Safety for Industrial Process

## Industrial Range

## F series

Pressure switches and Temperature switches

## Characteristics*

- Gauge, absolute or differential pressure control
- Temperature control: direct bulb or through capillary
- Electrical contact or pneumatic signal output
- Protection for areas involving an explosion risk (ATEX)
- Explosion-proof enclosure
- Intrinsic safety
- Increased safety
- Explosion-proof contact
- Constructional safety


## Other specific features

- Compact industrial series
- Low vibration sensitivity
- SIL2 capability
- Harsh environment versions
available on request
- Made in France


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## Absolute and differential pressure switches: ranges and dead bands

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## Introduction

GEORGIN F Series PRESSURE SWITCHES and TEMPERATURE SWITCHES offer an extensive range of equipment suitable for the harshest operating conditions. The series is a justified choice whenever precision and reliability are necessary criteria.

## APPLICATIONS

- thermal or nuclear energy generation
- the oil industry, from drilling to refining
- chemical and petrochemicals
- natural or liquefied gas transport and storage
- gas supercharging
- gas, steam or hydraulic turbines
diesel engines, pumps and compressors
- shipbuilding for merchant or military navy
- steam circuits, furnaces and burners
- rail transport braking safety
- silos
- water treatment


## SMOOTH ARTICULATION PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE SWITCHES FOR INDUSTRIAL USE WHERE HIGH RESISTANCE TO VIBRATIONS IS REQUIRED



## WORKING PRINCIPLE

The pressure or temperature is applied to the sensing element (SE), whose position then changes, acting on the flexible arm (FA). The force produced in this way is balanced by the spring (RS). This is how the set point is adjusted. As the set point is approached, the change in forces disturbs the balance (FA) and acts on the contact.
A second spring (DBS) acting on the flexible arm (FA) increases the deviation of the switch(es). The force produced by the dead band spring is adjustable, and is used to offset the two contacts in the case of differential functions.

NOTE: The pressure switch and temperature switch scales indicated in our catalogue are values for a set point to lower the pressure or temperature.

## Construction

## TYPES OF HOUSINGS

- Standard housing: zamak, aluminium cover, epoxy paint coating
- Explosion-proof housing (RTPF): AS10G aluminium, epoxy paint coating
- Polyester housing (FPP)
- 316L/1.4404 stainless steel housing (FPX)

316 stainless steel external screws and fittings
IP 66 (IP68 available as an option)
IP 56 (IP66 available as an option) for diaphragm-actuated gauge pressure switch in FML, FMS, FMT type standard housing as per EN 60529 (IEC 529)
External ground terminal
Plumbing is performed directly using wires for FPP and FPX type instruments and requires a specific external kit for the standard and explosion-proof models.
A stainless steel identification plate is fitted on an all polyester or stainless steel explosion-proof type instruments, and on increased safety instruments.

## Options:

Stainless steel identification plate for standard instruments and Intrinsically safe models
Special setting range
Factory setting and plumbing
Inner graduated scale with viewing window
Respirator to limit condensation phenomena (IP 56) in standard housing
Wall mounting using M5 threads, lugs, mounting bracket or 2" mounting kit

## TYPE OF SENSING ELEMENT AND PROCESS CONNECTION

Bellows-actuated technology offers a high repeatability. It is recommended for stable processes, not subject to pulses or pressure surges. Bellows are available in bronze or 316 L stainless steel versions.

Diaphragm-actuated technology is suitable for meeting 2 constraints:

- processes with pulsating phenomena or subject to pressure surges
- low or very low pressure control

The material used for the diaphragms will be NBR (such as Perbunan®) as standard, or FKM (such as Viton®) or Ethylene-Propylene. The flanges will be made of 304L/1.4307 stainless steel for (D)FML and 316L stainless steel for FPA, (D)FMS, (D)FMT.

The 316L stainless steel Bourdon tube will be used for very high pressure control up to 1000 bar.
Types of connections:

- G1⁄2" as per EN ISO 228-1 as standard
- G1⁄4" M as per EN ISO 228-1 for diaphragm-actuated pressure switches except for (D)ML model
- NPT connector as per ANSI/ASME B1.20.1

Other connector types available on request.
Depending on the type and range, the instruments may be equipped with separators with or without capillary.

## OPERATING TEMPERATURE LIMITS (PRESSURE SENSING ELEMENT)

| Bronze bellows: | -20 | to | $+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | NBR diaphragm: | -20 | to | $+100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Stainless steel bellows: | -40 | to | $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | EP diaphragm: | -40 | to | $+120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Stainless steel tube | -40 | to | $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | FKM diaphragm: | +0 | to | $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

## AMBIENT OPERATING TEMPERATURE LIMITS (HOUSING) STORAGE TEMPERATURE

-20 to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ - others on request.
For temperature switches from the C and G ranges: max. $55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. B range: max. $50^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## REPRODUCIBILITY

Less than or equal to $\pm 1 \%$ of the measurement range for constant cycle and temperature.
Greater than $\pm 1 \%$ of the measurement range in constant cycle and temperature for FPH and FDH type sensors, for diaphragmactuated instruments having a range of $\leq 40 \mathrm{mbar}$ and for FX range bellows-actuated sensors.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

For all $F$ series equipment, refer to the operating and maintenance manual FU-F-EN.
For ATEX equipment, refer to the ATEX instruction manual: FI-F-EN.
These documents and the accessory data sheets are available for download from our website www.georgin.com.

## ATEX and/or IECEx Equipment designed for EXplosive ATmospheres

The tables below enable you to ascertain the product certification according to the protection index (IP66 except for FML, FMS, FMT which are IP56 unless specially requested otherwise) and the required installation area.

