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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY NAVY EXPERIMENTAL DIVING UNIT Panama City, Florida 32407 6

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NAVY EXPERIMENTAL DIVING UNIT

REPORT NO. 3-79

EVALUATION OF COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE SUBMERSIBLE PRESSURE GAUGES

JAMES R. MIDDLETON

March 1979

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

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recommended that submersible pressure gauges be designated as open purchase items on the list of equipment Approved for Navy Use (ANU). It should be emphasized to all divers that submersible pressure gauges should be given the same care as that given other life supporting equipment.

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ABSTRACT

Fourteen commercially available submersible pressure gauges were evaluated by the Navy Experimental Diving Unit to determine accuracy and watertight integrity. The gauges tested represent a realistic survey of the market. While not every gauge currently sold in the U.S.A. was tested, the results of this test are felt to represent the general state-of-the-art in gauge design and manufacturing technique. As a result of unmanned testing, and due to the overall quality of design and construction, it is recommended that submersible pressure gauges be designated as open purchase items on the list of equipment Approved for Navy Use (ANU). It should be emphasized to all divers that submersible pressure gauges should be given the same care as that given other life supporting equipment.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

De

	ige
INTRODUCTION	1
EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTIONS	2
TEST PROCEDURE	5
TEST PLAN	5
CONTROLLED PARAMETERS	5
MEASURED PARAMETERS	8
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	9
ACCURACY TEST	9
PRESSURE SHIFT TEST	11
WATERTIGHT INTEGRITY TEST	12
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	13
APPENDIX A - TEST EQUIPMENT	-1
APPENDIX B - CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE	-1

GLOSSARY

Bourdon tube	a pressure measuring device with either a "C" shaped of spiral "helical" shaped tube which is flattened and sealed at the tip
FSW	feet of seawater
NEDU	Navy Experimental Diving Unit, Panama City, Florida
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
watertight integrity	ability to prevent water leaks into and/or air leaks out of
kg/cm^2	kilograms per square centimeter



INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

During January 1979, the Navy Experimental Diving Unit tested 14 commercially available submersible pressure gauges. Unmanned tests were performed to determine accuracy and watertight integrity of the following pressure gauges. (NOTE: Numbers 1 through 14 keyed to gauges in figure 1)

- 1. Healthways, Model No. 1629 (0-3500 psig)
- 2. Sportsways, Model No. 1407 (0-3500 psig)
- 3. White Stag Deep, Model No. 51159 (0-4000 psig)
- 4. *Poseidon, Model No. 7324 (0-5000 psig)
- 5. Farallon, Model No. 04-1008 (0-4000 psig)
- 6. *Sportsways, Model No. 1408 (0-5000 psig)
- 7. Scubapro, Model No. 28-132-000 (0-3500 psig)
- 8. U.S. Cavalero, Model No. p/n 355-000 (0-3500 psig)
- 9. Sportsways, Model No. 1406 (0-3500 psig)

10. *Selpac, Model No. SPG-5000 (0-5000 psig)

- Dacor, Model TAG (0-3500 psig)
 U.S. Divers, Model No. 7036-00 (0-3500 psig)
- 13. Sportsways, Model No. 1409 (0-4000 psig)
- 14. AMF Swimaster, Model No. DS-111 (0-4000 psig)

*Same gauge, different brand name

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTIONS

The submersible pressure gauge, which allows monitoring of air supply at all times, began as a safety accessory and gradually became an indispensable adjunct to the SCUBA cylinder air-reserve mechanism. All 14 pressure gauges tested by NEDU incorporate a Bourdon tube mechanism of spiral-wound or "C"-tube design. Positioned at one end of a high-pressure hose, each gauge employs a chrome-covered brass, stainless steel, or plastic case hous-

ing. Tables 1 and 2 provide descriptive data for the 14 pressure gauges.

