

## Pressure switch for gas DG

Technical Information · GB  
4 Edition 09.16

- Monitoring of gas and air pressures (positive, negative and differential pressures)
- Certified for systems up to SIL 3 and PL e
- With approved isolating amplifier for Zone 1 and 2 hazardous areas
- EU certified pursuant to EN 1854 and class “S”
- DG..S: special version available for NH<sub>3</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>



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## 1 Application



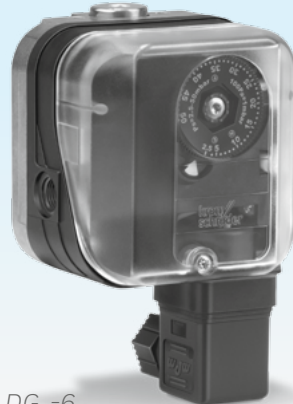
DG..U-3

Adjustable switching point



DG..H, DG..N

DG..H: switches and locks off with rising pressure. DG..N: switches and locks off with falling pressure. Manual reset.



DG..-6

With fitted socket pursuant to DIN EN 175301-803



DG..T

Hand wheel with "WC and mbar scale. NPT conduit for electrical connection.

The gas pressure switch DG monitors extremely low pressure differentials and triggers switch-on, switch-off or switch-over operations if a set switching point is reached. The switching point is adjustable via a hand wheel.

It monitors positive and negative gas pressures on various industrial gas and air appliances, such as boiler fan monitoring and differential pressure monitoring in firing, ventilation and air-conditioning systems.

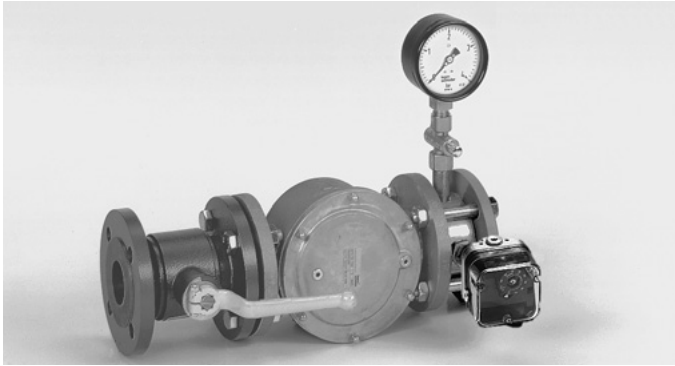
The TÜV-tested special-design pressure switch is used as defined by VdTÜV Code of Practice "Druck 100/1" (Pressure 100/1) in firing installations for steam and hot-water generators in accordance with TRD 604, Para. 3.6.4, as

well as class "S" for DG..B, DG..U and DG..I pursuant to EN 1854.

Type	Positive pressure	Negative pressure
DG..B	Gas, air, flue gas or biomethane	-
DG..U, DG..T	Gas, air, flue gas or biomethane	Air or flue gas
DG..H, DG..N, DG..HT, DG..NT	Gas, air, flue gas or biomethane	Air or flue gas
DG..I	Air or flue gas	Gas, air, flue gas or biomethane
DG..S	NH <sub>3</sub> or O <sub>2</sub>	-

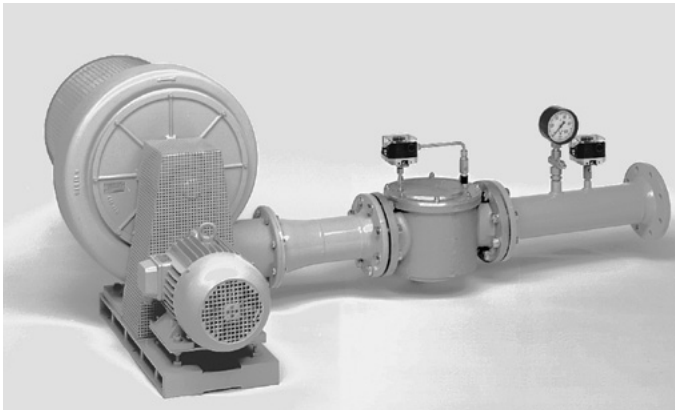
## 1.1 Examples of application

### 1.1.1 Gas deficiency monitoring



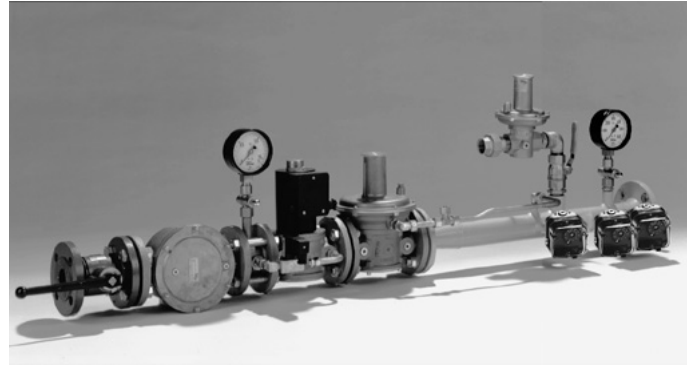
For monitoring the minimum gas inlet pressure

### 1.1.2 Differential pressure monitoring



Differential pressure switch for monitoring air filters

### 1.1.3 Systems leak tightness check



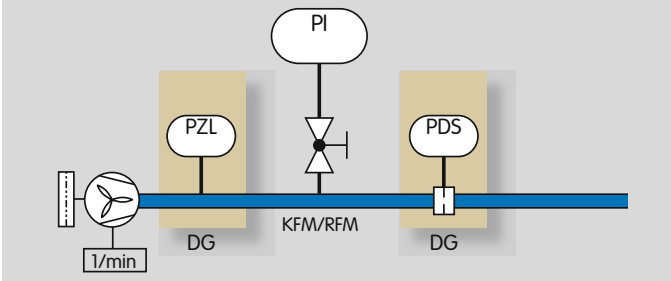
Electronic safety shut-off valve SAV with closed position check of downstream devices.

### 1.1.4 Negative pressure monitoring



Monitoring the negative pressure ensures the correct positioning of the components during fully automatic assembly of gas meters.

## 1.1.5 Airline with minimum pressure and flow monitoring



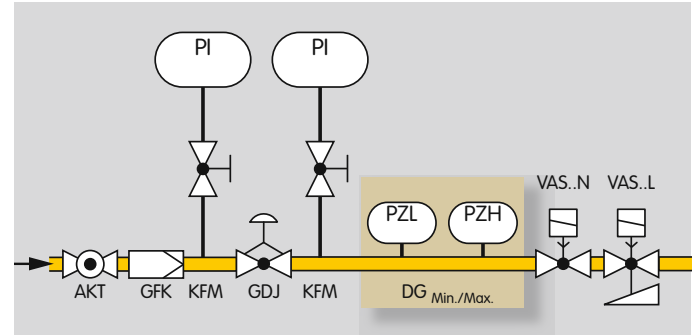
The air flow generated by the fan may be monitored as follows:

The static pressure is monitored by pressure switch DG (PZL), as long as it can be demonstrated that the display consequently shows an adequate and secured flow of air, or

The pressure switch DG (PDS) controls the flow of air via the differential pressure on the orifice.

