



### Summary

| Model             | Name and feature                      |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| DF standard style | Normal threaded connection type       |
| DF1               | I-Shape Flange                        |
| DF2               | Open Flange                           |
| DF4               | Angle adjustable diaphragm Seals      |
| DF5               | Extended type diaphragm Seals         |
| DF6, DF7          | Sanitary diaphragm seals              |
| DF8               | Welded one-piece type diaphragm Seals |
| DF10              | In Line Diaphragm Seals               |

# Diaphragm Seals



## Product Overview

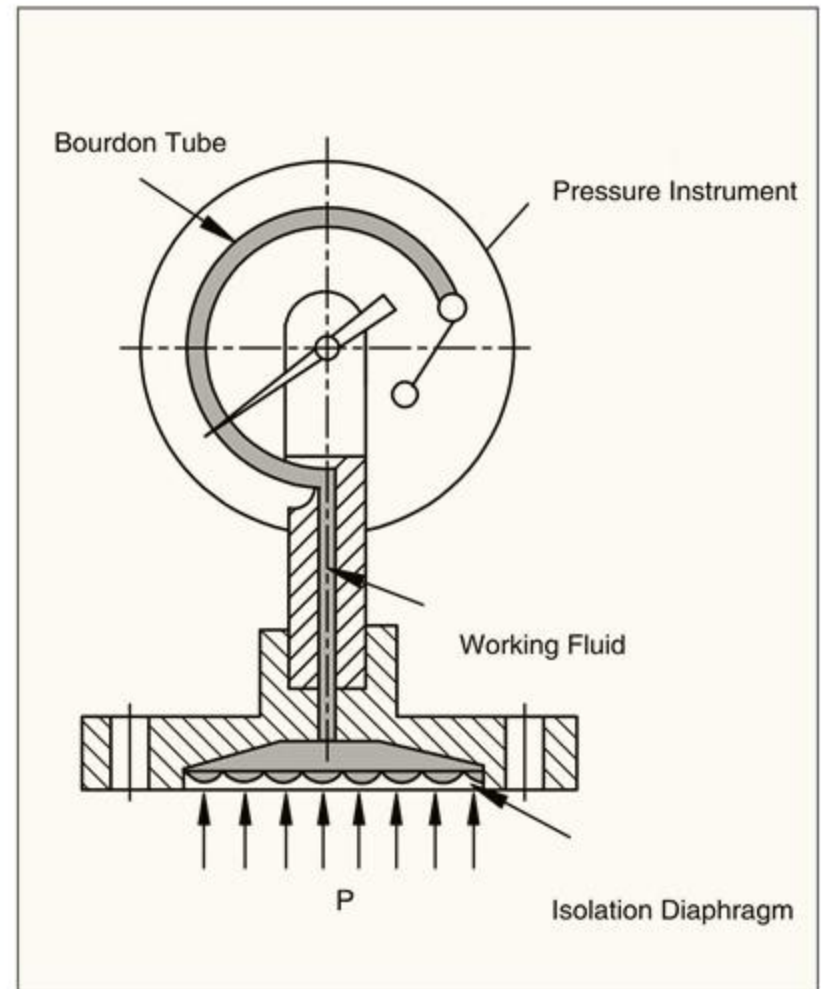
Series diaphragm pressure gauge (chemical seals) is composed of a conventional pressure measuring instrument, a connector and a diaphragm seal.

This combination enables a general purpose pressure gauge to measure media of strong corrosion, high temperature, high viscosity, containing suspended matter or crystallizing. Diaphragm gauges are universally used in petrochemical, alkali, chemical fiber, pharmaceutical, metallurgical, and food industries.