Many of the pressure gauges tested may also be procured in a composite, console configuration with a depth gauge or other submersible instrument. The test results in this report, however, apply only to the submersible

Table 1. Common Features of Submersible Gauges

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TVI	TER	222	67.90	49.50	52.00	52.25	44.95	62.00	65.00	59.00	51.50	62.50	50.00	49.75	44.00	49.95	ard.
/	SNAT 35	1 40 5	29 3/4 ST. STEEL	30 1/8 RUBBER	30 1/4 RUBBER	30 1/4 RUBBER	30 1/4 RUBBER	30 1/8 RUBBER	34 1/4 RUBBER	34 1/2 RUBBER	30 1/8 RUBBER	30 1/4 RUBBER	31 5/8 RUBBER	33 1/4 RUBBER	29 1/2 RUBBER	29 1/8 RUBBER	m 1978 onw
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(STEd) S	E. E.	SE S	PLASTIC	METAL	PLASTIC	METAL	PLASTIC	CHRM PL BRASS	METAL	CHRM PL BRASS	METAL	METAL	LEXAN	METAL	PLASTIC	PLASTIC	piral-wo
(SISd)	DUATION SE	CA CERT	100	500 35 kg/cm ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	500	100	250 20 kg/cm ²	100	100	100 10 kg/cm ²	to 1978; s
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UCE	SINCS CAL	NA AN A	3500	3500 250 kg/cm ²	4000	5000	4000	5000	3500	3500	3500	5000	<u>3500</u> 240 kg/cm ²	3500	4000	4000 250 kg/cm ²	ourdon-tube i
	2	12 2	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	BLACK	BLACK	BLACK	BLACK	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	BLACK	BLACK	BLACK	BLACK	aped b
		PRESSURE GAUGE	HEALTHWAYS #1629	SPORTSWAYS #1407	WHITE STAG DEEP #51159	POSEIDON #7324	FARALLON #04-1008	SPORTSWAYS #1408	SCUBAPRO #28-132-000	U.S. CAVALERO p/n 355-000	SPORTSWAYS #1406	SELPAC #SPG-5000	DACOR TAG	U.S. DIVERS #7036-00	SPORTSWAYS #1409	AMF SWIMASTER #DS-111	NOTE 1: "C" sh

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PRESSURE GAUGE	LUMINO	ENCL ISH	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	LOW PRIL	5104 20 20	Sul Car	3600	RUBBER ST. I'VEL	RUBBER COL
HEALTHWAYS #1629	x				X		X		X
SPORTSWAYS #1407	x	X		x		x	X		
WHITE STAG DEEP #51159	x			x	X		X	X	
POSEIDON #7324	x		X	X	X		X		
FARALLON #04-1008	X		Х		X		Х	X	
SPORTSWAYS #1408	Х			x	X		Х		X
SCUBAPRO #28-132-000	x			X	X		X		X
U.S. CAVALERO p/n 355-000	X		X		X		Х		
SPORTSWAYS #1406	Х	X		x	X		X		
SELPAC #SPG-5000	X			x	X		X		
DACOR TAG	x	X		x	X		x	X	
U.S. DIVERS #7036-00	x				X		Х	X	
SPORTSWAYS #1409	X			x	X		Х	X	
AMF SWIMASTER #DS-111	X	X		X	X		X	X	

Table 2. Special Features of Submersible Gauges

TEST PLAN

Test equipment is listed in Appendix A; the test setup is illustrated in figures 2 and 3.

Accuracy Test

To determine gauge accuracy, all 14 submersible pressure gauges were connected to a test gauge manifold (figure 1) which was connected to a gauge comparator (illustrated in figure 2). A Roylyn precision/direct drive gauge (with 1/4 of one percent accuracy) was the calibrated standard for pressurizing the test manifold at 3500 psig. See Appendix B for Roylyn calibration chart. Beginning with 3500 psig, differences in pressure readings between the submersible gauges and the Roylyn gauge were recorded for each 100 psig increment in pressure reduction. Data was recorded while gauge pressure was continually decreasing, which is the normal mode of operation under actual diving conditions.

