## DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE GAUGES UNI-DIRECTIONAL OR BI-DIRECTIONAL

20 to 500 psi Uni-directional or Bi-directional



 Heavy-Duty Construction
Double-Strength, Shatter-Resistant Glass
2-1-2% ANSI Grade A Accuracy

TRODEKS's PGD Series differential pressure gauges are rugged industrial gauges that indicate the difference between 2 input connections. Differential ranges provide the maximum resolution for applications in which one input is always at a higher pressure than the other. In cases in which one input can be higher or lower than the other, a bi-directional differential range should be used.

The PGD Series is constructed with 2 independent Bourdon tubes. The opposing Bourdon tubes are linked

PGD-45B-30/30, shown smaller than actual size. See next page for dimensions. PGD Series gauges are available with ports located in the back of the gauge (shown at left), or in the lower (six o'clock) position (shown at right).

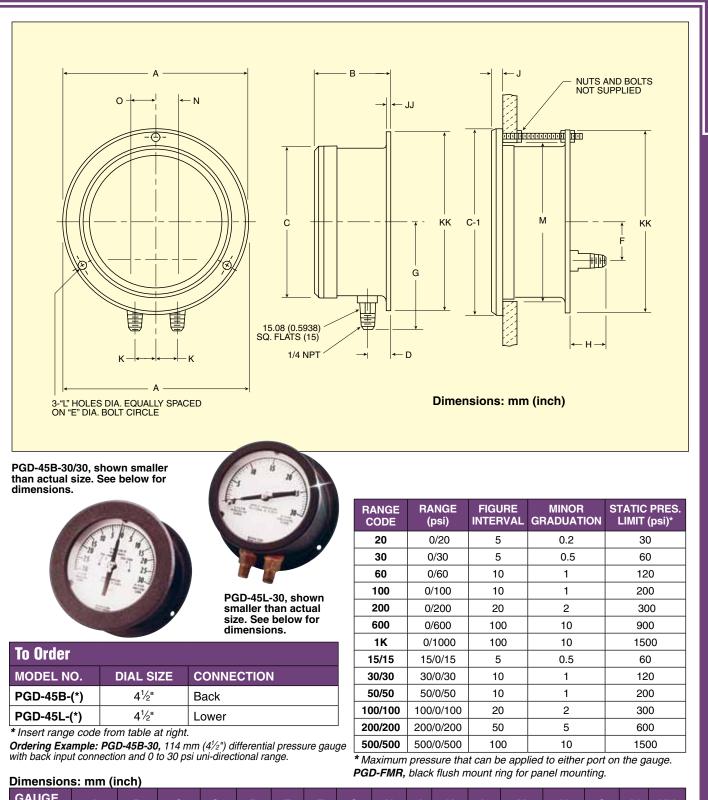
to a single pinion gear that rotates a pointer for direct pressure readings. By using 2 independent Bourdon tubes, the gauge can handle liquids or gases on either or both ports.

The large 4½" dial makes reading pressure easy. Each gauge is equipped with a micrometer adjustment for rezeroing the gauge. Gauges are available with ports located in the lower (six o'clock) position or in the rear (for panel mounting).

## SPECIFICATIONS

Accuracy: 2-1-2%, ANSI Grade A 2% first 10%, 1% middle 80%, 2% top 10% Dial Size: 4½" Dial Arc: 210° Window: Double-strength glass Connection: ¼ MNPT Sensor Type: Bourdon tube Wetted Parts: Tube: Bronze Fittings: Brass Case: Black epoxy-coated aluminum Operating Temperature: 65°C (150°F) Weight: 1.4 kg (3 lb)

## **DIFFERENTIAL OR BI-DIRECTIONAL RANGES**



PRESSURE GAUGES

GAUGE SIZE	A	В	С	C1	D	E	F	G	н	J	к	L	М	Ν	0	JJ	КК
<b>4</b> ½"	149	82	126	149	26	137	27	91	40	5	15	6	125	17	17	3	148
	(5 <sup>7</sup> ⁄8)	(3 <sup>1</sup> ⁄ <sub>32</sub> )	(4 <sup>15</sup> ⁄ <sub>16</sub> )	(5 <sup>7</sup> ⁄8)	(1 <sup>1</sup> ⁄16)	(5¾)	(1½)	(3 <sup>%</sup> 16)	(1 <sup>%</sup> 16)	(¾16)	( <sup>19</sup> ⁄32)	(7⁄32)	(4 <sup>15</sup> ⁄ <sub>16</sub> )	( <sup>21</sup> ⁄ <sub>32</sub> )	( <sup>21</sup> ⁄ <sub>32</sub> )	(1⁄8)	(5 <sup>13</sup> ⁄16)