If there is no air pressure supplied or if there is no differential pressure on the orifice, the system will be blocked.

## 1.1.6 Low-pressure cut-off and high gas pressure protection device



If the pressure is either too low or too high, the min./ max. pressure switch DG (PZL/PZH) switches in order to avoid start-up or to initiate a safety shut-down.

## 2 Certification

Certificates – see Docuthek

### Certified to SIL and PL\*



For systems up to SIL 3 pursuant to EN 61508 and PL e pursuant to ISO 13849

### EU certified \*pursuant to



- Gas Appliances Directive (2009/142/EC in conjunction with EN 1854, Class “S”

### Meets the requirements of the

- Low Voltage Directive (2006/95/EC)

### AGA approved\*



Australian Gas Association, Approval No.: 5484  
[http://www.aga.asn.au/product\\_directory](http://www.aga.asn.au/product_directory)

### Eurasian Customs Union\*



The product DG meets the technical specifications of the Eurasian Customs Union (the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan).

### DG..T: FM approved\*



Factory Mutual Research Class: 3510 Flow and pressure safety switches. Designed for applications pursuant to NFPA 85 and NFPA 86. [www.approvalguide.com](http://www.approvalguide.com)

### DG..T: UL approved\*

USA and Canada










UL 353 Limit control.

Underwriters Laboratories – [www.ul.com](http://www.ul.com) → Tools (at the bottom of the page) → Online Certifications Directory

\* Approval does not apply to DG..S. DG..S complies with the requirements of the Low Voltage Directive (2006/95/EC).

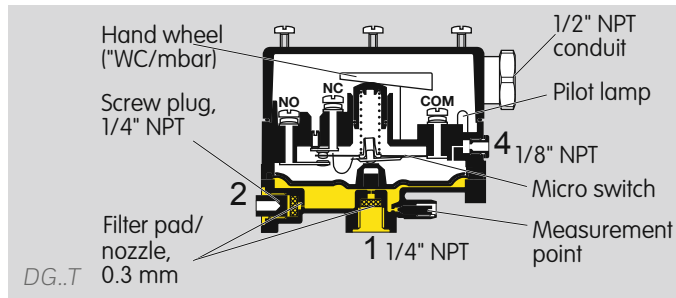
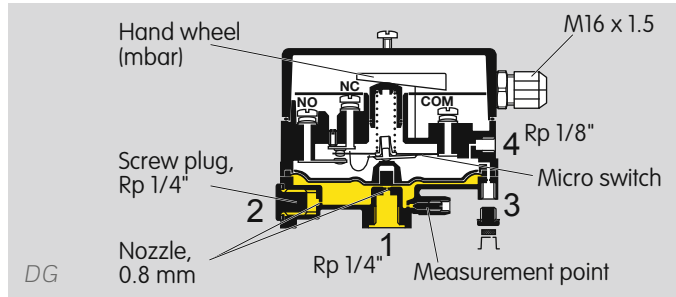
## 2.1 Overview

		DG..B, DG..U, DG..H, DG..N, DG..I	DG..T	DG..S
		●	-	-
		●	-	●
		●	-	-
		●	-	-
		●	-	-
		-	●*	-
		-	●*	-

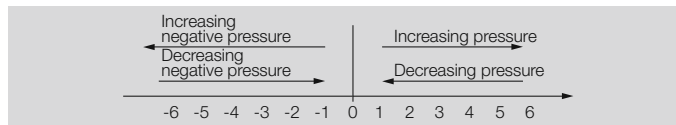
\* FM approved or UL listed



### 3 Function



The pressure switch DG switches in the event of increasing or decreasing pressure. Once the set switching point is reached, a micro switch is activated in the DG which is designed as a change-over contact.



The switching pressure is adjusted using a hand wheel.

### 3.1 Positive pressure measurement

Positive pressure measurement is designed, for example, for checking the fan function or measuring the min./max. gas pressure.

The positive pressure is measured in the lower diaphragm chamber, port 1 or 2.

The upper diaphragm chamber is ventilated via port 3 or 4.

### 3.2 Negative pressure measurement

Negative pressure measurement (air, flue gas) is designed, for example, for monitoring a suction pressure blower. The negative pressure is measured in the upper diaphragm chamber, port 3 or 4, and on DG..T via port 4. The lower diaphragm chamber is ventilated via port 1 or 2.

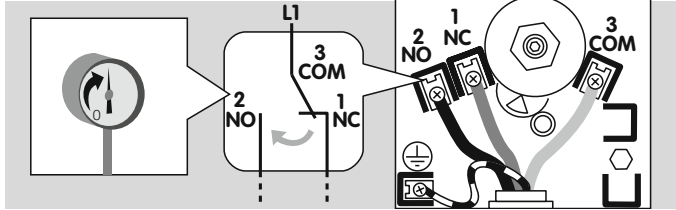
In the case of DG..I, the negative pressure (gas, air, flue gas or biologically produced methane) is measured in the lower diaphragm chamber, port 1 or 2. The upper diaphragm chamber is ventilated via port 3 or 4.

### 3.3 Differential pressure measurement

Differential pressure measurement is designed for instance for safeguarding an air flow rate or for monitoring filters and fans.

DG..U, DG..H, DG..N: the higher absolute pressure is connected to port 1 or 2, and the lower absolute pressure to port 3 or 4. The remaining ports must be tightly plugged.

### 3.4 Connection diagram



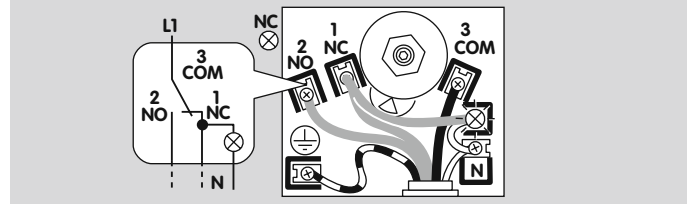
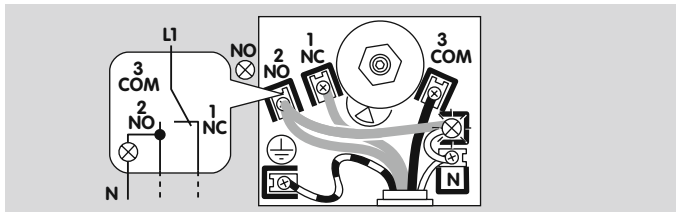
Contacts 3 and 2 close when subject to increasing pressure. Contacts 1 and 3 close when subject to falling pressure.

All DG models (except DG..N) switch with rising pressure. The contact switches from NC 1 to NO 2.

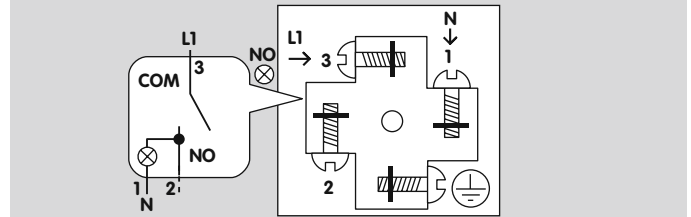
DG..N switches with falling pressure. The contact switches from NO 2 to NC 1.

DG..H and DG..N are locked off in their switched state and can only be unlocked with a manual reset.