## INTRINSIC SAFETY

Principle: gold-plated contact for low current to be associated with an I.S. interface (see fc-rdn-fren) Housing: standard or stainless steel FX type

| Housing and protective enclosure | Standard housing - IP66-IP68 | Standard housing - PP56 | Stainless stell FX type housing-IP66/P667 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marking | $\underset{20}{\boldsymbol{c} \in 0081} \underbrace{\\|}_{\text {Ex }} 1 \text { 1GD Exia IIC T6 - Ex iaD }$ |  | CE 0081 \|| 1 GD Exia IIC, IIB, \|IATb..T3 Ga Ex ia IIIC, IIIB, IIIA T $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} . . \mathrm{T} 200^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Da |
| Installation areas | $0 / 1 / 2$ for gas groups IIA, IIB, IIC $20 / 21$ / 22 for dust | $0 / 1 / 2$ for gas groups IIA, IIB, IIC <br> 22 for non-conductive dust | $0 / 1 / 2$ for gas groups IIA, IIB, IIC <br> 20 / 21 / 22 for non conductive dust IIIA, IIIB, IIIC |
| Instrument category | 1GD | 1G/3D (non-conductive dust) | 1GD |
| Maximum surface temperature: $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}<$ Operating ambient temperature $<80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}<$ Operating ambient temperature $<60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE/UE type examination statement Type examination statement IECEx certificate of comformity | LCIE 01 ATEX 6008 X | LCIE 01 ATEX 6008X LCIE 08 ATEX 6057X (voluntary statement) | INERIS 18 ATEX 0036X INE 18.0031X |

## INCREASED SAFETY

Principle: explosion-proof contact "d" - terminal block + increased safety cable gland "e" Housing: standard or polyester "e" FPP type (off-shore application) or stainless steel FX type

| Housing and protective enclosure | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Standard housing - IP66 - IP68 } \\ & \text { Polyester housing - IP66 } \end{aligned}$ | Standard housing - PP56 | Stainless stell FX type housing - IP66/IP67 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marking | $\underset{\substack{\mathbf{c} \in 0081 \\ \text { tD A } 21}}{\qquad x \\|_{\\| 2 G D} \text { Exde \\|C T6 - Ex }}$ |  | CE 0081 \|| 2GD Ex db eb IIC TX Gb Ex tb IIIC TXDb |
| Installation areas | $1 / 2$ for gas groups IIA, IIB, IIC 21 / 22 for dust | 1 / 2 for gas groups IIA, IIB, IIC 22 for non-conductive dust | $1 / 2$ pour les groupes de gaz IIA, IIB, IIC <br> 21 / 22 pour les groupes de poussières IIIA, IIIB, IIIC |
| Instrument category | 2GD | 2G/3D (non-conductive dust) | 2GD |
| Maximum surface temperature: $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}<$ Operating ambient temperature $<60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}<$ Operating ambient temperature $<60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE/UE type examination statement Type examination statement IECEx certificate of comformity | LCIE 02 ATEX 6161X | LCIE 02 ATEX 6161X <br> LCIE 08 ATEX 6057 X (voluntary statement) | INERIS 16 ATEX 0044X <br> INE 16.0053X |

## EXPLOSION-PROOF SAFETY

Principle: explosion-proof unit "d"
Housing: RTPF type

| Protective enclosure | IP66-IP68 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Marking | cє 0081 ©x \|| 2GD Exd IIC T6 - Ex tD A21 (with or without line resistors) |
| Installation areas | $1 / 2$ for gas groups IIA, IIB, IIC 21 / 22 for dust |
| Instrument category | 2GD |
| Maximum surface temperature: $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ - | Operating ambient temperature $\angle 80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| CE type examination statement | LCIE 01 ATEX 6071X |

Caution: the use of the cable gland must comply with the standard EN 60.079-14 § 10.4 (RTPF inner volume $<2 \mathrm{dm} 3$ )

Principle: explosion-proof contact "d" with moulded cable output
Housing: standard or polyester "e" FPP type (off-shore application)


## CONSTRUCTIONAL SAFETY (PNEUMATIC MODELS)

Principle: constructional safety
Housing: Standard or Stainless steel

| Protective enclosure | IP66 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Marking | \\| 2 G Exh IIC Tx Gb X II2D Exh IIIC Tx ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{CDb}$ X $\left(-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}<\mathrm{Ta}<+60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ ) |
| Installation areas | 1 / 2 for gas groups IIA, IIB, IIC <br> 21 / 22 for dust groups III1, IIIB, IIIC |
| Instrument category | 2GD |
| Technical file c | LCIE 20 AR078 NM |

## Electrical or pneumatic functions

## ELECTRICAL CONTACT

The electrical contacts used by Georgin are SPDT type.
At rest, contact is established between C-NC.


According to the type of action (opening or closure of the electrical circuit), the electrical connection is made on the terminal block between C-NC or C-NO.

ELECTRICAL FUNCTIONS

|  |  | Fixed dead band ${ }^{(1)}$ | Adjustable dead band ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 Change-over ${ }^{(1)(2)}$ (SPDT) | Standard <br> Tight dead band <br> Nitrogen sealed <br> Explosion-proof <br> Expl. pr. (tight dead band) | $\begin{gathered} 4,4 \mathrm{D} \\ 10,10 \mathrm{D}, 16,16 \mathrm{D} \\ - \\ - \\ 60,60 \mathrm{C}, 60 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,6 \mathrm{D} \\ - \\ 96 \\ 62,62 \mathrm{C}, 62 \mathrm{D} \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 2 \text { SPDT }^{(3)} \\ \text { (acting together) } \end{gathered}$ | Standard <br> Nitrogen sealed <br> Explosion-proof (Expl. pr.) <br> Expl. pr. (tight dead band) | $160 \mathrm{C}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34,34 \mathrm{D} \\ 106 \\ 162 \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | Adjustable lagging |  |
| 2 SPDT ${ }^{(4)}$ <br> (two steps) | Standard <br> Nitrogen sealed <br> Explosion-proof (Expl. pr.) <br> Expl. pr. (tight dead band) |  |  |

(1). Single fixed dead band electrical operation:

Microswitch "only". Each type of microswitch has its own characteristics, as indicated in the catalogue.
Models: 4, 4D, 10, 10D, 16, 16D, 60, 60C, etc.
(2). Single adjustable dead band electrical operation:

Microswitch combined with a dead band spring (DBS) to increase the microswitch dead band value in a given range (refer to the dead band table in the catalogue, page 10, 11, 12).
The trigger value of the upper threshold can be offset using the dead band spring DBS.
This action has no effect on the lower threshold. Models: $6,6 \mathrm{D}, 12 \mathrm{~V}, 96,62,62 \mathrm{C}$, etc.
(3). Electrical operation with two simultaneous contacts:

Combination of two single functions set to act at the same time, either upwards or downwards. The dead band of a simultaneous function is greater than that of a single function. The synchronisation dead band at re-engagement should not be more than $1 \%$ of the mean dead band.
Fixed dead band model: 160C, etc. Adjustable dead band models: 34, 34D, 106, 162C, etc.
(4).Electrical function with two offset contacts:

Combination of two single functions adjusted to act with a gap between. The dead band spring (DBS) is used to adjust the gap between the interlocking of the switches.
Models: 54, 54D, 116, 172C, 172, 170C, 170, etc.
Remarks:
The electrical functions 60 C, 62C, 160C, 162C, 170C and 172C consist of explosion-proof contacts (Ex) equipped with 1m of preassembled cable ( 3 or 5 m available as an option) which must be connected to an approved terminal block.
The electrical functions 4D/6D/34D/54D, 10D, 16D, 60D, 62D consist of gold-plated contacts, suitable for use at low levels for PLCs, and also for intrinsic safety instruments.
The contacts 4, 6, 34, 54 are tropicalised as standard.

## Electrical or pneumatic functions

Maximum breaking capacity (resistive load)

| Contact No. | AC | DC |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4 / 6 / 34 / 54$ | 10 A | 240 V | 0.5 A | 110 V |
| 10 | 5 A | 240 V | 0.5 A | 130 V |
| 16 | 2 A | 240 V | 1 A | 130 V |
| $96 / 106 / 116$ | 2.5 A | 240 V | 1 A | 130 V |
| $4 \mathrm{D} / 6 \mathrm{D} / 34 \mathrm{D} / 54 \mathrm{D}$ | - | - | $1 \mathrm{~mA} / 100 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $4 \mathrm{~V} / 30 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| 10 D | - | - | 50 mA | 30 V |
| $16 \mathrm{D} / 60 \mathrm{D} / 62 \mathrm{D}$ | - | - | $10 \mathrm{~mA} / 100 \mathrm{~mA}$ | $6 \mathrm{~V} / 24 \mathrm{~V}$ |
| $62 / 62 \mathrm{C} / 162 \mathrm{C} / 172 \mathrm{C}$ | 5 A | 240 V | 0.4 A | 250 V |
| $60 / 60 \mathrm{C} / 160 \mathrm{C} / 170 \mathrm{C}$ | 7 A | 240 V | 0.25 A | 250 V |
| 12 V | 10 A | 240 V | - | - |

## Cable inlets

The instruments (with the exception of polyester, stainless steel housings \& explosion-proof housing) have one M16 type cable inlet and are supplied with 1 or 2 cable glands 5 to 10 mm in diameter (standard and I.S. instrument). The instrument can also be supplied without cable inlets.

Explosion-proof housings are supplied as standard with a 3/4"NPT type cable inlet.
Cable glands are available as an option. The choice of cable gland directly affects the certification, and could lead to the equipment being declassified. Refer to the ATEX instruction sheet.

Polyester housings (FP) are equipped as standard with an ISO M20-certified Ex ed cable gland 6 to 13 mm in diameter (Ex de instrument).
Stainless steel housings (FX) are equipped as standard with an ISO M20-certified stainless steel cable gland 6 to 13 mm in diameter.
Other cable gland models are available on request.
Internal terminal blocks
The terminal blocks are designed for the following maximum wire size: $2.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for standard models and $1.5 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$ for ATEX models.

## PNEUMATIC FUNCTION

The instruments can be equipped with one or more Normally Open (NO) or Normally Closed (NC) pneumatic functions using a spool or poppet valve.

Georgin offers single, simultaneous double, and offset double pneumatic functions.
The supply fittings are M5, 1/4, or $1 / 8$ gas threaded according to the type of function and/or the model.
According to the type of cell, the control pressure will be:

- As standard: 1.5 to 8 bar (spool design <> with a residual leak).
- On request for NC cell: 0 to 10 bar (poppet design <> without leak).

The control fluid must be compatible with the ISO-VG 10 standard (air, nitrogen, etc.).
Maximum allowable filtration $5 \mu \mathrm{~m}$.
The standard materials for the cell body are polyamide, brass, and/or aluminium. The seals are made of NBR (other types on request).

For certain models, exhaust is via open cable gland or screw terminal (mandatory for ATEX models).
The control pressure applied to the unit affects the dead band: the lower the supply pressure, the smaller the dead band, and vice-versa.

At rest, the pneumatic function is set as follows:


| Pneumatic function type | Reference |
| :--- | :---: |
| normally open | NO |
| normally closed | NC |
| change over | IP |
| double NO and NC with adjustable lagging | OC |
| double NC and NO with adjustable lagging | CO |
| double NO+NO with adjustable lagging | DO |
| double NC+NC with adjustable lagging | DC |
| double simultaneous fixed dead band NO+NO | SO |
| Double simultaneous fixed dead band NC+NC function | SC |
| Double simultaneous fixed dead band $\mathrm{NO}+\mathrm{NC}$ function | SN |



* refer §(3) page 6

Georgin has one of the most extensive ranges of electromechanical and electropneumatic security solutions in the world.
Because our product range is subject to ongoing development and so as not to impact the safety of your installations, this document enables you to define your overall reference. We will confirm this with our item code.