Pressure Shift Test

When 0 psig was reached, pressure was again increased to 3500 psig, maintained for 30 minutes, and any shifts in pressure gauge readings were recorded. Accuracy readings were repeated when pressure was reduced to 1000 psig and 500 psig, respectively.

Watertight Integrity Test

To determine watertight integrity, the 14 gauges were placed in a waterfilled test box inside a hyperbaric chamber, and connected to a high pressure gas supply via the test manifold and pressure regulator (illustrated in figure 3). The gauges were pressurized to 500 psig at 200 FSW for one hour and were observed for water leaks and/or escaping air. They were then brought to the surface and inspected. The same procedure was repeated at 3500 psig supply pressure at 200 FSW. For all test applications, helium was the gas medium selected for its leak detection properties.

CONTROLLED PARAMETERS

The following parameters were controlled during test procedures.

1. Gas supply pressure

a. Accuracy Test: 3500 to 0 psig in 100 psig pressure reduction increments

- b. Pressure Shift Test: 3500, 1000 and 500 psig
- c. Watertight Integrity Test: 3500 and 500 psig
- 2. Test depth: 200 FSW (watertight integrity test only)
- 3. Gas medium: helium



MEASURED PARAMETERS

The following parameters were used during the test.

1. Gauge accuracy: Pressure readings of each test gauge were recorded to the nearest 25 psig at each 100 psig incremental pressure reduction. 2. Watertight integrity: Any water leaking into or gas escaping from

test gauges was noted.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

ACCURACY TEST

Table 4 represents data plotted during accuracy test. The gauges are numbered according to position on the test manifold (illustrated in figure 1). Positive numbers indicate readings above, and negative numbers indicate readings below the Roylyn precision gauge standard. Blank spaces indicate no variation. Accuracy results from table 4 were averaged for each gauge to determine average variation from the Roylyn precision gauge standard. The pressure gauges are ranked in order of least to greatest average variation in accuracy in table 3, below. It is important to note that the most accurate gauge tested (Poseidon, Model No. 7324) and the next-to-least accurate (Selpac, Model No. SPG-5000) are identical gauges made by the same manufacturer and marketed by two different companies. The average variation in accuracy ranges from 25 psig for the Poseidon and 134.48 psig for the Selpac. This is a good indication of the level of quality assurance that exists in commercially available gauges regardless of brand.

Table 3. Accuracy Ranking

Rank	Gauge	Test Manifold Position No. (ref. table 1)	Average Variation (in psig)
1	Poseidon, Model No. 7324 (0-5000 psig)	* 4	25.00
2	Sportsways, Model No. 1409 (0-4000 psig)	13	30.36
3	Healthways, Model No. 1629 (0-3500 psig)	1	40.00
4	Farallon, Model No. 04-1008 (0-4000 psig)	5	47.32
5	Dacor, Model TAG (0-3500 psig)	11	47.50
6	White Stag Deep, Model No. 51159 (0-4000 psig)	3	49.14
7	Sportsways, Model No. 1407 (end view/0-3500 psig)	2	50.00
8	AMF Swimaster, Model No. DS-111 (0-4000 psig)	14	50.00
9	Sportsways, Model No. 1406 (0-3500 psig)	9	65.91
10	Sportsways, Model No. 1408 (0-5000 psig)	* 6	99.19
11	U.S. Divers, Model No. 7036-00 (0-3500 psig)	12	109.48
12	Scubapro, Model No. 28-132-000 (0-3500 psig)	7	123.57
13	Selpac, Model No. SPG-5000 (0-5000 psig)	* 10	134.48
14	U.S. Cavalero, Model No. p/n 355-000 (0-3500 psig)	8	166.38

