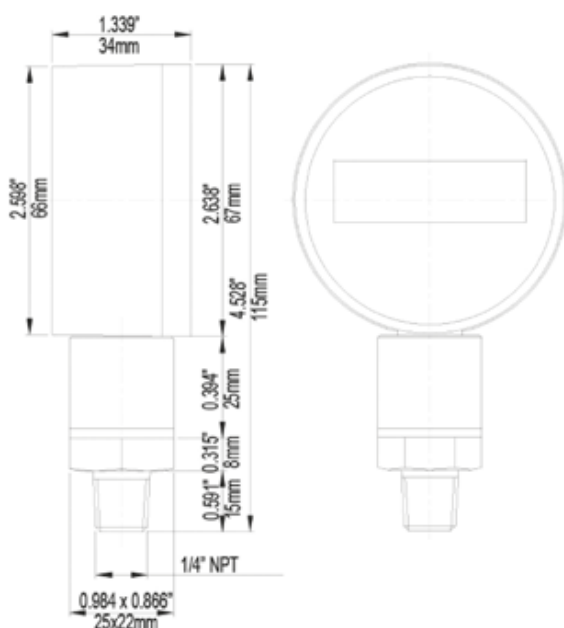
Description & Features:

- Simple 2 button operation
- Reset to zero feature
- Backlight turns on when on/off button is pressed
- Option for display to remain continuously on
- Continuous peak pressure indication option
- 316L welded diaphragm seal
- Rubber boot is standard
- ASME B40.100 compliant
- $\pm 1\%$ accuracy ($\pm 0.5\%$ optional for gauges up to 10,000 psi)
- 5 year warranty

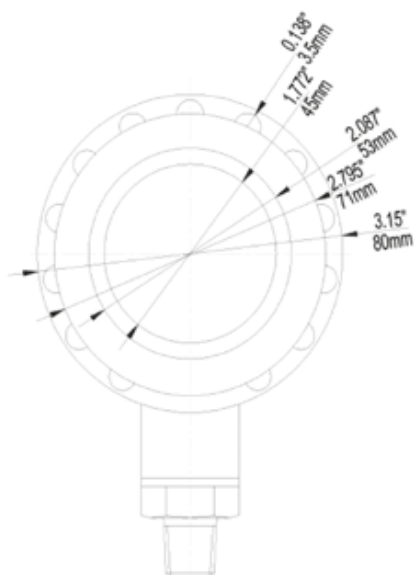
Applications:

- Ideal for commercial and industrial application in both test measurement and general purpose installations

Specifications	
Case Size	2.5" (63mm)
Case Material	ABS
Rubber Boot	Silicone rubber
LCD Display	2" x 3/4" (48mm x 16mm)
Connection	1/4" NPT 304SS
Sensor	316L welded, Piezo
Operating Life	1 million cycles
Power Supply	2 x AAA battery (1.5V)
Battery Life	2 yrs (auto shut-off mode)
Power Mode	Auto or manual shut-off
Display Digits	4 digits to 5,000 psi 5 digits for 10,000 psi and 15,000 psi
Pressure Unit Selection	psi, mH ₂ O, mmHg, mbar, kPa ranges ≤ 100 psi psi, bar, kgf/cm ² , MPa, atm ranges ≥ 160 psi
Response Time	≤ 3 Hz display refresh rate
Proof / Burst Pressure	200% / 300% FS
Operating / Storage Temperature	14°F to 122°F (-10°C to 50°C) -4°F to 167°F (-20°C to 75°C)
Accuracy	$\pm 1\%$ ($\pm 0.5\%$ optional for gauges up to 10,000 psi)
Enclosure Rating	IP60



Without Rubber Boot



With Rubber Boot

Order Codes

Dial Size	2.5" (63mm)
Connection	1/4" Bottom
Socket	SS
-15 psi	DPG210
-15/0/15 psi	DPG203
-15/0/30 psi	DPG204
-15/0/60 psi	DPG205
-15/0/100 psi	DPG206
-15/0/150 psi	DPG207
-15/0/200 psi	DPG208
-15/0/300 psi	DPG209
0/15 psi	DPG211
0/30 psi	DPG212
0/60 psi	DPG213
0/100 psi	DPG214
0/160 psi	DPG215
0/200 psi	DPG216
0/300 psi	DPG217
0/600 psi	DPG218
0/1,000 psi	DPG219
0/1,500 psi	DPG220
0/2,000 psi	DPG221
0/3,000 psi	DPG222
0/5,000 psi	DPG223
0/10,000 psi	DPG224
0/15,000 psi	DPG225

Other ranges and connection sizes available upon request. For scale change, refer to How to Order Guide for scale codes. **For options, attach suffix to end of order code: i.e. DPG2245 for $\pm 0.5\%$ Accuracy.**

Option suffix:

5 = $\pm 0.5\%$ Accuracy (available on gauges up to 10,000 psi)