Examples of code numbers


Diaphragm-actuated gauge pressure switch (material to be defined) and galvanised steel flange Standard housing
With fixed dead band electrical operation
Range: 0.5..10bar // Pmax: 200bar
Stainless steel bulb and capillary temperature switch Polyester housing and electrical output via cable With fixed dead band electrical operation with two simultaneous contacts
Range: $65 . .170^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Diaphragm-actuated differential pressure switch (material to be defined) and stainless steel flange Explosion-proof housing
With electrical operation with two offset contacts Range: $0 . .20 \mathrm{mbar}$

Stainless steel bellows-actuated pressure switch Stainless steel housing
With single adjustable dead band electrical operation
Range: 5..50bar
Pmax: 200bar


## Specific features

|  | Standard housing |
| :--- | :--- |
| Explosion-proof housing |  |
| CTPF | Cannot be associated with <br> the electrical functions <br> 60(C), 62(C), <br> $160 C, 162 C$, <br> $170 C, 172 C$ |

DEAD BAND TABLE READING GUIDE
Applicable to tables on pages 10/11/12
Example on FP. $P(X)$ type pressure switch

## FP. $P(X)$ denotes an $F$ series gauge pressure switch.

The sensing element of the FP. $P$ is made of bronze and offers a continuous Pmaximum of 13 bar. For a FP. PX stainless steel bellows-actuated switch, the maximum pressure is 15 bar . Its setting range is 0.5 to 10 bar for a pressure lowering set point. Please note that the setting range for a pressure increasing set point is dependent on the associated microswitch.


Example of set point to lower P/T

| Type | Range | 1 SPDT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Max. <br> dead band $\leq$ | P max |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | fixed dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  | adjustable dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | 10 | 16 | 60 | 6 | 62 | 96 | 34 | 106 |  |  |
|  | bar | mbar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | bar |  |
| FP. P (X) | 0.5 to 10 | 285 | 55 | 30 | 140 | 285 | 450 | 400 | 335 | 650 | 2 | 13 (15) |
| - Fixed dead band electrical operation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 / 4D |  |  | 10 / 10D |  |  | 16/16D |  |  | 60 / 60C |  |
| fixed dead band |  | 285 mbar |  |  | 55 mbar |  |  | 30 mbar |  |  | 140 mbar |  |

- Adjustable dead band electrical operation

|  | $6 / 6 \mathrm{D}$ | $62 / 62 \mathrm{C}$ | 96 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| min dead band | 285 mbar | 450 mbar | 400 mbar |
| max dead band | 2 bar |  |  |

- Electrical operation with two simultaneous contacts

| $34 / 34 \mathrm{D}$ | 160 C | 162 C | 106 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| min dead band | 335 mbar | $\sim$ dead band of <br> function $60 \times 1.5$ | $\sim$ min dead band <br> of function $62 \times 1.5$ | $\sim 650 \mathrm{mbar}$ |
| max dead band | 2 bar | N.A. (fixed dead <br> band) | 2 bar |  |

- Electrical operation with two offset contacts

|  | $54 / 54 \mathrm{D}$ | 170 C | 172 C | 116 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | $\sim 285 \mathrm{mbar}-\min$ <br> dead band of <br> function 4 | $\sim \min$ dead band <br> of function 60 | $\sim$ min dead band <br> of function 62 | $\sim 650 \mathrm{mbar}$ |

Regardless of the double offset electrical function, the dead band between the first increasing set point and the second lowering set point must be within the setting range equivalent to the rangeability offered by function 6, i.e. between 285 mbar and 2 bar . Otherwise, please consult us.

| $2^{\text {nd }}$ microswitch | $\sim$ dead band of <br> function $4 \times 1.5$ | $\sim$ dead band of <br> function $60 \times 1.5$ | $\sim$ min dead band <br> of function $62 \times 1.5$ | dead band of <br> function $96 \times 1.5$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Gauge pressure switches: ranges and dead bands

## DIAPHRAGM-ACTUATED GAUGE PRESSURE SWITCHES

| Type | Range | 1 SPDT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 SPDT |  |  |  | Max. <br> dead <br> band <br> $\geq$ | P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | fixed dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | adjustable dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 |  | 10 |  | 16 |  | 60 |  | 6 |  | 62 |  | 96 |  | 34 |  | 106 |  |  |  |
|  | mbar | mbar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | mbar | bar |
|  |  | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H |  |  |
| FML. B ( $X$ ) | 0 to 20 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 5 | 7 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 4.2 | - | - | 20 | +/-0.3 |
| FML.C (X) | 0 to 40 | 3 | 4 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 3 | 4 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.7 | 4.7 | - | - | 20 | +/-0.3 |
| FML. D ( $X$ ) | -50 to 10 | 4 | 5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 6.2 | - | - | 20 | +/-0.3 |
| FML. $\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{X})$ | 0 to 80 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 8 | 4.0 | 5 | 4.2 | 5.5 | - | - | 20 | +/-0.3 |
| FMS •JX | 0 to 500 | 52 | 63 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 5 | 20 | 24 | 52 | 63 | 75 | 95 | 50 | 70 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 95 | 200 | 80 |
| FMS. MX | 0 to 1000 | 60 | 70 | 11 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 28 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 105 | 55 | 75 | 65 | 80 | 85 | 105 | 200 | 80 |
| FMT.F(X) | 10 to 250 | 25 | 32 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2.5 | 10 | 12 | 25 | 32 | 37 | 50 | 25 | 35 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| FMT. G (X) | 10 to 500 | 28 | 35 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 3 | 11 | 14 | 28 | 35 | 45 | 55 | 30 | 40 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 55 | 100 | 200 |
|  | bar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | s or t | ransien | t pre | sure s | urge |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FPA. K ( $X$ ) | -1 to 5 | 160 | 240 | 30 | 45 | 16 | 24 | 70 | 105 | 160 | 240 | 200 | 300 | 170 | 260 | 200 | 300 | 270 | 400 | 1 | - 80 |
| FPA. P ( $X$ ) | $\triangle 0.5$ to 10 | 275 | 480 | 50 | 75 | 30 | 45 | 120 | 185 | 275 | 480 | 350 | 560 | 400 | 500 | 320 | 520 | 500 | 750 | 2 | - 80 |
| FPA. Q ( $X$ ) | 2.5 to 25 | 700 | 980 | 120 | 175 | 60 | 90 | 300 | 400 | 700 | 980 | 810 | 1200 | 750 | 1050 | 750 | 1100 | 1100 | 1600 | 5 | - 80 |
| FPA.R ( $X$ ) | 5 to 50 | 2100 | 5800 | 500 | 1400 | 200 | 400 | 750 | 2200 | 2100 | 5800 | 2500 | 7500 | 2200 | 4000 | 2300 | 5800 | 3500 | 5500 | 10 | - 80 |

