DVG50
Digital Vacuum Gauge
INSTRUCTION MANUAL

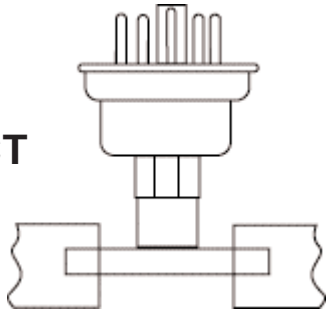
INSTALLATION
Please read the following instructions thoroughly before attempting to install the instrument.

RECEIVING
Inspect the Digital Vacuum Gauge for any obvious signs of damage due to shipment while unpacking. Immediately advise the delivering carrier if any damage is suspected.

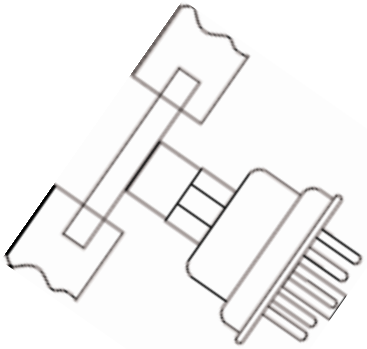
POWER REQUIREMENTS
The Digital Vacuum Gauge operates on 15 VDC, 400 mA. Models shipped within North America are accompanied with a 115VAC, 60 Hz power transformer. In all other areas, the appropriate transformer suited to the area power requirements is required.

GAUGE TUBE INSTALLATION
When mounting the gauge tube in the vacuum system, the preferred orientation is a vertical position, to prevent accumulation of liquid and solid particles.

CORRECT



INCORRECT



The gauge tube is installed in the vacuum system by cutting the vacuum hose and inserting the “T” connection. The connection should be made vacuum-tight by fastening with hose clamps.

OPERATION

READING THE VACUUM GAUGE
When the vacuum level is between 50 and 1 Torr and a decimal point is showing, vacuum is read in units of Torr. If no decimal is seen, vacuum is read in mTorr or microns.

EFFECT OF THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY
The Digital Vacuum Gauge is originally calibrated in dry air. This calibration is a function of thermal conductivity. Solvent vapors have different thermal conductivities and will provide readings with a slight variance when compared to absolute pressure. For most application involving the Digital Vacuum Gauge, the vacuum levels noted on the gauge will serve as a relative measure and not absolute.

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