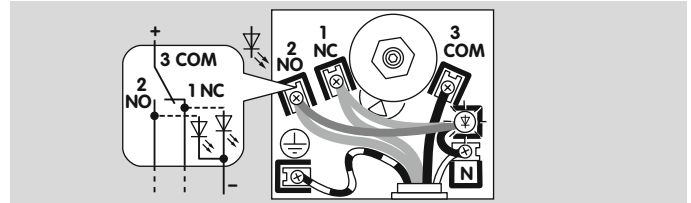
#### 3.4.1 Blue pilot lamp for 230 V AC or for 120 V AC



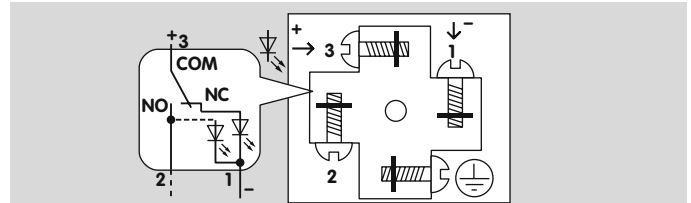
#### 3.4.2 Pilot lamp with plug



#### 3.4.3 Red/green pilot LED for 24 V DC/AC or for 230 V AC



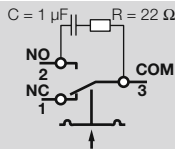
#### 3.4.4 Pilot LED with plug



### 3.5 Wiring

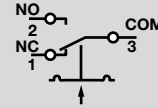
If the DG..G has switched a voltage  $> 24\text{ V}$  and a current  $> 0.1\text{ A}$  at  $\cos \varphi = 1$  or  $> 0.05\text{ A}$  at  $\cos \varphi = 0.6$  once, the gold plating on the contacts will have been burnt through. It can then only be operated at this power rating or higher power rating.

When using silicone tubes, only use silicone tubes which have been sufficiently cured. Vapours containing silicone can adversely affect the functioning of electrical contacts. In the case of low switching capacities, such as  $24\text{ V}$ ,  $8\text{ mA}$ , for example, we recommend using an RC module ( $22\ \Omega$ ,  $1\ \mu\text{F}$ ) in air containing silicone or oil.



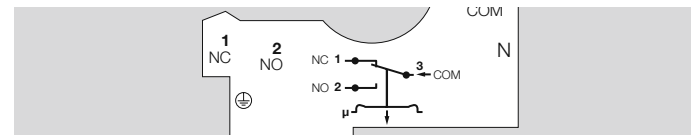
In the case of high humidity or aggressive gas components ( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ ), we recommend using a pressure switch with gold contact due to its higher resistance to corrosion. Closed-circuit current monitoring is recommended under difficult operating conditions.

#### All DG models (except DG..I)



Contacts 3 and 2 close when subject to increasing pressure. Contacts 1 and 3 close when subject to falling pressure.

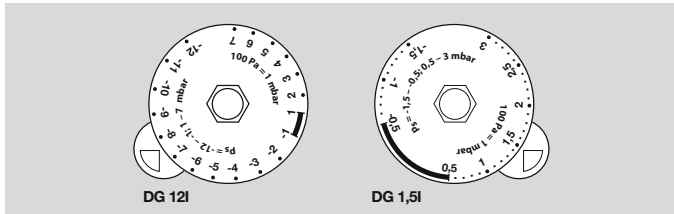
#### DG 18I, DG 120I, DG 450I



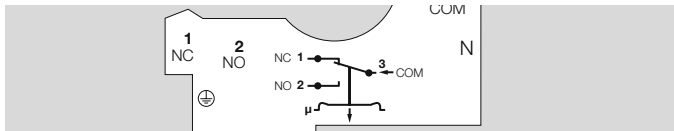
Contacts 3 and 2 close when subject to increasing negative pressure. Contacts 1 and 3 close when subject to falling negative pressure.

## DG 1,5I and DG 12I

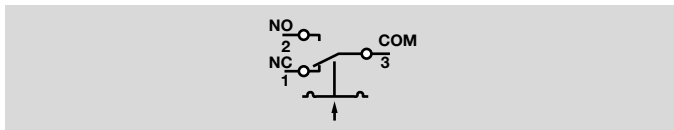
The connection of DG 1,5I and DG 12I depends on the positive or negative adjusting range.



In the negative adjusting range, the template which can be found in the unit displays the connection diagram.



In the positive adjusting range, remove the template and wire the unit as shown in the engraved connection diagram.



## 3.6 DG in Zone 1 (21) and 2 (22) hazardous areas

Pressure switch DG can be used in Zone 1 (21) and 2 (22) hazardous areas if an isolating amplifier is installed upstream in the safe area as “Ex-i” equipment pursuant to EN 60079-11 (VDE 0170-7):2007.

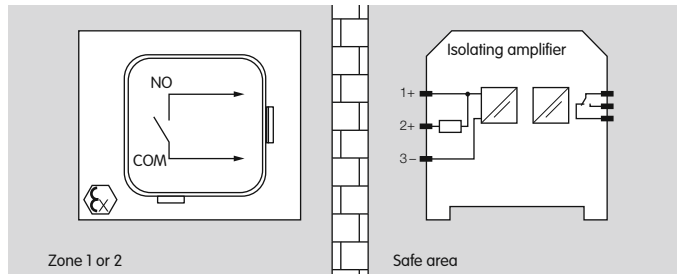
DG as “simple electrical equipment” pursuant to EN 60079-11:2007 corresponds to the Temperature class T6, Group II. The internal inductance/capacitance is  $L_o = 0.2 \mu\text{H}/C_o = 8 \text{ pF}$ .

The isolating amplifier transfers the DG’s signals from the explosion-hazard area to the safe area. Depending on the design of the intrinsically safe circuit, the explosion-hazard area can be monitored for cable faults, cable breaks or short-circuits.

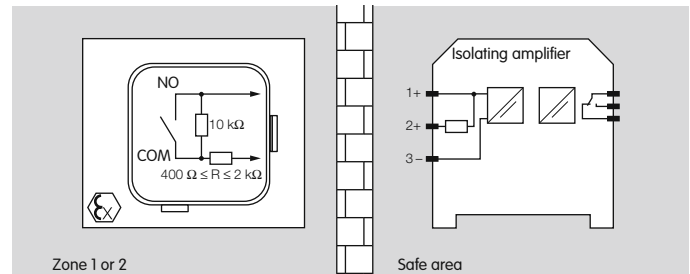
Ensure that standard-compliant wiring pursuant to EN 60079 is used.

When operating in Zones 21 and 22, the 1/8" connecting thread or the tube connection for the surrounding air or medium connection must be protected from dirt particles by a separate filter.

