Pneumatic components (pressure gauge, display)

Safety Precautions

Be sure to read this section before use.
Refer to Intro Page 63 for precautions for general pneumatic components.

Product-specific cautions: (Pressure gauge, display)

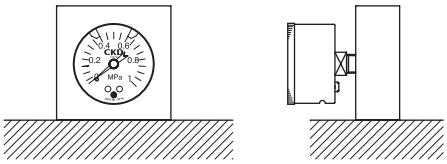
Mounting, installation and adjustment

⚠CAUTION

■Pressure gauge

Repeated and sudden increase and decrease in pressure and pressure pulsation must be avoided because it could adversely affect the life of the pressure gauge. Either ease the pressure fluctuation in the circuit or contact CKD so that a pressure gauge with a cushioning screw can be prepared. Pressure exceeding the pressure range may damage the gauge.

■Mount vertically in respect to the ground so that the scale can be viewed straightforward. (See below) Mounting in any other direction can cause the needle movement to become unstable, and can cause the accuracy to drop.



Use/maintenance

■Make sure that impact and vibration are not applied directly onto the body.

■Carefully prevent water hammer when using non-corrosive liquid (G49D, G59D).

■Pressure limit markers (G45D) will not completely seat against each other. A clearance of approx. one gradient may form.

Chemical resistance of plastic

⚠WARNING

- The chemical resistance of the lens is shown below.
- Avoid using products in an atmosphere where chemicals are contained in compressed air or atmosphere, or where they could adhere to parts.
- Use in the above state could lead to lens damage.

Polycarbonate lens: G52D, G29D, VG41D
Polycarbonate bowl: 6119
Polyamide lens: G40D, G45D

Chemical resistance of plastic lens/bowl

Types of chemicals	Categories of chemicals	Main products of chemicals	General applications	Polycarbonate lens/bowl	Polyamide lens
Inorganic chemicals	Acids	Hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, hydrofluoric acid, phosphoric acid, chromic acid, etc.	Acid washing of metals, acidic degreasing solution, coating treatment solution, etc.	×	×
	Alkalines	Alkalis such as caustic soda, caustic potash, calcium hydroxide, aqueous ammonia, sodium carbonate	Alkaline degreasing solution for metals Soluble coolant, leakage detection agent	×	○
	Inorganic salts	Sodium sulfide, sodium nitrate, potassium bichromate, sulfate of soda, etc.		×	○
Organic chemicals	Aromatic hydrocarbons	Benzene, toluene, xylene, ethyl benzene, styrene, etc.	Contained in paint thinner (benzene, toluene, and xylene)	×	×
	Chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons	Methyl chloride, ethylene chloride, methylene chloride, acetylene chloride, chloroform, trichlene, perchlene, carbon tetrachloride	Organic solvent-based washing solution for metals (trichlene, perchlene, carbon tetrachloride, etc.)	×	○
	Chlorinated aromatic hydrocarbons	Chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, benzene hexachloride (B/H/C), etc.	Agricultural chemicals	×	○
	Petroleum components	Solvent naphtha, gasoline, kerosene		×	○
	Alcohols	Methyl alcohol, ethyl alcohol, cyclohexanol, benzyl alcohol	Used as antifreezing agent Leakage detection agent	×	×
	Phenol	Carbolic acid, cresol, naphthol, etc.	Disinfectant solution	×	×
	Ethers	Methyl ether, methyl ethyl ether, ethyl ether	Additive of brake oil	×	○
	Ketones	Acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, cyclohexanone, acetophenone, etc.		×	×
	Carboxylic acids	Formic acid, acetic acid, butyl acid, acrylic acid, oxalic acid, phthalic acid, etc.	Dyes/oxalic acid for aluminum processing, phthalic acid for paint base and leakage detection agents	×	×
	Esters	Dimethyl phthalate (DMP), diethyl phthalate (DEP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), dioctyl phthalate (DOP)	Lubricant, synthetic oil, rust preventing agent additive plasticizer for synthetic resin	×	○
	Oxyacids	Glycol acid, lactic acid, malic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid		×	×
	Nitro compounds	Nitromethane, nitroethane, nitroethylene, nitrobenzene, etc.		×	○
	Amines	Methylamine, dimethylamine, ethylamine, aniline, acetanilide, etc.	Additive of brake oil	×	×
	Nitriles	Acetonitrile, acrylonitrile, benzonitrile, acetoisonitrile, etc.	Raw material for nitrile rubber	×	○

○: Resistant, ×: Non-resistant (plastic will become damaged.)