

Pressure switch for gas DG..C

Technical Information · GB

4.1.1.2 Edition 12.11



krom
schroder

- Little space required thanks to compact dimensions
- Double pressure switch for minimum and maximum gas pressure monitoring in one unit
- Fixed switching point pre-set as desired at the factory
- Simple switching point adjustment with infinitely adjustable hand wheel
- Recyclable, no composite materials
- Suitable for natural gas, town gas, LPG, flue gas, biologically produced methane and air
- Several connection facilities using various lower sections
- Available with sealant-coated external thread
- EC type-tested and certified
- UL listed, FM and AGA approved
- Certified pursuant to GOST-TR
- Certified for systems up to SIL 3 and PL e
- RoHS compliant



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1 Application



DG..C

The switching point can be set at the factory on request



DG..VC

With hand wheel for continuous switching point adjustment



DG../..VC

Double pressure switch with hand wheels for min. and max. switching point adjustment



DG..VCT

FM approved and UL listed

DG..C monitors the increasing or decreasing positive pressure of natural gas, town gas, LPG, flue gas, biologically produced methane and air e.g. on a gas control line.

If the gas pressure either exceeds or falls short of a set switching point, an NO contact or a change-over contact will switch in the pressure switch. With the DG..VC, the switching point may be adjusted using a hand wheel, see page 13 (Adjusting range, switching hysteresis).

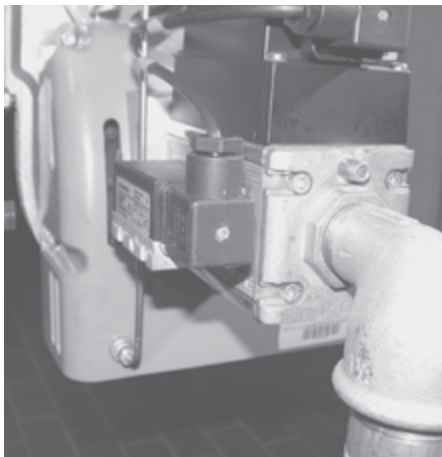
The DG..VC is suitable for heating boilers, for example, which are operated with LPG as well as natural gas.

In the case of the double pressure switch DG../..VC, the minimum and maximum switching point can be set on two hand

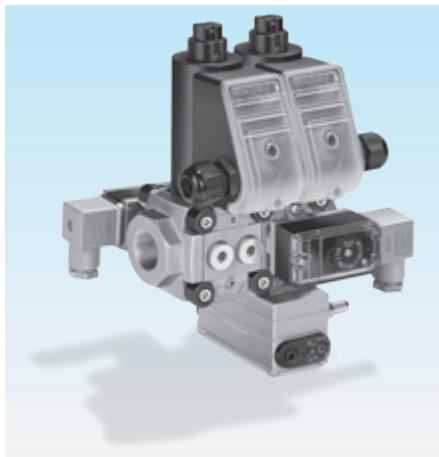
wheels. Using this function, a system is controlled to prevent gas deficiencies and excess gas pressure. For pressure control it requires only one gas connection. The electrical connections can be fed in from one direction, see page 11 (Wiring).

For attachment to gas solenoid valves or pressure regulators from the valVario range, or to CG combination controls, the DG..C is attached to the control with the flat sealing lower section.

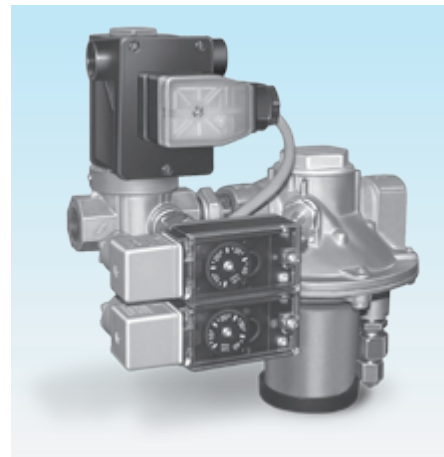
The pressure switch DG..C is easy to install and is available with an internal or an external thread connection. For the external thread connection, the DG..C can be provided with a sealant. The sealant is approved and non-setting.



