

INSTALLATION

MOUNTING:

The PK50-Series differential pressure models will operate satisfactorily

in any position; however, mounting the device vertically will allow the easiest adjustability and reduce sediment in the sensing chambers.

PIPING:

While we do not recommend any specific method of piping, provisions for isolating the device for testing should be provided

in the pipe system during installation. These switches are built to

sense the difference between two pressure sources. The high pressure inlet must be connected to the higher source and the low pressure inlet must be connected to the lower pressure source.

WIRING:

The "Normally Open" (NO) and "Normally Closed" (NC) terminals

of the micro switch show the position of the contacts in the unactuated position.

CAUTION: When wiring FTI switches, avoid large loops of wire between the terminals of the micro switch/s and conduit outlet. Wires which contact the movable parts of the switch mechanism will cause a shift in the settings of the switch. Neatly done wiring will produce the desired results. Avoid large diameter wires which are difficult to manipulate in the housing. Avoid the use of a large screwdriver

when tightening or loosening the terminal screws of the micro switch. Do not push hard against the terminals with the screwdriver or over-torque the screws. Before operation we recommend the inspection of any pre-wired pressure switch, which may be part of an assembly, to insure the wires do not touch any of the movable parts of the mechanism. Further, any time the cover of the pressure switch is removed, the wiring should be inspected to insure that no wires are touching the movable parts of the mechanism. SETPOINT ADJUSTMENT:

Turn the nut clock-wise to increase the pressure setting. See illustrations on reverse for more detailed calibration instructions.



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If unit has been factory set, it will have a tag noting the setpoint. If no setpoint is specified, the setpoint will be adjusted to approximately 1/3 of the range. OPERATION:

The pressure switch must be supplied with pressure and electricity

before operation. Periodic testing will ensure the pressure switch maintains its intended function. Calibration and test procedures

are addressed in another section of this manual.

FTI recommends that the covers of all pressure switches be maintained in place while the pressure switch is in operation Use of Light Source:

FTI recommends that a test light be used to indicate the opening or closing of micro switch contacts. These test lights can be battery operated; however, if testing proceeds with the circuits live, a suitable light must be used which is compatible with the voltage supplied to the device.

CAUTION: When testing with live circuits, an accidental short circuit across the micro switch terminals will burn the contacts of the micro switch rendering it useless. A Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter is not recommended for testing the opening or closing of micro switch contacts.

Test Lights – For test bench or field testing, an ordinary flash light with test leads is acceptable. For accuracy in testing and calibration, the test lights must be located adjacent to the manometer so they can be seen out of the corner of the eyes while the main focus of the eyes is on the manometer or gauge. CAUTION: PK50 switches respond to change more rapidly than most manometers. For accurate manometer readings, the pressure must be changed slowly to ensure the manometer and switch are at the same pressure at the time the switch contacts transfer. Leakage in the tubing joining the manometer to the pressure source to the switch can also cause inaccurate manometer readings.



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