DPG - Digital Pressure Gauge

Instructions Overview and Battery Change



LCD Display

Battery Reading

Pressure Reading

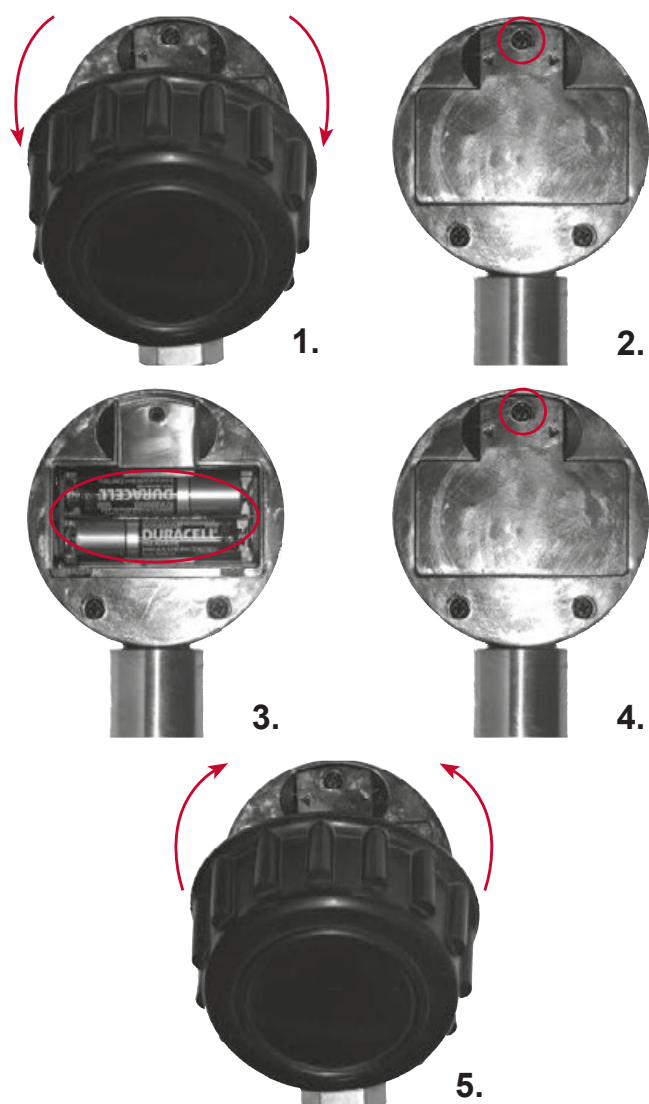
Pressure Scale (units)

Power Button

- **Press**
 - Turns gauge ON for about 1 minute and displays battery reading. Backlight* will stay ON for about 10 seconds
 - Turns gauge OFF (hold for 2 seconds)
 - **Press While ON**
 - Turns backlight* back ON for about 10 seconds
- * backlight automatically comes ON when pressure changes $\pm 10\%$ of scale (when gauge is ON)

Menu Button

- **Press**
 - Changes pressure units
(psi, mH_2O , mmHg, mbar, kPa ranges ≤ 100 psi,
psi, bar, kgf/cm^2 , MPa, atm ranges ≥ 160 psi)
- **Hold for 4 - 5 Seconds and Release**
 - Reset to zero
(This process will take a few seconds)



Battery Change

1. Remove Rubber Boot
2. Remove Top Phillips Screw to Open Cover
3. Exchange Batteries (Two AAA Batteries)
4. Close Cover and Re-install Screw
5. Re-install Rubber Boot

DPT - Digital Pressure Gauge Instructions

Setup Options

Hold **Menu Button** for about 6 seconds

- A) Press **Menu Button** and Display will show "OFF=0". This selects the Auto or Manual Shut Off modes. Press **Power Button** to select "0" or "1".

OFF=0: Auto Shut Off mode; Display automatically shuts OFF after about 1 minute

OFF=1: Manual Shut Off mode; Display will remain constantly ON until Shut Off manually (the life of the batteries is about 15 days).

- B) Press **Menu Button** and Display will show "HL=0". This selects the Display mode. Press **Power Button** to select "0" or "1".

HL=0: Display shows actual and continuous process pressure

HL=1: Display shows only peak process pressure*

- C) Press **Menu Button** to return to process pressure display



* Gauge needs to be cycled ON/OFF to be reset

Installation of a Pressure Gauge

Location

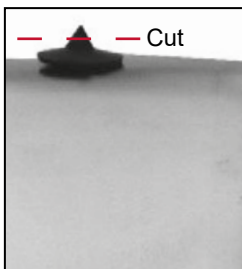
Vibration and extreme ambient temperatures can affect the dial reading of the pressure gauge. These areas should be avoided as much as possible.

Mounting

A suitable thread sealant is required for NPT threads such as pipe dope or PTFE tape. The gauge should only be installed by hand until the first 2 threads engage. This will allow the gauge socket thread to be seated correctly. An open ended wrench should then be used on the socket flats to tighten the gauge. DO NOT tighten the gauge by hand, otherwise it will severely damage the gauge.