For monitoring the gas inlet pressure on heating burners



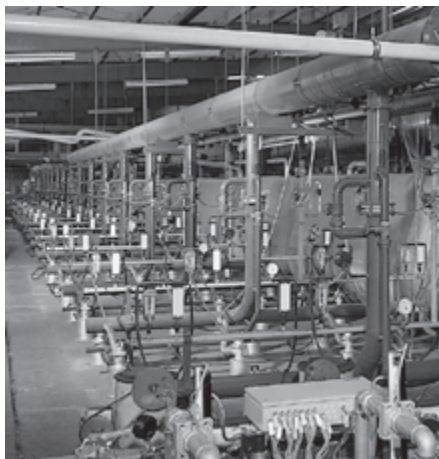
Compact design for space-saving installation, e.g. on valVario controls



Double pressure switch DG..VC fitted onto gas solenoid valve VG



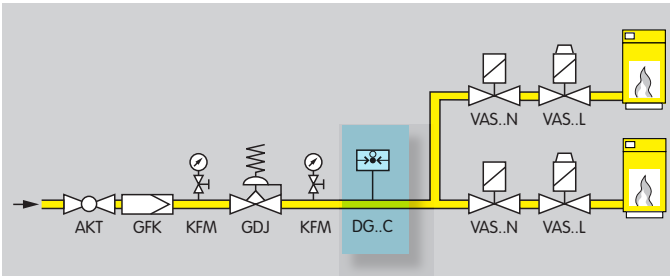
Gas inlet pressure monitoring on high-performance boilers



Gas train in a brickworks

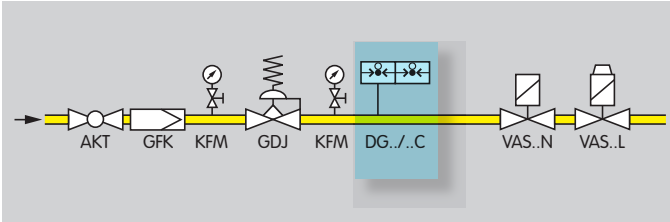
1.1 Examples of application

1.1.1 Boilers



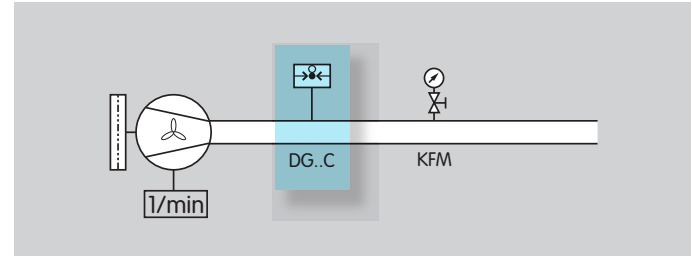
The DG..C controls the minimum or maximum gas inlet pressure on high-performance boilers.

1.1.2 Low-pressure cut-off and high gas pressure protection device



If the pressure is either too high or too low, the double pressure switch DG../..C switches in order to avoid start-up or to initiate a safety shut-down.

1.1.3 Fan monitoring



On forced draught burners, the minimum or maximum pressure is retrieved by the burner control unit via the pressure switch DG..C. If the set switching point is exceeded or under-shot, the fan will either be switched on or off by the burner control unit.

2 Certification

SIL and PL certified



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

EC type-tested and certified



pursuant to

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

Meets the requirements of the

- Low Voltage Directive (2006/95/EC)

FM approval



Factory Mutual Research Class: 3510 Flow and pressure safety switches.

Designed for applications pursuant to NFPA 85 and NFPA 86.

www.fmglobal.com → Products and Services → Product Certification → Approval Guide

UL approval



Standard: UL 353 Limit control.

Underwriters Laboratories – www.ul.com → Certification

DG..CT with socket: UL listed,

DG..CT without socket: UR recognized.