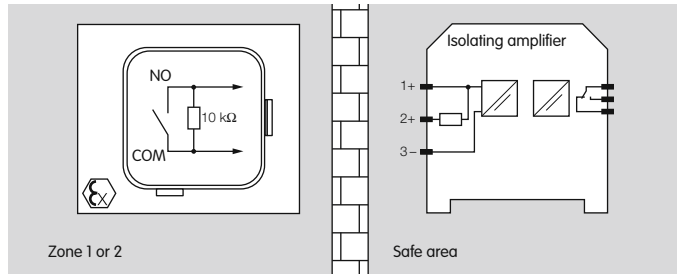
### Intrinsically safe circuit without monitoring for cable faults



### Intrinsically safe circuit with monitoring for cable faults and short-circuits



### Intrinsically safe circuit with monitoring for cable breaks



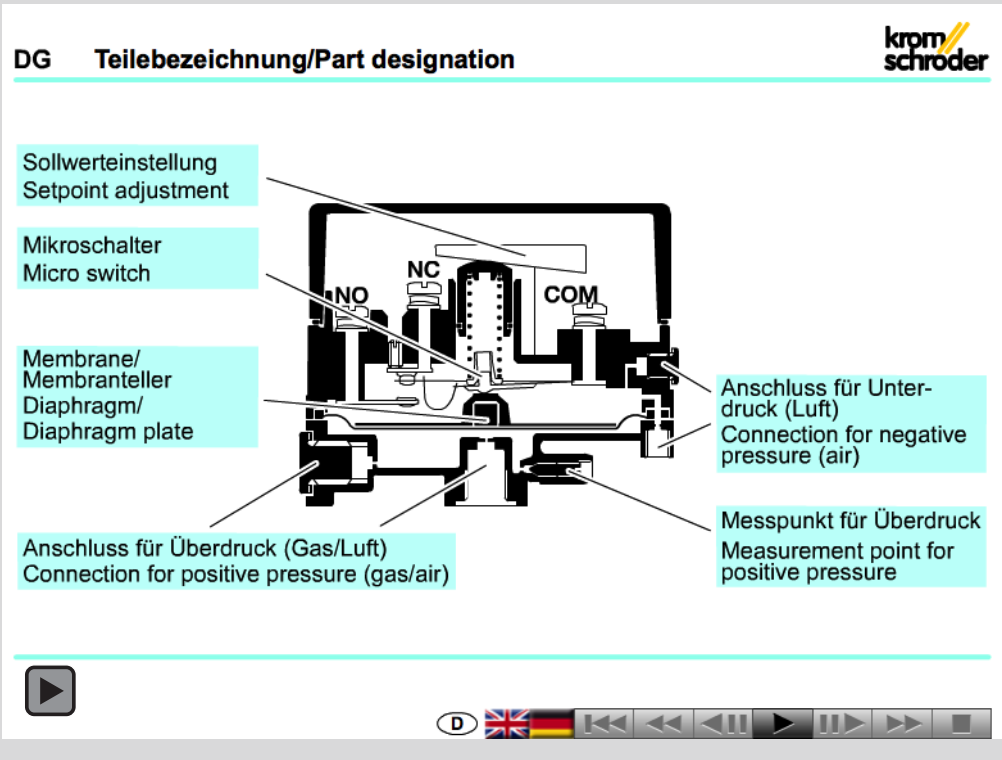
## 3.7 DG on pipes with Zone 2 (22) explosive atmospheres

Pressure switch DG can be connected to pipes/rooms in which Zone 2 (22) explosive gases or dust are present without an isolating amplifier.

The connection to Zone 2, Zone 22 must be implemented via one of the two 1/4" threads. Even in the unlikely event of a break in the diaphragm, there is no danger of flashback into the system. The pressure compensation holes on the pressure switch (1/4" connections) have a defined ignition protection, in terms of the safety measure for "enclosed-break devices for Group IIA gases and vapours", pursuant to IEC/EN 60079-15:2005.

In the case of Zone 22, it must be ensured that dirt particles do not block the pressure supply hole ( $\varnothing = 0.8 \text{ mm}$ ).

## 3.8 Animation



The interactive animation shows the function of the gas pressure switch DG.

**Click on the picture.** The animation can be controlled using the control bar at the bottom of the window (as on a DVD player).

To play the animation, you will need Adobe Reader 7 or a newer version. If you do not have Adobe Reader on your system, you can download it from the Internet.

If the animation does not start to play, you can download it from the document library (Docuthek) as an independent application.

## 4 Selection

### 4.1 Selection table

DG..B for positive pressure

DG..U for positive pressure, negative pressure and differential pressure

Typ	6	10	30	50	150	400	500	B	U	G	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	K2	T	T2	N	A	
DG	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

Order example ● = standard, ○ = available

DG 10UG-3K2

DG..H, DG..N for positive pressure, negative pressure and differential pressure

DG..H locks off with rising pressure, DG..N locks off with falling pressure

Typ	6	10	30	50	150	400	500	H	N	G	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	K2	T	T2	N	A	
DG		●		●	●		●	●	●	○	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

DG..S for positive pressure, for oxygen and ammonia (without approval)

Typ	6	10	30	50	150	400	500	S	G	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	K2	T	N	A		
DG	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

DG..I for negative pressure

Typ	1,5	12	18	120	450	I	G	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	K2	T	N	A
DG	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

DG..T for positive pressure, negative pressure and differential pressure, with NPT connection

Typ	6	10	50	150	500	T*	G**	S
DG	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○

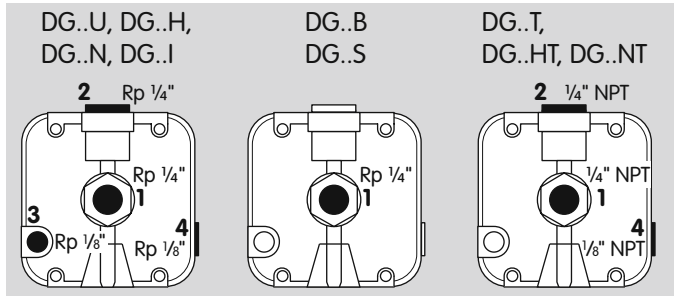
DG..HT, DG..NT for positive pressure, negative pressure and differential pressure

DG..HT locks off with rising pressure, DG..NT locks off with falling pressure

Typ	6	10	50	150	500	H	N	T*	G**	S
DG		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	

\* On DG..T, the blue pilot lamp for 120 V AC is fitted.

\*\* On DG..TG, the red/green pilot LED for 24 V DC/AC is fitted.



DG..U, DG..H, DG..N, DG..I:

ports **1** and **2**: Rp 1/4" (standard),

ports **3** and **4**: Rp 1/8" (standard).

DG..B, DG..S:

port **1**: Rp 1/4" (standard).

DG..T, DG..HT, DG..NT:

port **1**: 1/4" NPT (standard) or

ports **1** and **2**: 1/4" NPT (available),

port **4**: 1/8" NPT (standard).