## Configuration Principle

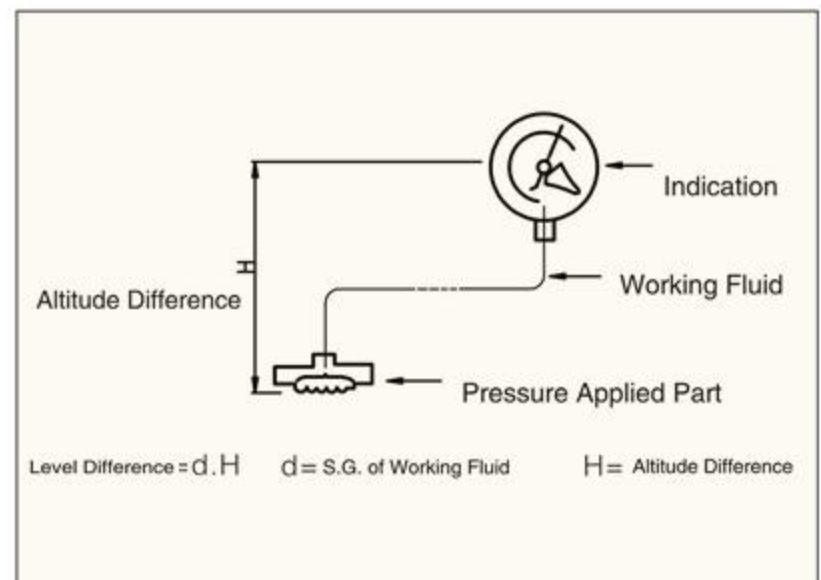
This illustration shows the operating principle of the diaphragm pressure gauge. The diaphragm is deflected by the pressure of medium  $P$ , and an equivalent pressure  $P'$  is generated. With transmitting through working fluid, the pressure  $P'$  deflects the elastic element of a pressure measuring instrument which thereafter shows the pressure value.



## Level difference of Diaphragm pressure gauge seals liquid

When a diaphragm pressure gauge is mounted with pressure gauge and diaphragm seal at different positions, the effect of level difference should be taken into consideration (especially for a diaphragm gauge with capillary).

As the illustration shows, with a S.G. of the working fluid at approx. 1, and a level difference of 1m, the pressure difference is approx. 0.1 Bar





### Temperature Influence of diaphragm pressure

The temperature influence of a diaphragm pressure gauge is relative to expansion coefficient of the seals working fluid, rigidity of the diaphragm, and temperature of pressed part. When working temperature deviates from  $20 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ , the indication varies within  $0.1\%/^\circ\text{C}$  for rigid system, and within  $0.1+0.025L\%/^\circ\text{C}$  (L-length of capillary in m.) for flexible system (remote mounting). Diaphragm pressure gauges are filled with suitable working fluid according to different operating conditions.



Option for Working Fluid

| Name of Working Fluid    | Temperature range for Diaphragm equipment | g/cm <sup>2</sup><br>Specific Gravity | 1/°C<br>Factor of Expansion | Purpose                       |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Glycerin-Water Solution  | -5-100 °C                                 | 1.27                                  | $0.61 \times 10^{-3}$       | Food                          |
| Silicon (low viscosity)  | -40-130 °C                                | 0.94                                  | $1.08 \times 10^{-3}$       | General                       |
| Silicon (high viscosity) | -30-240 °C                                | 1.07                                  | $0.95 \times 10^{-3}$       | High Temperature              |
| Fluorocarbon Oil         | -30-160 °C                                | 1.93                                  | $0.75 \times 10^{-3}$       | Hydrogen, Oxygen, Salts, Acid |
| Vegetable Oil            | -5-100 °C                                 | 0.93                                  | $1.03 \times 10^{-3}$       | Food                          |

or other special working fluid

### Corrosion-Proof properties of diaphragm pressure gauge

Teknopoli Diaphragm Pressure Gauge satisfies customers' requirements of both environmental conditions and flow conditions (corrosive media) based on its significant corrosion-proof properties. Choose various pressure gauges combined with appropriate separator according to environmental conditions. Choose material of diaphragm and housing compatible with corrosive media.