AGA approval



Australian Gas Association, Approval No.: 5484

http://www.aga.asn.au/product_directory

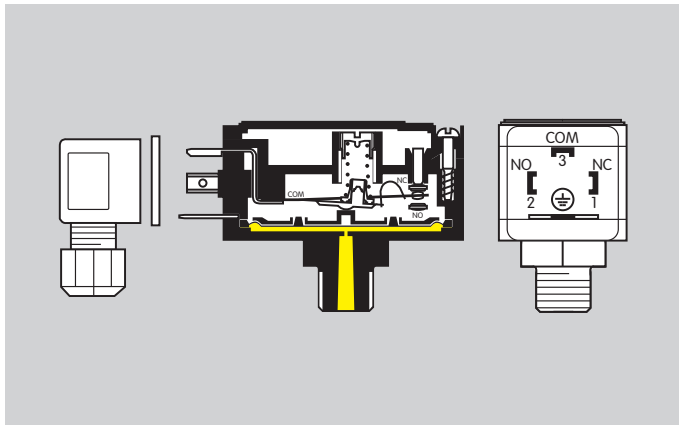
Approval for Russia



Certified by Gosstandart pursuant to GOST-TR.

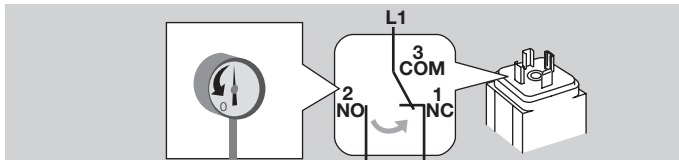
Approved by Rostekhnadzor (RTN).

3 Function

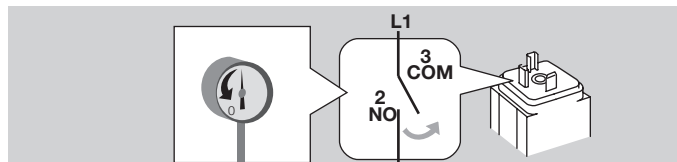


The pressure switch DG..C switches in the event of increasing or decreasing pressure. Once the set switching point is reached, a micro switch is activated in the DG..C which is designed as an NO contact (DG..C..S) or as a change-over contact (DG..C..W). The scale values show the switch-off point for DG..VC and the switch-on point for DG..VCT.

Observe contact position for decreasing/increasing pressure control:



With the change-over contact, the contact switches from NO 2 to NC 1 for decreasing pressure control, from NC 1 to NO 2 for increasing pressure control.



With the NO contact, NC is omitted. The contact opens for decreasing pressure control, and closes for increasing pressure control.

3.1 DG..C in Zone 1 and 2 hazardous areas

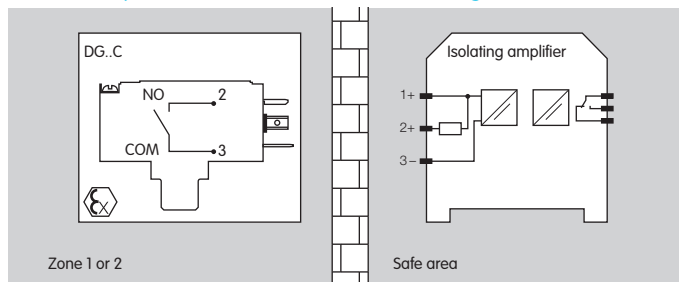
Pressure switch DG..C can be used in Zone 1 and 2 hazardous areas if an isolating amplifier is installed upstream in the safe area as "Ex-i" equipment pursuant to EN 60079-11 (VDE 0170-7):2007.