* Same gauge, different brand name

Table 4. Accuracy Test Results

ESSURE SIG	EALTHING	ORTSMATS	HITE CTAC	DSEIDOL	Rei Low	ORTEM	UBAPEO	Comics	OPTSWAL	EL PAC	tcon	SDIVEDO	ORTSWAL	AMF
& a		2	3	4	5	6	1 7	8	8	0.5	10	12	13	14
3500	1	1-		-25	-25	-125	+100	+200		+200	-25	-125	1.0	-100
3400	+ 50	+50	1	-25	-25	-200	+100	+200	+50	+200	- 50	-125	+25	-100
3300	+50	+50		-25		-175	+125	+225	+100	+200		-200	+ 25	- 75
3200	+ 50	+50	+25	-25		- 75	+125	+225	+150	+175		-200	+25	-75
3100	+50	+50	+25	-25		- 75	+125	+225	+150	+200		-200	+25	-50
3000	+25	+50	1			-150	+125	+200	+100	+175		-200		- 50
2900	+ 50	+ 50	+50	-25	+25	-150	+125	+200	+ 50	+175		-175	+25	- 25
2800	+50	+50	+50		+25	-150	+125	+200	+ 50	+175		-175	+25	-50
2700	+50	+50	+50	-25	+25	-150	+150	+200	+ 50	+200		-150	+ 50	-25
2600	+50	+50	+50	-25	+25	-125	+150	+200	+ 50	+175		-150	+25	-25
2500	+25	+50	+50	1	+50	-125	+125	+175	+ 50	+150		-150		- 25
2400	+50	+50	+50		+50	-125	+125	+175	+ 50	+175		-125	+50	-25
2300	+50		+50	-25	+50	-100	+125	+175	+50	+175		-125	+25	
2200	+ 50		+50		+50	-100	+150	+175	+100	+175	+50	-100	+50	
2100	+50	+50	+75		+50	-100	+150	+175	+50	+150	+50	-100	+25	
2000			+50		+50	-100	+150	+150	+50	+125	+50	-100	+25	
1900	+25		+75		+50	-100	+150	+150	+ 50	+150		-100		-25
1800	+25	+50	+50		+75	-100	+150	+150	+ 50	+100		-100	+25	
1700	+25		+50	-25	+75	-100	+150	+150	+50	+100	+25	- 75		
1600	+25		+75		+75	-100	+125	+150	+50	+ 75	+50	-100		
1500			+50		+75	- 75	+125	+125		+100	+25	-50		
1400	+25		+50		+75	-75	+150	+150	+50	+100		- 75		
1300	+25		+50		+50	-50	+150	+150	+50	+100		- 50		
1200	1		+50		+50	- 50	+125	+125	+50	+ 75		- 50		
1100			+50		+50	-50	+125	+125		+75		- 50		
1000			+50		+50	-50	+100	+100		+50		- 50		
900			+50		+50	-50	+100	+100		+50		-25		
800			+50		+25	-50	+125	+125		+50		-25		
700			+25		+25	-50	+125	+125		+50				
600			+25		+25	-50	+100							
500			+25		+ 25		+100							
400			+25				+100							
300							+100							
200							+100				-50			
100		-50	-100		-100	-100	+50				-100	+25		
0	1													

ACCURACY ± PSIG

PRESSURE SHIFT TEST

After 3500 psig was reached and maintained for 30 minutes, all gauge readings were constant (see table 5); no shifts were evident. After the 30 minute pressure test, accuracy readings (with Roylyn standard) for 1000 and 500 psig, respectively, were not significantly different from readings taken during the previous accuracy test (recorded in table 3).