## 4.2 Type code

Code	Description
DG	Pressure switch for gas
1,5	Negative pressure, adjusting range -1,5 to -0,5/+0,5 to +3 mbar
6	Adjusting range 0,4 to 6 mbar
10	Adjusting range 1 to 10mbar
12	Negative pressure, adjusting range -12 to -1/+1 to +7 mbar
18	Negative pressure, Adjusting range -2 to -18 mbar
30	Adjusting range 2,5 to 30 mbar
50	Adjusting range 2,5 to 50 mbar
120	Negative pressure, adjusting range -10 to -120 mbar
150	Adjusting range 30 to 150 mbar
400	Adjusting range 50 to 400 mbar
450	Negative pressure, adjusting range -80 to -450 mbar
500	Adjusting range 100 to 500 mbar
B	Positive pressure
U	Positive pressure, negative pressure, differential pressure
H	Locks off with rising pressure
N	Locks off with falling pressure
I	Negative pressure for gas
S	Positive pressure only, for oxygen and ammonia
T	T-product
G	With gold-plated contacts
-3	Electrical connection: via screw terminals
-4	via screw terminals, IP 65
-5	via 4-pin plug, without socket
-6	via 4-pin plug, with socket
-9	via 4-pin plug, with socket, IP 65
K2	Red/green pilot LED for 24 V DC/AC
T	Blue pilot lamp for 230 V AC
T2	Red/green pilot LED for 230 V AC
N	Blue pilot lamp for 120 V AC
A	External adjustment

Adjusting range, see page 24 (Adjusting range, switching hysteresis)









## 5 Project planning information

### 5.1 Installation

Installation in the vertical or horizontal position, or sometimes upside down, preferably with vertical diaphragm.

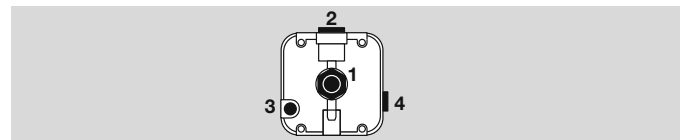
If installed in a vertical position, the switching point  $p_S$  will correspond to the scale value SK set on the hand wheel. If installed in another position, the switching point  $p_S$  will change and no longer correspond to the scale value SK set on the hand wheel. Switching point  $p_S$  must be checked.

		
All DG models (except DG..I)		
$p_S = SK$	$p_S = SK + 0.18 \text{ mbar}$	$p_S = SK - 0.18 \text{ mbar}$
DG 1,5I		
$p_S = SK$	$p_S = SK + 0.4 \text{ mbar}$ e.g. SK = 1.2: $p_S = 1.2 + 0,4 = 1.6 \text{ mbar}$ $p_S = -1.2 + 0,4 = -0.8 \text{ mbar}$	
DG 12I		
$p_S = SK$	$p_S = SK + 0.5 \text{ mbar}$ e.g. SK = 5: $p_S = 5 + 0,5 = 5.5 \text{ mbar}$ e.g. SK = -10: $p_S = -10 + 0.5 = -9.5 \text{ mbar}$	
DG 18I, DG 120I, DG 450I		
$p_S = SK$	DG 18I: $p_S = SK + 0.5 \text{ mbar}$ e.g. SK = -10: $p_S = -10 + 0,5 = -9.5 \text{ mbar}$ DG 120I, DG 450I: $p_S = SK + 0.2 \text{ mbar}$	

The housing must not be in contact with masonry. Minimum clearance 20 mm.

The DG..S is suitable for oxygen and ammonia only (diaphragm made of IIR). Do not use for fuel gases – diaphragm not resistant! In the case of oxygen, ensure grease-free installation.

Continuous operation at high temperatures (e.g. maximum ambient temperature) accelerates the ageing of elastomer materials and reduces the service life (please contact manufacturer). Ozone concentrations exceeding  $200 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  or gases containing more than 0.1 %-by-vol.  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$  accelerate the ageing of elastomer materials and reduce the service life.



Ports 3 and 4 are connected to the micro switch chamber. The port that is best protected against soiling (dust/humidity) is to be left open for ventilation (positive pressure measurement) to the atmosphere. If dust exposure in the environment is high, a filter pad, see page 20 (Restrictor orifice), or a filter are to be used in the open port.

Combustion gas or a mixture of combustion gas and air must not be connected to port 3 or 4.

## *Project planning information*

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Condensation must not be allowed to get into the housing (if possible, install pipework with an ascending gradient).

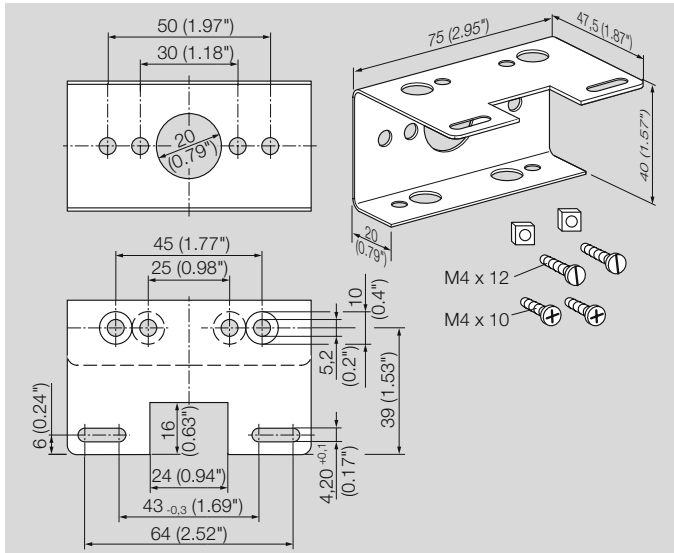
Otherwise, there is a risk of icing of condensation at subzero temperatures, the switching point shifting or corrosion in the device which can lead to malfunctions.

When installing outdoors, place the DG in a roofed area and protect from direct sunlight (even IP 65 version). To avoid condensation, the cover with pressure equalization element can be used, see page 20 (Pressure equalization element).

In case of highly fluctuating pressures, install a restrictor orifice, see page 20 (Restrictor orifice).

## 6 Accessories

### 6.1 Fastening set with screws, U-shape bracket



For DG..B, DG..U, DG..I: Order No.: 74915387

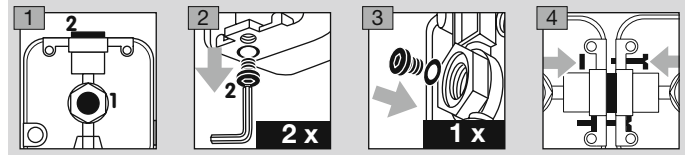
### 6.2 Connecting set

DG..U, DG..H, DG..N, DG..I



For monitoring a minimum and maximum inlet pressure with two pressure switches attached to one another.

Order No.: 74912250

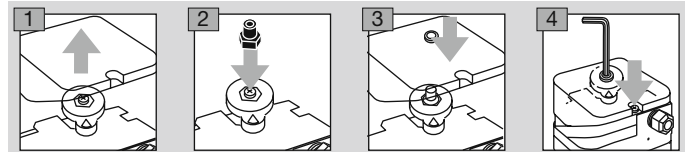


### 6.3 External adjustment

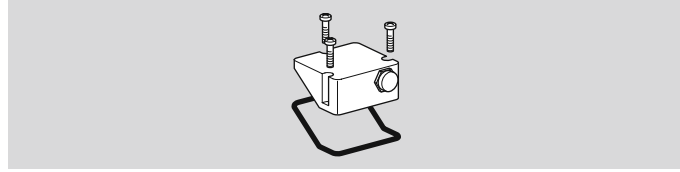


In order to set the switching pressure from the outside, the cover for external adjustment (6 mm Allen key) for DG..B, DG..U and DG..I can be retrofitted.