Venting Procedures

Due to pressure build up, some gauges (usually lower pressure ranges such as vacuum, up to 100 psi) may reflect a reading that is slightly "off zero". To properly "vent" the pressure gauge, cut off the tip of the fill plug after you have installed the instrument. This allows the gauge to be equal to the atmospheric pressure. Venting can also be achieved by lifting the stainless steel or brass vent plug for a moment and re-seating (closing) it. In either case, the gauge should be installed in an upright position to avoid the liquid from leaking.





Recalibration Procedures

Inspect the pressure gauge for “zero reading” when there is no applied pressure. In many cases, the gauge pointer can simply be adjusted for the gauge to work within specifications. However, if the gauge requires calibration, then follow the procedures below*.

1. Remove the ring and lens
2. Slowly pressurize the gauge to its full scale and slowly release the pressure back down to zero
3. Check the gauge at a minimum of four equal pressure intervals against a certified test gauge*
4. Adjust the movement accordingly by removing the pointer with a pointer extractor. Be careful not to bend the pointer shaft
5. Remove the dial plate by loosening the holding screws
6. When adjustments are completed, replace the dial plate and pointer
7. Re-check the gauge for accuracy
8. Check lens assembly gasket for any deformation, tears or cracks. If there are any visual defects, contact Winters to get a replacement gasket
9. Re-assemble the lens assembly

*Winters can recalibrate and provide test certificates that are traceable to NIST

Replacing The Lens

To replace a broken lens, check to see if the lens is held on by a bayonet or snap-on ring. To remove a bayonet ring, unscrew using a rubber belt wrench. To remove a snap-on ring, remove any screws holding the ring in place then pry off the ring with a small screwdriver. Remove all glass chips, insert new lens and re-insert the bayonet or snap-on ring. With snap-on rings, locate the ring joint at the bottom of the gauge. Crimp-on rings cannot be replaced once removed. If you would like to replace the lens or remove/replace crimp-on rings, please contact Winters.

Replacing The Pointer

Remove the bayonet or snap-on ring as previously described above. Remove old pointer with pointer extractor or two small screwdrivers opposite each other under pointer hub. Pry off evenly, being careful not to bend the pointer shaft. Install the new pointer on zero. NOTE: Gauges with a zero stop pin must have the pointer set at a reference pressure (preferable mid-scale) to offset the preload against the stop pin. Re-install the lens.

Note: When selecting a pressure gauge, always refer to ASME B40.100 (2013)

Operation and Maintenance of a Pressure Gauge

Inspection Frequency

The frequency of inspection is dependent on the severity of service and how critical the accuracy of the indicating pressure. The inspection frequency can range from monthly to annual basis. To ensure the accuracy of your pressure readings, it is strongly recommended that all pressure gauges be recalibrated and certified each year. Winters provides test certification that are traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Isolating Valves

It is recommended that isolating valves be fitted with the gauge. This enables the gauge to be removed at any time for checking, recalibration or replacing without interruption to the process. The valves should be opened or closed slowly to avoid sudden changes to pressure being applied to the gauge. It is recommended for systems that have an abrupt pressure surge at start-up to close the valves during initial start-up. Winters carries various types of valves.

Materials

Brass wetted parts are suitable for use on the following types of media: air, oil, water and other non-corrosive fluids. For corrosive fluids, stainless steel should be specified. For special applications, other materials such as Monel® can be used as well. Diaphragm seals may also be considered. Please consult Winters Instruments for assistance.

Pulsation

If pressures are expected to pulsate violently, oscillate with high frequency or occur with sudden shock, a snubber should be considered. Winters snubbers incorporate a sintered porous 316 stainless steel snubbing element with a large surface area to ensure long term effectiveness on most pressure media. Snubbers are available in three viscosity classifications: heavy oil, water and air. Brass, stainless steel or Monel® housing can be specified depending on the media used.

Storage

All pressure gauges should be placed in dry storage under ambient room temperatures. It is recommended to store pressure gauges in their original packing boxes.

Temperatures

The normal ambient temperature ranges are -40°C to 120°C (-40°F to 250°F) for dry gauges and -20°C to 65°C (-4°F to 150°F) for glycerin filled gauges. Process temperature up to 400°C (752°F) can be accommodated when a gauge is dry AND appropriate external cooling is applied. In situations where the process temperature is extreme, utilizing a syphon or remote mounting the pressure gauge with a capillary and diaphragm seal are reasonable alternatives. In general, a gauge is unduly hot if it cannot be grasped by hand without discomfort. It should be noted that gauges used on water might burst if exposed to frost.



Vibration

Vibration can affect the dial reading of pressure gauges. These areas should be avoided as much as possible. Vibration effects can be minimized by the use of a dampening liquid such as glycerin or silicone. If vibration is extreme, then a flexible tube connected to an appropriate diaphragm seal should be considered. A Winters StabiliZR™ movement can also be used to improve dial reading.



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