- ①.Diaphragm Material: AISI316, AISI316L, Monel (Cu30Ni70), Hastelloy(HC276), Tantalum (Ta), Fluoroplastic (F4)
- ②.Body Material: 1Cr18Ni9Ti, AISI316, AISI316L, Fluoroplastic (F4), Fluoroplastic Coated Stainless Steel
- ③.Gasket Mateial: Nitrile Rubber, Viton, Silicone Rubber, Fluoroplastic

### Material selection for diaphragm

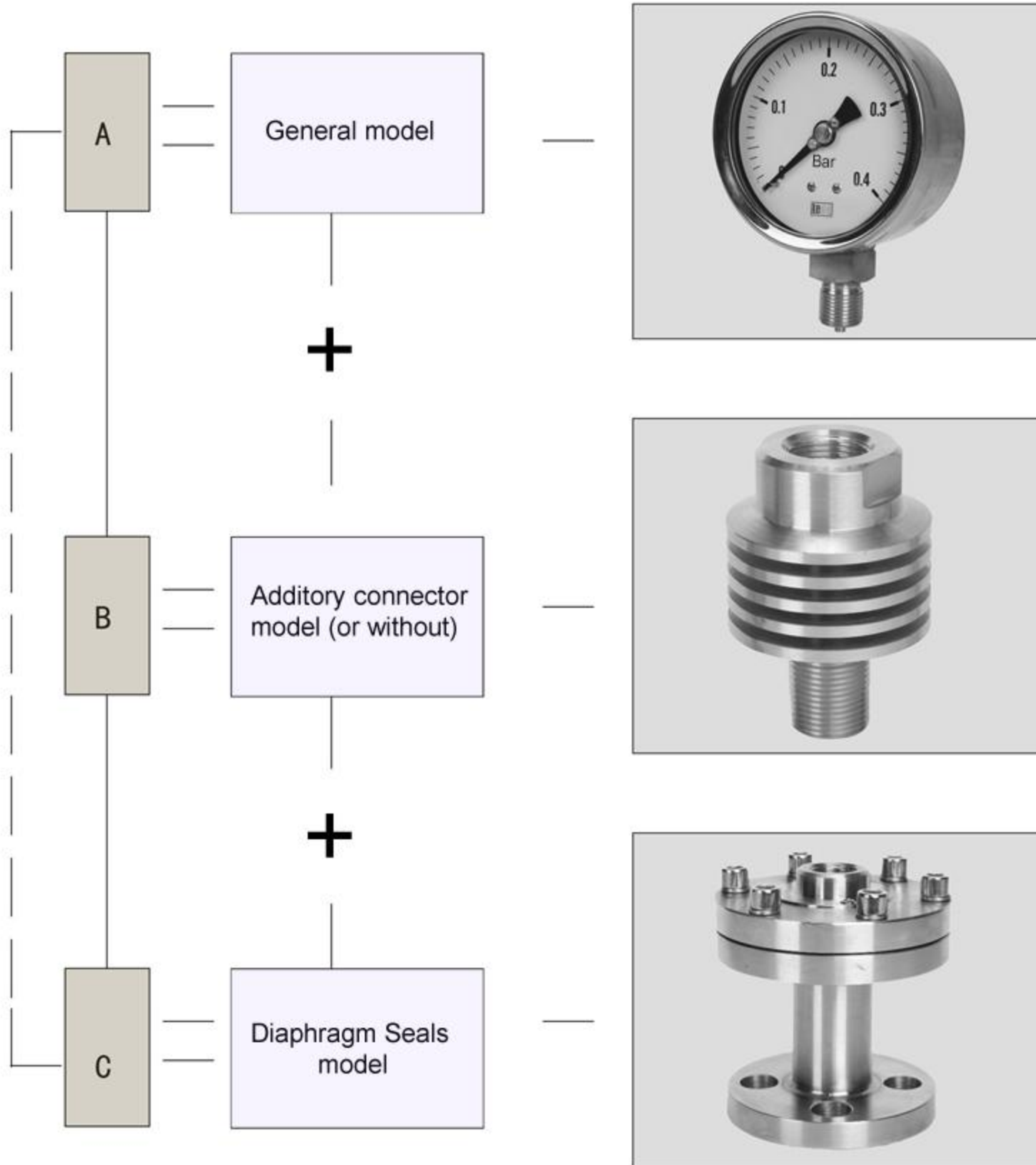
| Corrosive media                                   | AISI 316L   | Tantalum (Ta) | Monel (Ni70Cu30) | Hastelloy (HC) | Ti          | Polytetrafluoroethylene |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Vitriol(H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )          | △           | ○             | V                | V              | X           | V                       |
| Nitric acid(HNO <sub>3</sub> )                    | V           | ○             | X                | V              | V           | V                       |
| Muriatic acid (HCl)                               | X           | ○             | X                | V              | △           | V                       |
| Phosphoric acid (H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> ) | V           | ○             | V                | V              | X           | V                       |
| Acetate (CH <sub>3</sub> COOH)                    | V           | ○             | V                | ○              | ○           | V                       |
| (NaOH)                                            | ○           | △             | ○                | ○              | V           | V                       |
| Pure alkali (Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> )    | ○           | ○             | ○                | V              | V           | V                       |
| Saleratus (NaHCO <sub>3</sub> )                   | ○           | ○             | ○                | ○              | ○           | V                       |
| Chlorine (Cl)                                     | Dry V Wet x | ○             | Dry V Wet x      | V              | Dry x Wet ○ | V                       |
| Bromine (Br <sub>2</sub> )                        | Dry x Wet △ | ○             | Dry ○ Wet x      | ○              | Dry x Wet x | V                       |
| Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )                        | V           | x             | x                | ○              | ○           | V                       |
| Sea water (30% NaCl)                              | V           | ○             | ○                | ○              | ○           | V                       |