Order No.: 74916155



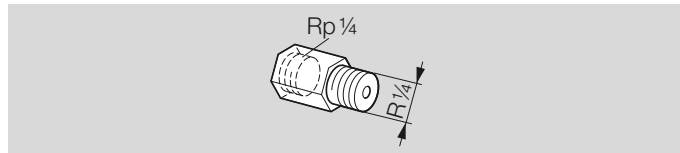
## 6.4 Pressure equalization element



To avoid the formation of condensation, the cover with pressure equalization element can be used. The diaphragm in the screw connector is designed to ventilate the cover, without allowing water to enter.

Order No.: 74923391

## 6.5 Restrictor orifice

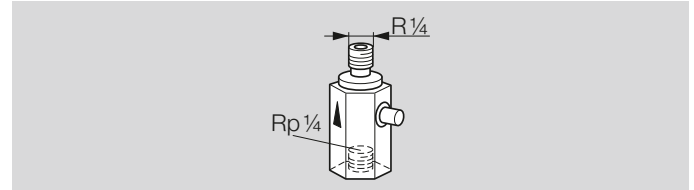


In the case of high pressure fluctuations, we recommend using a restrictor orifice (contains non-ferrous metals):

Hole diameter 0.2 mm, Order No.: 75456321

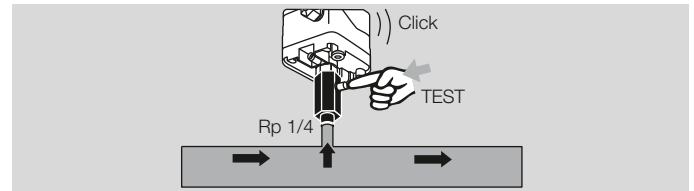
hole diameter 0.3 mm, Order No.: 75441317

## 6.6 Test key PIA



To test the min. pressure switch, the DG can be vented in its switched state using the PIA test key (contains non-ferrous metals).

Order No.: 74329466

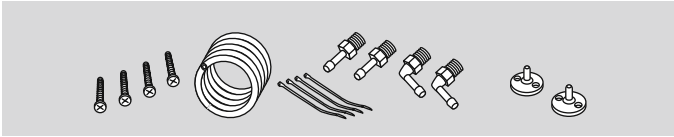


## 6.7 Filter pad set

To protect the electrical contacts in the DG from dirt particles in the surrounding air or in the medium, use a filter pad at the 1/8" negative pressure port. As standard on IP 65 units.

5-piece filter pad set, Order No.: 74916199

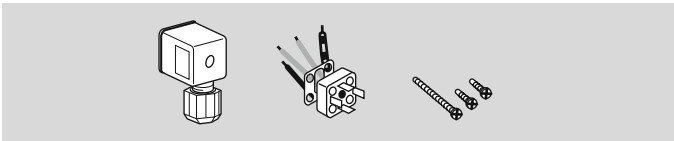
## 6.8 Tube set



To be used with air only.

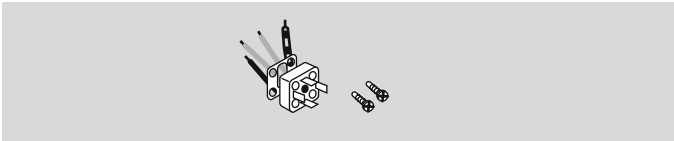
Order No.: 74912952

## 6.9 Standard socket set



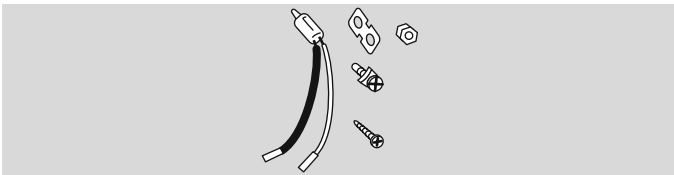
Order No.: 74915388

## 6.10 Standard coupler plug



Order No.: 74920412

## 6.11 Pilot lamp set, red or blue



Pilot lamp, red:

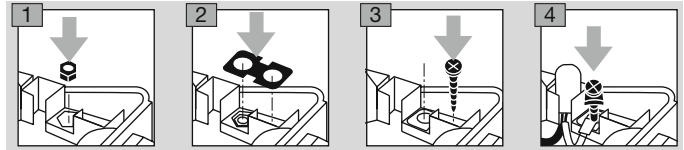
110/120 V AC, I = 1.2 mA, Order No.: 74920430

220/250 V AC, I = 0.6 mA, Order No.: 74920429

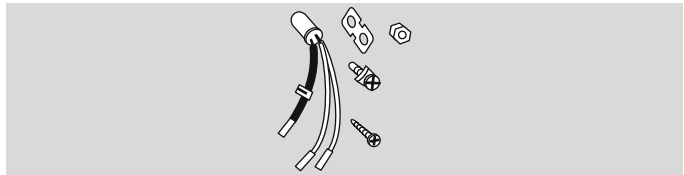
Pilot lamp, blue:

110/120 V AC, I = 1.2 mA, Order No.: 74916121

220/250 V AC, I = 0.6 mA, Order No.: 74916122



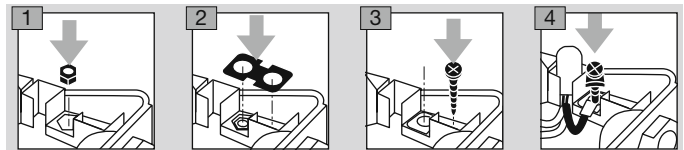
## 6.12 LED set, red/green



24 V DC, I = 16 mA; 24 V AC, I = 8 mA, Order No.:

74921089

230 V AC, I = 0.6 mA, Order No.: 74923275



## 7 Technical data

Gas type: natural gas, town gas, LPG (gaseous), flue gas, biologically produced methane (max. 0.1 %-by-vol. H<sub>2</sub>S) and air.

DG: max. inlet pressure  $p_{\max}$  = withstand pressure, see page 24 (Adjusting range, switching hysteresis).

Max. test pressure for testing the entire system: temporarily < 15 minutes 2 bar (29 psig).

Switching capacity:

DG:

$U = 24 - 250 \text{ V AC}$ ,

$I = 0.05 - 5 \text{ A at } \cos \varphi = 1$ ,

$I = 0.05 - 1 \text{ A at } \cos \varphi = 0.6$ .

DG..G:

$U = 5 - 250 \text{ V AC}$ ,

$I = 0.01 - 5 \text{ A at } \cos \varphi = 1$ ,

$I = 0.01 - 1 \text{ A at } \cos \varphi = 0.6$ .

DG..G

$U = 5 - 48 \text{ V DC}$ ,

$I = 0.01 - 1 \text{ A}$ .

DG..T:

$U = 30 - 240 \text{ V AC}$ ,

$I = 5 \text{ A at } \cos \varphi = 1$ ,

$I = 0.5 \text{ A at } \cos \varphi = 0.6$ .

DG..TG:

$U = < 30 \text{ V AC}$ ,

$I = 0.1 \text{ A at } \cos \varphi = 1$ ,

$I = 0.05 \text{ A at } \cos \varphi = 0.6$ .

If the DG (DG..TG) has switched a voltage > 24 V (> 30 V) and a current > 0.1 A at  $\cos \varphi = 1$  or > 0.05 A at  $\cos \varphi = 0.6$  once, the gold plating on the contacts will have been burnt through. It can then only be operated at this power rating or higher power rating.