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

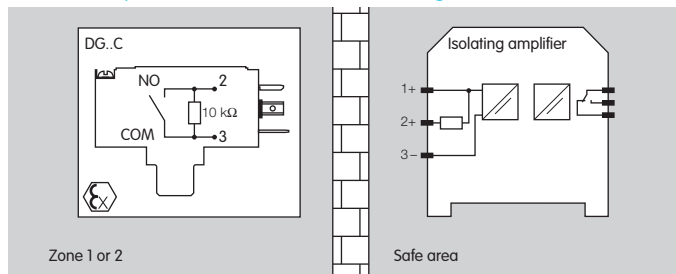
The isolating amplifier transfers the DG..C signals from the explosion-hazard area to the safe area. Depending on the design of the intrinsically safe circuit, the explosion-hazard area can be monitored for cable faults, cable breaks or short-circuits.

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

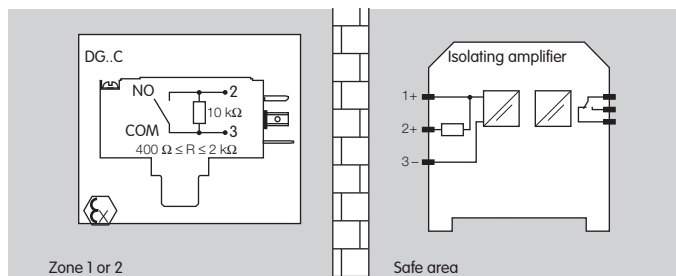
Intrinsically safe circuit without monitoring for cable faults



Intrinsically safe circuit with monitoring for cable breaks



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



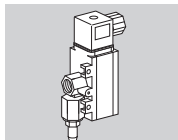
4 Selection

4.1 Selection table

Type	15	17	30	35	40	45	60	110	150	250	300	360	500	V	C	T	1	3	4	5	6	8	9	D ¹⁾	-5	-6	S	W	G ¹⁾
DG..C	●			●				●		●			●		●	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	○
DG..VC	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

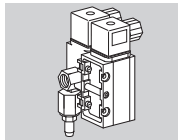
Order example

DG 110C4-6W



Order example

DG 110/110C4-6W



● = standard, ○ = available

¹⁾ If "none", this specification is omitted

4.2 Type code

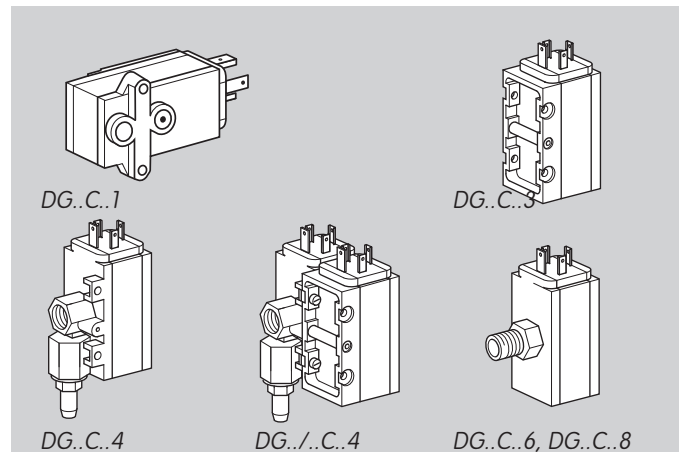
Code	Description
DG	Pressure switch for gas
15 – 500	Max. setting in mbar
/15 – /500 ¹⁾	Max. 2nd setting in mbar
V	Switching point adjustable on hand wheel
C	Compact design
T	T-product range
	Attachment methods:
1	Connection for valVario
3	Connection at the side for CG 15 – 30
4 ²⁾	2 x Rp 1/4 internal thread, 1 x pressure test point
5 ²⁾	Rp 1/4 internal thread (1/4 NPT)
6	Rp 1/8 external thread (1/8 NPT)
8	Rp 1/4 external thread (1/4 NPT)
9	Optional connection for valVario controls
D	Sealant (for external thread only)
-5 ²⁾	4-pin plug, without socket
-6 ³⁾	4-pin plug, with socket
S	NO contact
W	Change-over contact
G	With gold-plated contacts

¹⁾ Double pressure switch only available with 2 x Rp 1/4 internal thread connection, of which 1 has a pressure test point attached.