Remark: ○ — best; △ — conditional; V — use; x — no using

Note: Standard material is AISI 316L, corrosion-proof materials should be applied in normal temperature. Others please contact us.



Model = A+B+C



### How to Order

Please specify the following properties when the manometer+accessories+diaphragm seals ordering.

- Manometer model number,
- Additory connector model (or without)
- Diaphragm seals model (or without)

For example: **MN-P-160-(0/100 Bar)-R1/2-1-DFNH**



AG1 Overpressure Protector



AY1 Capillary



AR1 Radiator



AZ1 Damper



AR2 Radiator



AC Special Angle



AR3 High-Temp Radiator



AR4 Siphon

### Types

DF Standard Type



DF1 I-Shape Flange



DF2 Welded diaphragm



DF2 Clamped diaphragm



DF4 Angle Adjustable



F4A



F4B

DFA Threaded

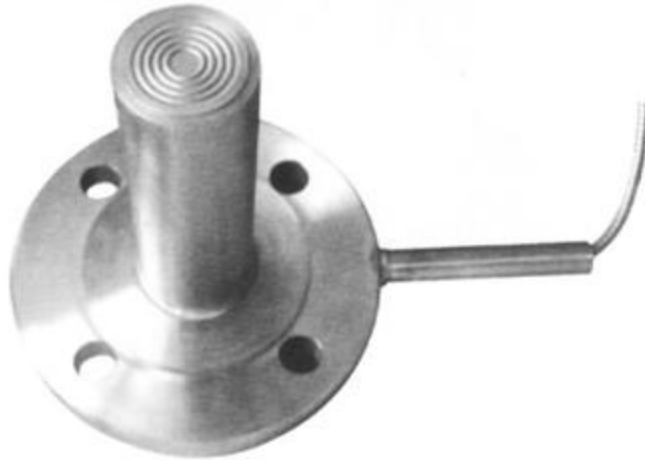


DFB Extended type



### Types

DF5 Extended type



DF6 Clamp Connection



DF7 Threaded Connection (sanitary type)



DF8 Welded one-piece Type



DF10 In line Diaphragm Seals



DF200 Maximum pressure range: 5000psi