Maximum medium and ambient temperatures:

DG..B, DG..U, DG..I: -20 to +80°C (-4 to 176°F),

DG..S: -15 to +60°C (5 to 140°F),

DG..H, DG..N: -15 to +60°C (5 to 140°F),

DG..T, DG..HT, DG..NT: -40 to +60 °C (-40 to 140 °F).

Storage and transport temperature:

DG, DG..T: -20 to +40 °C (-4 to 104 °F).

Diaphragm pressure switch, silicone-free.

Diaphragm:

NBR for DG..U, B, N, H, I,

IIR for DG..S.

Housing: glass fibre reinforced PBT plastic with low gas release.

Lower housing section: AlSi 12.

Enclosure: IP 54 or IP 65.

## *Technical data*

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Safety class: 1.

Line diameter: 0.5 to 1.8 mm (AWG 24 to AWG 13).

Line entrance: M16 x 1.5, clamping range:

diameters of 4 to 10 mm,

DG..T, DG..HT, DG..NT with  $\frac{1}{2}$ " NPT conduit cable gland.

Electrical connection type:

screw terminals, max. torque: 250 Ncm.

Weight: 270 to 320 g (9.5 to 11.3 oz), depending on equipment..

## 7.1 Adjusting range, switching hysteresis

On all DG models (except DG..N), the scale value is set to the switch-on point, and on DG..N, it is set to the switch-off point.

Type	Adjusting range*		Mean switching differential at min. and max. setting		Max. inlet pressure $p_{\max}$ = withstand pressure		Difference between switching pressure and possible reset		Deviation from the switching point during testing pursuant to EN 1854	
									Gas pressure switch	Air pressure switch
	mbar	"WC	mbar	"WC	mbar	psi	mbar	"WC		
DG 6..T	0.5 – 6	0.2 – 2.4	0.2 – 0.3	0.08 – 0.12	600	8.5	–	–	± 15 %	± 15 % oder 0.04 "WC
DG 6U. DG 6B. DG 6S	0.4 – 6	–	0.2 – 0.3	–	100		–	–	± 15 %	± 15 % oder 0.1 mbar
DG 10T		0.4 – 4		0.1 – 0.16	600	8.5			± 15 %	± 15 % oder 0.04 "WC
DG 10U. DG 10B. DG 10S	1 – 10		0.25 – 0.4		500		–	–	± 15 %	± 15 %
DG 30U. DG 30B. DG 30S	2.5 – 30	–	0.35 – 0.9	–	500		–	–	± 15 %	± 15 %
DG 50T		1 – 20		0.3 – 0.6	600	8.5			± 15 %	± 15 %
DG 50U. DG 50B. DG 50S	2.5 – 50		0.8 – 1.5		500		–	–	± 15 %	± 15 %
DG 150U. DG 150B. DG 150S. DG 150T	30 – 150	12 – 60	3 – 5	1.2 – 2	600	8.5	–	–	± 15 %	± 15 %
DG 400U. DG 400B. DG 400S	50 – 400	–	5 – 15	–	600		–	–	± 15 %	± 15 %
DG 500U. DG 500B. DG 500S. DG 500T	100 – 500	40 – 200	8 – 17	3.2 – 6.8	600	8.5	–	–	± 15 %	± 15 %
DG 10H. DG 10N. DG 10HT. DG 10NT	1 – 10	0.4 – 4	–	–	600	8.5	0.4 – 1	0.16 – 0.4	± 15 %	± 15 %
DG 50H. DG 50N. DG 50HT. DG 50NT	2.5 – 50	1 – 20	–	–	600	8.5	1 – 2	0.4 – 0.8	± 15 %	± 15 %
DG 150H. DG 150N. DG 150HT. DG 150NT	30 – 150	12 – 60	–	–	600	8.5	2 – 5	0.8 – 2	± 15 %	± 15 %
DG 500H. DG 500N. DG 500HT. DG 500NT	100 – 500	40 – 200	–	–	600	8.5	4 – 17	1.6 – 6.8	± 15 %	± 15 %

\* Adjusting tolerance = ± 15% of the scale value.



## Technical data

Type	Adjusting range* [mbar]	Max. inlet pressure $p_{\max}$ = withstand pressure [mbar]	Mean switching differential at min. and max. setting [mbar]	Deviation from the switching point during testing pursuant to EN 1854	
				Gas pressure switch	Air pressure switch
DG 1,5I	-1.5 to -0.5 and +0.5 to +3	± 100	0.2 - 0.5	± 15%	± 15% or 0.4 mbar
DG 12I	-12 to -1 and +1 to +7	± 100	0.5 - 1	± 15%	± 15% or 0.5 mbar
DG 18I	-2 to -18	± 100	0.5 - 1.5	± 15%	± 15% or 0.5 mbar
DG 120I	-10 to -120	± 600	4 - 11	± 15%	± 15%
DG 450I	-80 to -450	± 600	10 - 30	± 15%	± 15%

\* Adjusting tolerance = ± 15% of the scale value.

## 7.2 Safety-specific characteristic values for DG

For SIL	
Suitable for Safety Integrity Level	SIL 1, 2, 3
Diagnostic coverage DC	0
Type of subsystem	Type A to EN 61508-2, 7.4.3.1.2
Mode of operation	High demand mode pursuant to EN 61508-4:2001, 3.5.12
For PL	
Suitable for Performance Level	PL a, b, c, d, e
Category	B, 1, 2, 3, 4
Common cause failure CCF	> 65
Application of essential safety requirements	Satisfied
Application of tried-and-tested safety requirements	Satisfied
For SIL and PL	
	$B_{10d}$ value
U = 24 V DC, I = 10 mA; U = 230 V AC, I = 4 mA	6,689,477 operating cycles
U = 24 V DC, I = 70 mA; U = 230 V AC, I = 20 mA	4,414,062 operating cycles
U = 230 V AC, I = 2 A	974,800 operating cycles
Hardware fault tolerance (1 component/switch) HFT	0
Hardware fault tolerance (2 components/switches, redundant operation) HFT	1
Safe failure fraction SFF	> 90%
Fraction of undetected common cause failures $\beta$	$\geq 2\%$

Max. service life under operating conditions: 10 years after date of production, plus max. 1/2 year in storage prior to first use, or once the given number of operating cycles has been reached, depending on which is achieved first.

The pressure switches are suitable for single-channel systems (HFT = 0) up to SIL 2/PL d, and up to SIL 3/PL e when two redundant pressure switches are installed in a double-channel architecture (HFT = 1), provided that the complete system complies with the requirements of EN 61508/ISO 13849.

For a glossary of terms, see page 29 (Glossary).

