This panelized assembly is a purpose driven design. It consists of a level gauge, an integral valve manifold, and a pressure gauge all pre-installed in a panel. This compact design is intended to reduce cost, installation time and maintenance.

**HOW IT WORKS**

**Level Gauge**
A spring-loaded diaphragm, each side exposed to different pressures, moves in proportion to the level of the tank liquid. The high pressure, from the bottom of the tank, and the low pressure, from the top of the tank, each act against this diaphragm moving it laterally within the gauge pressure housing. A magnet attached to the diaphragm induces a rotation of the pointer magnet assembly, located within the dial case, allowing the tank level to be indicated on a large, easy-to-read scale.

**Pressure Gauge**
A separate pressure gauge indicates tank pressure.

**Valves**
An integral compact valve manifold contains an equalizer valve and two isolation valves. The isolation valves isolate the high-pressure side and the low-pressure side of the diaphragm sensor.

**INSTALLATION**
Secure the gauge to the tank using the mounting holes on either the front or the sides of the panel. The high and low-pressure process ports are located at the bottom of the valve manifold. Connect the high-pressure port, marked (+), to the bottom of the tank and the low-pressure port, marked (-), to the top of the tank.

During installation and filling the equalizer valve is open to ensure equal pressure to each side of the diaphragm. During operation, the equalizer valve is closed to allow the high and low pressure to act against the diaphragm and indicate tank level.

Note: Open each valve slowly to protect the gauge from sudden changes in pressure.

**MAINTENANCE**
The level and pressure gauges were designed for simplicity and durability. Because of this, there is little maintenance required.

**Valves**
If necessary, the valves may be removed for cleaning by first removing the stainless steel roll pins. Then turn the valve assemblies counter clockwise until they clear the manifold. Check the condition of the o-ring seals and replace if necessary. Clean the valve seat with alcohol and dry air. For oxygen service, lubricate o-rings with chemically inert, oxygen compatible lubricant. For non-oxygen service, lubricate o-rings with an all-purpose silicone lubricant. New copper washers must be installed when replacing the valve assemblies.

**Level Gauge**
Though unlikely, any lack of movement in the pointer may be due to debris in the diaphragm pocket. Remove the low-pressure port end cap using a spanner wrench, removing the spring and washer. Make sure the order of assembly is noted for reassembly. Check the side pressure port o-rings and replace if necessary. Blow dry air into the low-pressure side housing. Lubricate o-ring as described above and reassemble the end cap, securing tightly.

Note: When blowing dry air into the unit, make sure all valves are removed to ensure debris is able to exit the pressure body completely.