- 200 bar version available - Code changes to FPAS
$\triangle$ For $P(X)$ range pressure switches equipped with change-overs 96 or 106, the range becomes: 1 to 10 bar
The "L" and "H" columns give the min dead bands for set points in the Lowest or Highest part of the range


## BELLOWS-ACTUATED GAUGE PRESSURE SWITCHES

| Type | Range | 1 SPDT |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 SPDT |  |  | $\begin{gathered} P \\ \max \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | fixed dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  | adjustable dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  |  | dead |  |
|  |  | 4 | 10 | 16 | 60 | 6 | 62 | 96 | 34 | 106 | $\geq$ |  |
|  | bar | mbar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | bar |  |
| FP. AX | -1 to 0 | 35 | 7.5 | 4 | 17 | 35 | 54 | 45 | 40 | 70 | 0.25 | 2 |
| FP.FX | ■ 0 to 0.25 | 18 | 4 | 3.2 | 14 | 18 | 34 | 35 | 24 | 60 | 0.25 | 2 |
| FP. GX | ■ 0 to 0.5 | 21 | 5 | 3.3 | 15 | 21 | 37 | 37 | 27 | 62 | 0.25 | 2 |
| FP.MX | - 0 to 1 | 26 | 5.5 | 3.5 | 15 | 26 | 45 | 40 | 32 | 65 | 0.25 | 2 |
| FP. LX | -1 to 1 | 75 | 15.5 | 7 | 35 | 75 | 115 | 85 | 85 | 130 | 0.5 | $\square 8$ |
| FP.NX | - 0.1 to 2 | 55 | 11.5 | 6 | 30 | 55 | 85 | 70 | 65 | 125 | 0.5 | $\square 8$ |
| FP.KX | -1 to 5 | 205 | 40 | 20 | 90 | 205 | 310 | 250 | 225 | 380 | 1 | 15 |
| FP. P ( $X$ ) | $\triangle 0.5$ to 10 | 285 | 55 | 30 | 140 | 285 | 450 | 400 | 335 | 650 | 2 | 13 (15) |
| FP. QX | 2.5 to 25 | 700 | 140 | 70 | 305 | 700 | 1100 | 800 | 800 | 1300 | 5 | 30 |
| FP. RX | 5 to 50 | 1600 | 320 | 150 | 700 | 1600 | 2400 | 1800 | 1750 | 2800 | 10 | 80 |
| FP. SX | 10 to 125 | 5200 | 1000 | 400 | 2000 | 5200 | 7700 | 5000 | 5600 | 7500 | 20 | 250 |
| FPH.GX | - 0 to 0.5 | 40 | 9 | - 6 | 26 | 40 | 70 | 70 | 50 | 55 | 0.5 | $\square 8$ |
| FPH.KX | -0.5 to 6 | 550 | 140 | 40 | 190 | 550 | 750 | 500 | 600 | 500 | 1.5 | 30 |
| FPH.PX | 1 to 10 | 600 | 150 | 40 | 200 | 600 | 800 | 550 | 650 | 700 | 1.5 | 30 |

for autoclaves
$\triangle$ For pressure switches equipped with SPDT 96, 106 or 116 , the bottom of the range is: 1 bar
■ For pressure switches equipped with SPDT 96, 106 or 116 , the bottom of the range is: 0.05 bar

- For pressure switches equipped with SPDT 96, 106 or 116, the bottom of the range is: 0.2 bar
- For pressure switches equipped with SPDT 96, 106 or 116, the bottom of the range is: 0.05 bar
- For RPTF type pressure switches, the maximum pressure will be limited to 7 bar

BOURDON TUBE PRESSURE SWITCHES

| Type | Range | 1 SPDT |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 SPDT |  | Max. dead band $\geq$ | $\begin{gathered} P \\ \max \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | fixed dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  | adjustable dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | 10 | 16 | 60 | 6 | 62 | 96 | 34 | 106 |  |  |
|  | bar | bar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | bar |  |
| FPL.TX | 10 to 200 | 18 | 4 | 1.6 | 7.5 | 18 | 28 | 19 | 20 | 30 | 100 | 300 |
| FPL.VX | 25 to 400 | 36 | 8 | 3.2 | 15.5 | 36 | 57 | 40 | 45 | 60 | 200 | 600 |
| FPL.YX | 50 to 800 | 72 | 16 | 6.4 | 31 | 72 | 114 | 80 | 90 | 120 | 250 | 1000 |

## Absolute and differential pressure switches: ranges and dead bands

## BELLOWS-ACTUATED ABSOLUTE PRESSURE SWITCHES

| Type | Range (absolute) | 1 SPDT |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 SPDT |  | Max. <br> dead band $\geq$ | P max |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | fixed dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  | adjustable dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | 10 | 16 | 60 | 6 | 62 | 96 | 34 | 106 |  |  |
|  | bar abs | mbar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | bar abs. |  |
| FV. HX | 0.05 to 1 | 45 | 12 | 5 | 22 | 45 | 65 | 55 | 50 | 85 | 0.25 | 3 |
| FV.NX | 0.1 to 2 | 100 | 30 | 10 | 115 | 100 | 160 | 120 | 110 | 170 | 0.5 | -9 |
| FV.M (X) | 0.2 to 6 | 300 | 60 | 25 | 255 | 300 | 450 | 300 | 320 | 410 | 1 | 14 |