	SURE	HEAL THU.	SPORTSL.	WILL C	POSEINC	FARAL	SPORTS.	SCUBADY	04
	PRES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
START	3500	+50	+50				-200	+100	
DEVIATION AFTER 30 MINUTES	3500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1000			+50		+50	-50	+125	
	500			+25				+100	
		[7	52	7	7	ERS	s./	8

Table 5. Results of Pressure Shift Test

	SSURE	CAVA.	SPORTS.	SELPAC	DACOR	U.S. D.	SPORTC.	Super Surters	ASTER
	PRE	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
START	3500	+200	+50	+200	-25	-225		-100	
DEVIATION AFTER 30 MINUTES	3500	0	o	0	0	0	0	0	
	1000	+125		+50		-25			
	500	+100							

KEY

Blank space - no variation from Roylyn standard Positive number - reading above Roylyn standard Negative number - reading below Roylyn standard O - represents no deviation after 30 minutes

WATERTIGHT INTEGRITY TEST

All submersible pressure gauges maintained watertight integrity at 200 FSW when pressurized at 500 and 3500 psig for one hour at each pressure level. No gas escape was observed, nor did water enter any of the gauge case housings.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

Accuracy of the submersible pressure gauges ranged from 25 to 166 psig in average variation from the Roylyn precision gauge standard. Thus, a diver must not expect these gauges to provide reading accuracy better than \pm 250 psig at the upper end of the gauge range and \pm 100 psig at the lower end between 500 and 0 psig. Nevertheless, a submersible pressure gauge serves as a valuable diving instrument and should be considered indispensable for mission planning and diver safety.

Pressure shifts experienced after pressurization for 30 minutes at 3500 psig and subsequent pressure reduction to 1000 and 500 psig were negligible.

All gauges tested maintained their watertight integrity at a test depth of 200 FSW when subjected to supply pressures of 3500 and 500 psig, respectively, for one hour.

RECOMMENDATIONS

While gauge accuracy was relatively consistent, a certain tolerance in accuracy is to be expected. A careful diver must be cognizant of the accuracy limitation inherent to the submersible pressure gauge and use it accordingly. Due to the relative merits and overall quality design and construction of the products tested, it is recommended that submersible pressure gauges be designated as diver preference, open purchase items on the list of equipment Approved for Navy Use (ANU), enclosure 2 to OPNAVINST 9597.1 series.

Submersible pressure gauges are designed to withstand heavy wear and tear; it is recommended, however, that they should be afforded the same care as that given to other life supporting equipment. APPENDIX A

TEST EQUIPMENT

Hyperbaric Chamber

Test gauge manifold

Water-filled test box

External gas supply pressure gauge

Pressure regulator

Chamber depth gauge

Submersible pressure gauges

- Cauge comparator, King Pneumatic Amplifier Mod. 3194F, SN 4340 manufactured July 1978 by Nutronics Corp., Woodland Hills, California
- Roylyn Precision/Direct Drive Gauge, 0-4000 psig, SN 785956 manufactured by 3D Instruments, Inc., Huntingdon Beach, California (See appendix B for Roylyn gauge calibration chart.)



URE RANGE	0-4000 P.S.I.	ACCURACY ±	SER 1/4 × F	ULL SCALE (±	2.00 P.S.I.)
		CALIB	RATION		
INC	REASING PRESSURE		DE	CREASING PRESSURE	
plica Press.	indicated Press.	Difference	Applied Press.	Indicated Press.	Difference
0	0.00	0.00	4000	3478.00	200
200	300.00	0.00	3500	3417.00	- 3.00
500	1411.00	- 3.00	2500	25:01.00	+ 1.00
500	2444.0	-6.00	1500	1502.00	+ 2.00
<u> (500</u>	3415.00	- 7.00	500	502.00	+2.00
4000	-1992.00	- 2.00		7.00	0.00
ated in US	RTICKL P	osition.	Temp. 72	0 F .	
Th	is is to certify that	this gauge has	been inspected an	id tested	
st Pressure S	Standard MINISFI	ELO + CRE	hilidu undaranna	12654 1255	2
le to the Na	tional Bureau of St	andards, tracea	bility reference	2517 4130	