²⁾ DG..VCT with 4-pin plug, without socket is UR recognized.

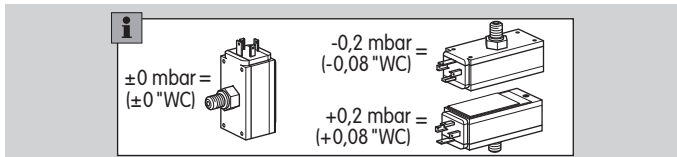
³⁾ DG..VCT with 4-pin plug, with socket and connection leads is UL listed.

4.2.1 Attachment methods

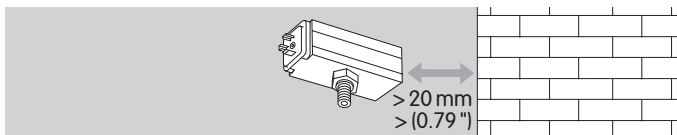


5 Project planning information

5.1 Installation



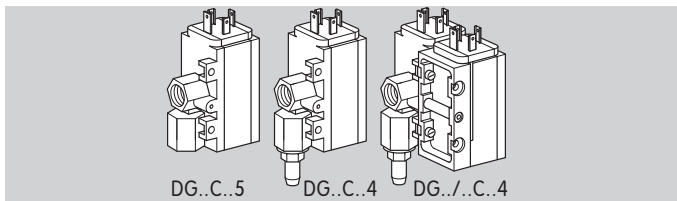
Installation in the vertical or horizontal position. If installed in a horizontal position, the pre-set switching point will change by 0.2 mbar (0.08 "WC). If the DG..C is installed with the plug pointing downwards, the enclosure is reduced to IP 40, see page 13 (Adjusting range, switching hysteresis).



The DG..C must not be in contact with masonry. Minimum clearance 20 mm (0.79 inches).

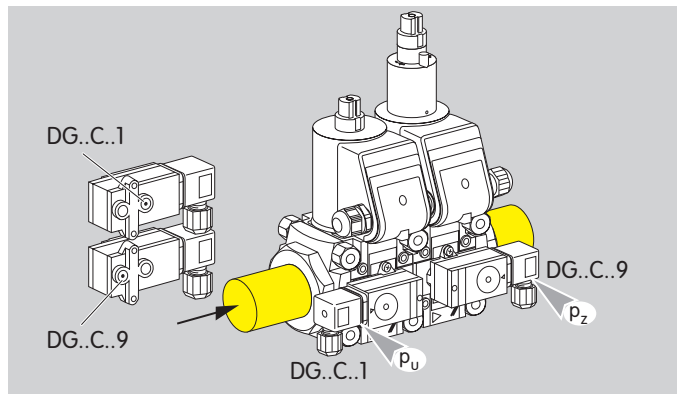
Ensure that there is sufficient installation space. With the pressure switch DG..VC, the adjustment and reading of the hand wheel must be guaranteed

5.1.1 DG..C..4



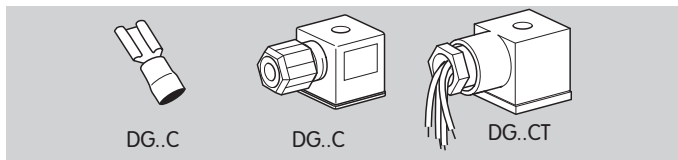
The lower housing sections with Rp 1/4 (NPT 1/4) internal thread are compatible with series DG..U, B, H, N.

5.1.2 DG..C..1, DG..C..9 for valVario controls



If when monitoring the inlet or outlet pressure and the interspace pressure both pressure switches should be fitted on the same side of the valve, only the combination DG..C..1 and DG..C..9 may be used for design reasons. The socket for the gas pressure switch DG..C..1 points towards the test point p_u (towards the inlet flange). The DG..C..9 is also optionally available for monitoring the interspace pressure p_z . The socket points towards the outlet flange.