- For RPTF type pressure switches, the maximum pressure will be limited to 8 bar absolute


## DIAPHRAGM-ACTUATED DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE SWITCHES

| Type | Range $\Delta P$ | 1 SPDT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 SPDT |  |  |  | Max. <br> dead <br> band <br> $\geq$ | Stat. P min/max (operating) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | fixed dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | adjustable dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 |  | 10 |  | 16 |  | 60 |  | 6 |  | 62 |  | 96 |  | 34 |  | 106 |  |  |  |
|  | mbar | mbar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | mbar | bar |
|  |  | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H |  |  |
| DFML. B (X) | 0 to 20 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 4.7 | - | - | 20 | -0.3/0.3 |
| DFML.C (X) | 0 to 40 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 6 | 8.5 | 4 | 5 | 4.2 | 5.3 | - | - | 20 | -0.3/0.3 |
| DFML. $\mathrm{H}(\mathrm{X})$ | 0 to 80 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 7 | 9 | 4.5 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 6.2 | - | - | 20 | -0.3/0.3 |
| DFMS.JX | 50 to 500 | 75 | 90 | 15 | 18 | 5.5 | 6.5 | 28 | 32 | 75 | 90 | 110 | 135 | 70 | 85 | 80 | 100 | 95 | 115 | 200 | P.atm/80 |
| DFMS.MX | 50 to 1000 | 80 | 100 | 18 | 22 | 6 | 7.5 | 30 | 36 | 80 | 100 | 115 | 155 | 75 | 95 | 85 | 110 | 100 | 130 | 200 | P.atm/80 |
| DFMT. F (X) | 10 to 250 | 35 | 45 | 7.5 | 9 | 3 | 3.5 | 14 | 16 | 35 | 45 | 55 | 70 | 35 | 45 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 60 | 100 | P.atm/200 |
| DFMT.G(X) | 10 to 500 | 40 | 50 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 18 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 80 | 40 | 50 | 45 | 55 | 55 | 65 | 100 | P.atm/200 |

## BELLOWS-ACTUATED DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE SWITCHES

| Type | Range $\Delta P$ | 1 SPDT |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 SPDT |  | Max. <br> dead band $\geq$ | Stat. P min/max (operating) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | fixed dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  | adjustable dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 | 10 | 16 | 60 | 6 | 62 | 96 | 34 | 106 |  |  |
|  | bar | mbar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | bar |  |
| FD. HX | 0.05 to 1 | 45 | 12 | 5 | 25 | 45 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 85 | 0.25 | -1/2 |
| FD.NX | 0.1 to 2 | 100 | 30 | 10 | 45 | 100 | 160 | 120 | 110 | 170 | 0.5 | -1/8 |
| FD. MX | 0.2 to 5 | 300 | 65 | 25 | 120 | 300 | 450 | 330 | 320 | 450 | 1 | -1/15 |
| FD. P (X) | 0.5 to 10 | 410 | 85 | 35 | 165 | 410 | 625 | 430 | 450 | 700 | 2 | 0.5/13 (15) |
| FD. OX | 1 to 20 | 1100 | 240 | 85 | 420 | 1100 | 1650 | 1150 | 1200 | 1600 | 5 | 2.5/30 |
| FD.RX | 2.5 to 50 | 2500 | 550 | 190 | 950 | 2500 | 3700 | 2600 | 2600 | 3500 | 10 | 5/80 |
| FD.SX | 5 to 100 | 8600 | 1800 | 550 | 2700 | 8600 | 12600 | 7000 | 9000 | 10000 | 20 | 10/250 |
| FDH.GX | 0.05 to 0.5 | 90 | 24 | 9 | 44 | 90 | 140 | 110 | 100 | 150 | 0.5 | 0/8 |
| FDH.NX | 0.4 to 2 | 900 | 180 | 50 | 280 | 900 | 1350 | 750 | 950 | 950 | 1.5 | 2.5/30 |
| FDH.PX | 0.5 to 10 | 1000 | 200 | 80 | 400 | 1000 | 1500 | 950 | 1100 | 1500 | 5 | 2.5/30 |
| FDH. QX | 1 to 20 | 2300 | 510 | 186 | 940 | 2300 | 3400 | 2400 | 2450 | 3400 | 10 | 5/80 |

$\square$ For RPTF type pressure switches, the maximum static pressure will be limited to 7 bar

## Remarks:

The "L" and "H" columns give the minimum dead band values for the Lowest and Highest set point of the range, for a pressure variation of $5 \%$ of the measurement range per minute.
The max dead bands correspond to the adjustable dead band electrical codes.
For an explosion-proof housing, the min dead bands should be multiplied by 1.5.
Important remark for proper differential pressure switch operation
To ensure that the contact(s) will change state, the pressure in the HP chamber must be greater than that in the LP chamber. This difference must be greater than the sum of differential pressure $(\Delta P)+$ microswitch dead band.