## 7.2.1 Determining the PFH<sub>D</sub> value, the λ<sub>D</sub> value and the MTTF<sub>d</sub> value

$$PFH_D = \lambda_D = \frac{1}{MTTF_d} = \frac{0,1}{B_{10d}} \times n_{op}$$

### 7.2.2 Calculating the PFH<sub>D</sub>

Switch. cap.	
n <sub>op</sub>	1/h
n <sub>op</sub>	1/a
Cycle time	s
B <sub>10d</sub>	
T <sub>10d</sub>	a
PFH <sub>D</sub> (1 DG)	1/h
PFD <sub>avg</sub> (1 DG)	
suitable for	
PFH <sub>D</sub> (2 DG)	1/h
PFD <sub>avg</sub> (2 DG)	
suitable for	

PFHD = Probability of dangerous failure (HDM = high demand mode) [1/hour]

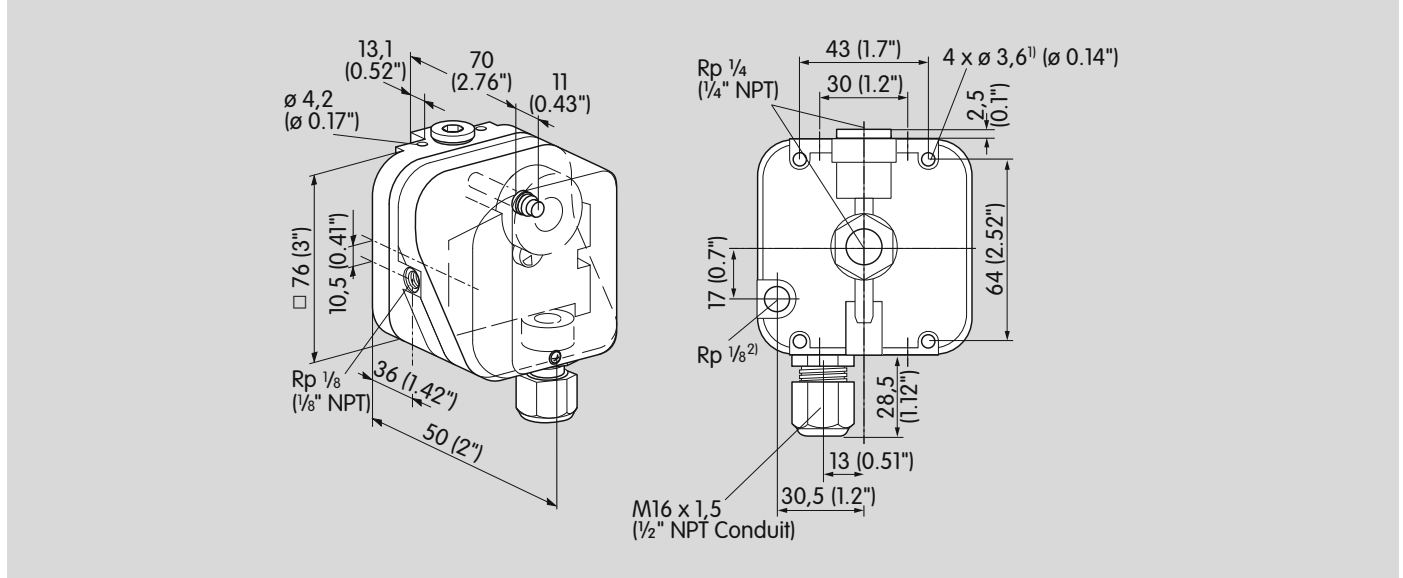
PFD<sub>avg</sub> = Average probability of dangerous failure on demand (LDM = low demand mode)

λ<sub>D</sub> = Mean dangerous failure rate [1/hour]

MTTF<sub>d</sub> = Mean time to dangerous failure [hours]

n<sub>op</sub> = Demand rate (mean number of annual operations) [1/hour]

## 7.3 Dimensions



1) Holes 10 mm (0.4") deep, for self-tapping screws.

2) For DG..U, DG..H, DG..N, DG..I.

## 8 Maintenance cycles

At least once a year, twice a year in the case of biologically produced methane.

## 9 Glossary

### 9.1 Diagnostic coverage DC

Measure of the effectiveness of diagnostics, which may be determined as the ratio between the failure rate of detected dangerous failures and the failure rate of total dangerous failures

NOTE: Diagnostic coverage can exist for the whole or parts of a safety-related system. For example, diagnostic coverage could exist for sensors and/or logic system and/or final elements. Unit: %

*see EN ISO 13849-1:2008*

### 9.2 Mode of operation

High demand mode or continuous mode

Operating mode, where the frequency of demands for operation made on a safety-related system is greater than one per year or greater than twice the proof-test frequency

*see EN 61508-4:2008*

### 9.3 Category

Classification of the safety-related parts of a control system in respect of their resistance to faults and their subsequent behaviour in the fault condition, and which is achieved by the structural arrangement of the parts, fault detection

and/or by their reliability

*see EN ISO 13849-1:2008*

### 9.4 Common cause failure CCF

Failures of different items, resulting from a single event, where these failures are not consequences of each other

*see EN ISO 13849-1:2008*

### 9.5 Fraction of undetected common cause failures $\beta$

Fraction of undetected failures of redundant components due to a single event, whereby these failures are not based on mutual causes

NOTE:  $\beta$  is expressed as a fraction in the equations and as a percentage elsewhere.

*see EN 61508-6:2010*

### 9.6 $B_{10d}$ value

Mean number of cycles until 10% of the components fail dangerously

*see EN ISO 13849-1:2008*

### 9.7 $T_{10d}$ value

Mean time until 10% of the components fail dangerously

*see EN ISO 13849-1:2008*

### 9.8 Hardware fault tolerance HFT

A hardware fault tolerance of  $N$  means that  $N + 1$  is the minimum number of faults that could cause a loss of the safety function

*see IEC 61508-2:2010*

### 9.9 Mean dangerous failure rate $\lambda_D$

Mean rate of dangerous failures during operation time ( $T_{10d}$ ). Unit: 1/h

*see EN ISO 13849-1:2008*

### 9.10 Safe failure fraction SFF

Fraction of safe failures related to all failures, which are assumed to appear

*see EN 13611/A2:2011*

### 9.11 Probability of dangerous failure $\text{PFH}_D$

Value describing the likelihood of dangerous failure per hour of a component for high demand mode or continuous mode. Unit: 1/h

*see EN 13611/A2:2011*

### 9.12 Mean time to dangerous failure $\text{MTTF}_d$

Expectation of the mean time to dangerous failure

*see EN ISO 13849-1:2008*

### 9.13 Demand rate $n_{op}$

Mean number of annual operations

*see EN ISO 13849-1:2008*

### 9.14 Average probability of dangerous failure on demand $\text{PFD}_{avg}$

(LDM = 1 – 10 switching cycles/year)

Average probability of a dangerous failure of the safety function on demand (LDM = low demand mode)

*see EN 61508-6*

## Feedback

Finally, we are offering you the opportunity to assess this “Technical Information (TI)” and to give us your opinion, so that we can improve our documents further and suit them to your needs.

### Clarity

- Found information quickly
- Searched for a long time
- Didn't find information
- What is missing?
- No answer

### Comprehension

- Coherent
- Too complicated
- No answer

### Scope

- Too little
- Sufficient
- Too wide
- No answer



### Use

- To get to know the product
- To choose a product
- Planning
- To look for information

### Navigation

- I can find my way around
- I got “lost”
- No answer

### My scope of functions

- Technical department
- Sales
- No answer

### Remarks

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[www.kromschroeder.de/Weltweit.20.0.html?&L=1](http://www.kromschroeder.de/Weltweit.20.0.html?&L=1)

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