Diaphragm Seals are designed for use in applications where chemical compatibility, trash or sludge in process or sanitary requirements prevent the use of a standard pressure gauge or gauge only installation.

Diaphragm Seals consist mainly of an upper housing, lower housing and a separating diaphragm. These components can be selected and made of different type materials for better compatibility with the end process.

Diaphragm seal assemblies can be made and selected with different types of Pressure instruments, instrument connections, process connections or types of seals. It is important to know as much about the application as possible so that the correct specifications are used when selecting the diaphragm seal assembly.

Below you will find some of the information you will need to know to properly select a diaphragm seal assembly.

When specifying, ordering or requesting quotes for diaphragm seals – Be ready to answer the following questions:

About the application
What type of instrument is required? (Pressure Gauge, Transmitter or Transducer, Pressure Switch or other)
What is the process in contact with the seal?
What else is important for this application?

About the diaphragm seal
What materials of construction are required for;
   Upper Housing?
   Diaphragm? (Wetted Parts A)
   Lower Housing? (Wetted Parts B)
   Gaskets or O-rings (If applicable)?
   Bolt ing or Plugs (If applicable)?
What type of connections is required for;
   Instrument Connection?
   Process Connection?
   Flushing Connection (If applicable)?
What size (and rating) connections are required?
Are there any special requirements for this application?
(Flush in g Connection, Clean-out Ring, All Welded Design, Sanitary or Special Cleaning, Capillary System or Other)

About the Fill Fluid
What fluid is compatible with your process?
(Fill fluid needs to be compatible with process as a safety concern in case the diaphragm ruptures)
What Special Conditions will the fill fluid be subjected to?
(High Temperatures, Low Temperatures, Wide Range of Temperatures, Long Capillary Lengths, Etc.)