5.2 Wiring

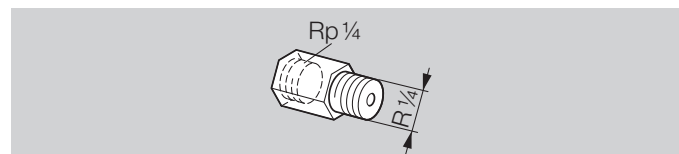


The pressure switches DG..C can be connected electrically using a tab receptacle (4.8 × 0.8) or using a socket. They are available with an NO contact or a change-over contact.

The pressure switch DG..CT, DG..VCT is connected electrically via a socket with 1/2" NPT thread and pre-wired connection leads. It is supplied with a change-over contact.

6 Accessories

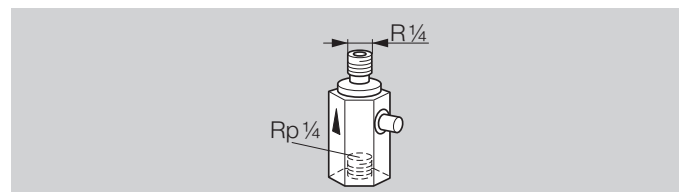
6.1 Restrictor orifice



In case of high pressure fluctuations, we recommend using a restrictor orifice.

Order No.: 75456321

6.2 PIA



To test the pressure switch, the DG..C..4, DG..C..5 can be vented using the PIA test key.

Order No.: 74329466

7 Technical data

Gas type: natural gas, town gas, LPG, flue gas, biologically produced methane and air.

Max. inlet pressure $p_{U \max}$. 600 mbar (8.5 psig).

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

Switching capacity:

DG..C, 24–250 V AC:

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

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

DG..C..G, 5–250 V AC:

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

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

DG..C..G, 5–48 V DC: $I = 0.01–1 \text{ A}$.

DG..VCT, 30–240 V AC:

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

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

DG..VCT..G, < 30 V AC:

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

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

If the DG..C..G (DG..VCT..G) has switched a voltage > 24 V (> 30 V) and a current > 0.1 A at $\varphi = 1$ or > 0.05 A at $\varphi = 0.6$ 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.

Ambient temperature:

DG..C: -10 to +70°C (14 to 158°F),

DG..CT: -15 to +60°C (5 to 140°F).

RoHS-compliant pursuant to 2002/95/EC.

Diaphragm pressure switch, silicone-free.

Diaphragm: NBR.

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

Lower housing section: AlSi 12.

Enclosure:

IP 54 pursuant to DIN EN 60529 with standard socket to DIN EN 175301-803,

IP 00 with AMP plug.

Safety class: 1.

Weight: 60 g (2.12 oz).

7.1 Adjusting range, switching hysteresis

7.1.1 DG..C, DG..VC

The scale value is set to the switch-off point.

Type	Adjusting range* [mbar]	Switching hysteresis** [mbar]
DG 15C	3–15	0.7–2
DG 17VC	2–17	0.7–2
DG 30VC	8–30	1–2
DG 35C	5–35	1–2.5
DG 40VC	5–40	1–2.5
DG 45VC	10–45	1–2.5
DG 60VC	10–60	1–3
DG 110C	30–110	2–8
DG 110VC	30–110	2–8
DG 150VC	40–150	2–8
DG 250C	70–250	5–15
DG 300VC	100–300	6–20
DG 360C	100–360	6–20
DG 500VC	150–500	20–50

7.1.2 DG..CT, DG..VCT

The scale value is set to the switch-on point.