## Example:

For an FD. PX in function 96, the pressure in the HP chamber must be greater than the pressure in the LP chamber by at least: P.HP - P.LP $>0.5+0.43$ bar
P.HP - P.LP > 0.93 bar

## Temperature switches: ranges and dead bands

DIRECT BULB TEMPERATURE SWITCHES (VAPOUR PRESSURE)
As standard, the dimensions of FB bulbs are $\varnothing 14 \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}$, and $14 \times 40 \mathrm{~mm}$ for FBA bulbs

| Type | Range | 1 SPDT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 SPDT |  |  |  | Max. <br> dead band $\geq$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T} \\ \max \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | fixed dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | adjustable dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 |  | 10 |  | 16 |  | 60 |  | 6 |  | 62 |  | 96 |  | 34 |  | 106 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
|  |  | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H |  |
| FB. G | -20 to 45 | 5 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 5 | 1.0 | 7 | 1.6 | 6 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 10 | 2.5 | 20 | 7 | 55 |
| FB. P | 20 to 95 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 8 | 1.9 | 7 | 2 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 12 | 3 | 25 | 8 | 105 |
| FB. R | 45 to 120 | 6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.7 | 6 | 1.4 | 10 | 2.3 | 7.5 | 2 | 6.5 | 1.6 | 13 | 3 | 25 | 8 | 135 |
| Special ambient temperature switches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FBA. GX | -20 to 45 | 5 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 5 | 1.0 | 7 | 1.6 | 6 | 1.5 | 5 | 1.0 | 10 | 2.5 | 20 | 7 | 55 |
| - FBA.PX | 20 to 70 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 3 | 1 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 8 | 3.0 | 7 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 12 | 4.5 | 25 | 10 | 70 |

The temperature ranges being given to lower the temperature, the set point selected should not be greater than the max temperature.

## BULB AND CAPILLARY TEMPERATURE SWITCHES (VAPOUR PRESSURE)

Differential versions of the temperature switches are also available

| Type | Range | 1 SPDT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 SPDT |  |  |  | Max. <br> dead <br> band <br> $\geq$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{T} \\ \max \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | fixed dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | adjustable dead band $\leq$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 |  | 10 |  | 16 |  | 60 |  | 6 |  | 62 |  | 96 |  | 34 |  | 106 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
|  |  | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H | L | H |  |
| FC. B (X) | -90 to -30 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 10 | 1.3 | 9 | 1.3 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 16 | 2.2 | 25 | 5 | 50 |
| FC.C (X) | -50 to 10 | 11 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 8 | 11 | 1.8 | 15.5 | 2.7 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 2.2 | 10 | 2.5 | 20 | 5 | 55 |
| FC. G (X) | -20 to 45 | 5 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 5 | 1.0 | 7 | 1.6 | 6 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 1.2 | 10 | 2.5 | 20 | 7 | 55 |
| FC. P (X) | 20 to 95 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 8 | 1.9 | 7 | 2.2 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 12 | 3.2 | 25 | 8 | 105 |
| FC. R (X) | 45 to 120 | 6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 6 | 1.4 | 10 | 2.3 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 6.5 | 1.6 | 13 | 3. | 25 | 8 | 135 |
| FC.R2 ( $X$ ) | 65 to 170 | 9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 9 | 2.0 | 14 | 2.8 | 12.5 | 2.6 | 10 | 2.2 | 17 | 4 | 40 | 12 | 180 |
| FC. T (X) | 115 to 210 | 7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 1 | 7 | 1.6 | 10 | 2.5 | 7 | 2.5 | 8 | 2.0 | 12 | 4. | 25 | 8 | 225 |
| FC.V (X) | 150 to 250 | 7.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 1 | 7.5 | 1.8 | 11 | 2.5 | 8.5 | 2.5 | 9 | 2.1 | 15 | 4 | 35 | 10 | 265 |
| FC.V2 (X) | 180 to 300 | 11 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 5 | 1.2 | 11 | 2.8 | 16 | 4.0 | 13.5 | 3.5 | 12 | 3.0 | 20 | 5.5 | 45 | 15 | 320 |
| $\square$ FC. WX | 230 to 380 | 18 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.4 | 10 | 1.5 | 18 | 2.5 | 25 | 4.0 | 25 | 3.5 | 21 | 3.0 | 34 | 5.5 | 50 | 16 | 400 |

■ At ambient temperatures $<+6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the instrument is no longer operational: it will resume normal operation without any damage once the temperature has exceeded $+6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
(FC . WX only).
$\Delta$ On request, these max temperatures can be increased with special ranges. Install probes vertically (capillary output up) or inclined to an angle of $45^{\circ}$. Up to an angle of $75^{\circ}$, please consider the inherent restrictions in respect of the ambient and operating temperatures. For any installations with an angle greater than $75^{\circ}$, please consult us beforehand.

## Remarks:

The " L " and " H " columns give the minimum dead band values for the Lowest and Highest set point of the range, for a temperature variation of $0.5^{\circ} /$ minute. The max dead bands correspond to the adjustable dead band electrical functions.
For an explosion-proof housing, the min dead bands should be multiplied by 1.5 .
These values correspond to the optimum and repeated test conditions for a bulb fully immersed without an immersion pocket in a thermostatic bath of which the type and stirring ensure a precise and homogeneous temperature.

## BULB DESIGN AND CAPILLARY LENGTH


-Standard capillary length: 2 metres; other lengths on request
Standard bulb: $\varnothing 14 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ stainless steel, $\varnothing 10 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ copper (except for ranges around ambient operating temp: $\varnothing 14 \times 150 \mathrm{~mm}$ ).

## Specific features associated with mounting temperature switches

## Important remark on probe installation

Thermostatic probes must be installed facing down, with the capillary outlet at the top.
The measurement probe must not be placed in a horizontal position. The position of the probe can affect the operation of the temperature switch. This type of probe is intended for vertical use, and is placed lower than the housing.
Any deviation from these conditions can affect the response time and operation of the device.
By design, our temperature switches are filled to allow probe inclination of $45^{\circ}$ without affecting operation. Beyond this value, operation is dependent on the temperature value measured in relation to ambient temperature.

Recommended area: $\pm 45^{\circ}$ either side of the vertical axis, bulb down (capillary output up).
Area to be avoided: From $45^{\circ}$ to $75^{\circ}$, the operation of the sensor depends on the measured temperature value ( Ts ) and the ambient temperature ( Ta ):
Ta > Ts: operation is not affected,
$\mathrm{Ta}<\mathrm{Ts}$ : operation might be affected,
$\mathrm{Ta}=\mathrm{Ts}$ : operation is affected.
Prohibited area: Beyond $75^{\circ}$, the operation of the sensor can be significantly affected. This is difficult to predict and depends on several physical parameters. Technical solutions are possible on request (please consult us).

