



## Gauge Installation Tips

The primary detriment to gauge accuracy is hand twisting the gauge into a fitting instead of using the proper wrench. Hand tightening can cause the misalignment of the internal gauge movement inside the case.

Failure to use and open a bleeder when a hydrant valve or similar system is being closed can easily, in a second, overpressurize a gauge, stretching the bourdon tube and again ruining the gauge.

Pressure gauges are precise measuring instruments and subjecting them to extreme cold or rough usage quickly spoils the accuracy.

Gauges read more accurately in the mid range than on the extremes of the dial. The maximum operating pressure should not exceed 75% of the full-scale range. The normal operating range should be

in the middle half of the range whenever possible.

If a gauge is off the zero indicator sometimes it can be corrected by venting. Venting is done by placing the gauge upright and opening the rubber vent cap at the top of the case. If the atmospheric pressure inside the case is different from the outside, the needle will, many times, be off zero.

Liquid filled gauges sometimes may leak (weep) some fluid, especially if placed in an airplane. They do not have to be full to work properly.

Gauges do not come from any manufacturer with individual certification. Certification insures accuracy and is necessary for certain types of testing. Certification is normally done on an annual basis.