IMMERSION POCKETS (MECHANICALLY WELDED) WITH CAPILLARY CABLE GLAND

| For bulb (mm) | A (mm) | $B(\mathrm{~mm})$ | $C$ (mm) | D hex w/o flats | E conical | $F(\mathrm{~mm})$ | Reference |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Brass | $316 \mathrm{~L}$ <br> stainless steel |
| $9 \times 120$ | 115 | 16 | 16 | 26 | G 1/2" | 12 | GC41 | GCX41 |
| $10 \times 150$ | 145 | 22 | 22 | 29 | G 3/4" | -13 | GC1 | GCX1 |
| $10 \times 150$ | 145 | 22 | 22 | 29 | G 1/2" | - 13 | GC11 | GCX11 |
| - $14 \times 120$ | 105 | 22 | 22 | 29 | G 3/4" | 17 | GB21 | GBX21 |
| $14 \times 150$ | 145 | 22 | 22 | 29 | G 3/4" | 17 | GC21 | GCX21 |
| - $14 \times 120$ | 105 | 22 | 22 | 29 | G 1/2" | 17 | - | GBX61 |
| $14 \times 150$ | 145 | 22 | 22 | 29 | G 1/2" | 17 | - | GCX61 |
| $14 \times 236$ | 232 | 22 | 22 | 29 | G 3/4" | 17 | GC25 | GCX25 |

$\triangle$ For FB type

- $\varnothing 14 \mathrm{~mm}$ for stainless steel


For NPT process connection, add the suffix "B" to the reference, e.g. GCX21B.
For a longer than standard length, add the suffix "-L" to the reference, example = GCX21-L (length "A" to be specified).
For a shorter than standard length, add the suffix " -C " to the reference, example $=$ GCX21-C (length " A " to be specified).
Machined thermometer wells are only supplied when specified by the client.
For bulbs implanted in immersion pockets (except perforated immersion pockets) for gaseous fluid applications, a thermal bridge must be created between the bulb and the immersion pocket using a filler liquid (oil) or a heat-conducting paste.

The technology used by our temperature switches is vapour pressure. This ensures that the measurement will be made only on the bulb, without effect from the temperature in the capillary. As such, for capillary temperature switches, a standard length bulb will be retained even for extra-long thermowell.

CAPILLARY PROTECTION
Stainless Steel armour


For all ranges greater than $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the sheath length is 10 to 20 cm less than that of the capillary.

## CAPILLARY CABLE GLAND

(References such as PC** and PCX**)


The capillary cable gland helps ensure tightness on the capillary outlet.

This accessory is supplied as standard on the GC and GCX models designated above but is optional on drilled-through designs.


The triangles $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ (shown on front view) and $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ (shown on right-hand view) represent the assembled instrument.
2D or 3D drawings are available as an option to be specified in the order.
Instrument mounting is subject to requirements; please refer to the assembly manual supplied with each instrument beforehand. As such, standard housings are supplied without mounting plates for (D)FML/T/S and with special plates for FD(H) and FV (drawings available on request).

## SENSING ELEMENT (Pressure Switches)

## DIAPHRAGM



FMT/DFMT


FPA/FPAS


BELLOWS


FD (HX-NX) - FDH (GX) - FV

$\Delta^{1.45 \mathrm{~kg}}$
MANOMETRIC TUBE
FPL corrosion proof version

$\Delta^{1.15 \mathrm{~kg}} \mathrm{~S}^{\mathrm{k}}$
FPL standard version



The weights given are approximate and as a rough guide only and may vary according to the designs. The weight of the FC type thermostatic element is indicated for a 2-metre capillary. Dimensions are given in mm .

## Industrial Range

## F series

Pressure switches and temperature switches


## - CERTIFICATION FOR AREAS INVOLVING AN EXPLOSION RISK

F series pressure switches and temperature switches comply with Directive 2014/34/EU and are suitable for installation in areas involving an explosion risk. They are broken down into 4 construction and protection modes:

- Intrinsic Safety

Installation areas*: 0/1/2 and 20/21/22

- Increased safety or Explosion-proof safety

Installation areas*: $1 / 2$ and 21/22

- Constructional safety (for pneumatic equipment)

Installation areas*: 1/2 and 21/22
*The protection index of the instruments affects the installation areas, refer to page 5 for more information.

## - PRESSURE EQUIPMENT DIRECTIVE (PED)

Series F pressure switches satisfy the requirements set forth in Appendix I of PED 2014/68/EU. They are classified in Category IV as a safety accessory, and can be incorporated in a safety loop. Refer to our declaration of compliance for the models concerned and conditions of use.

## - FUNCTIONAL SAFETY - SIL CAPABILITY

Georgin offers a comprehensive range of SIL products and guides its clients in securing their industrial sites to meet Instrumented Safety Function requirements in accordance with the Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC. The reputation of our F series pressure and temperature switches in terms of reliability has been rated based on an operational feedback analysis.
Our products allow SIL2 capability, with no redundancy or external monitoring in accordance with Markov 1001 architecture. Refer to the certificates for more information.

## - TECHNICAL REGULATION (TR CU / TR TS) - FORMERLY GOST

TR CU (or TR TS in Russian) is the certificate of conformity for the customs union of the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Armenia, it states compliance with Russian laws and standards and authorises imports.
Note that, as the metrology certificate is intended for measurement tools, it is not applicable to pressure switches and temperature switches.

## - ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE ACCREDIATION NO. 85

- NATO ACCREDITATION CODE F3363


## - NACE COMPLIANCE

316 L stainless steel Bourdon tube and bellows-actuated pressure switches comply with NACE Standard MR0175/ISO 15156-3-2003.