Type	Adjusting range* [°WC]	Switching hysteresis** [°WC]
DG 15CT	1.2–6.0	0.28–0.8
DG 17VCT	0.8–6.8	0.28–0.8
DG 30VCT	3.2–12.0	0.4–0.8
DG 35CT	2–14	0.4–1.0
DG 40VCT	2–16	0.4–1.0
DG 45VCT	4–18	0.4–1.0
DG 60VCT	4–24	0.4–1.2
DG 110CT	12–44	0.8–3.2
DG 110VCT	12–44	0.8–3.2
DG 150VCT	16–60	0.8–3.2
DG 250CT	28–100	2.0–6.0
DG 300VCT	40–120	2.4–8.0
DG 360CT	40–144	2.4–8.0

* Adjusting tolerance = $\pm 15\%$ of the scale value. Deviation from the switching point during testing pursuant to EN 1854 Gas pressure switches: $\pm 15\%$.

** Mean switching differential at min. and max. setting.

7.2 Safety-specific characteristic values for DG..C

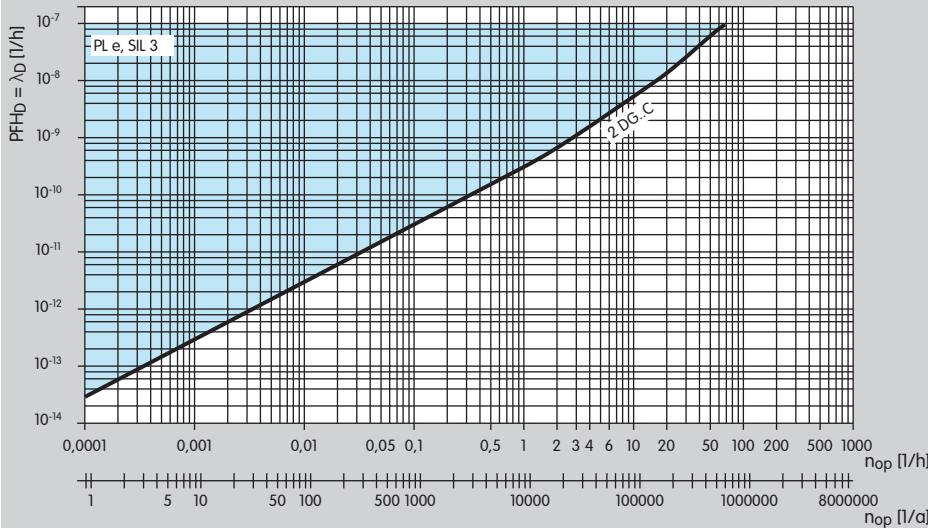
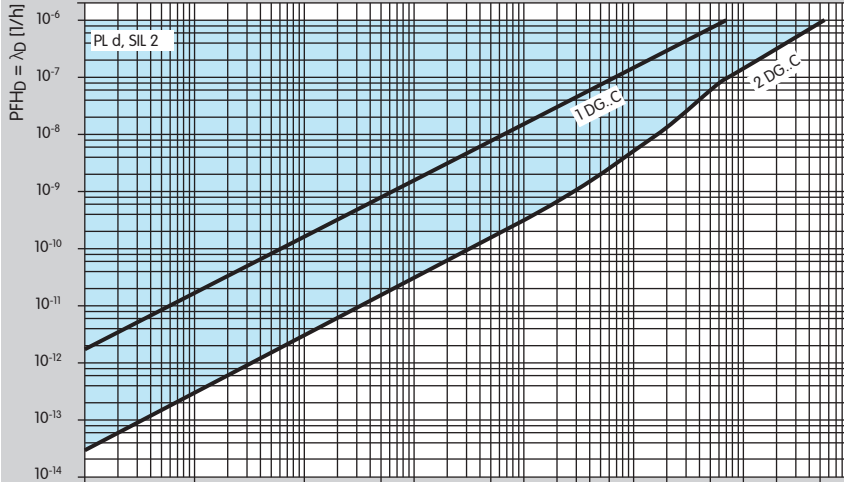
For SIL	
Suitable for Safety Integrity Level	SIL 1, 2, 3
Diagnostic coverage DC	0
Type of subsystem	Type A to EN 61508-2, 7.4.3.1.2
Mode of operation	High demand mode pursuant to EN 61508-4:2001, 3.5.12
For PL	
Suitable for Performance Level	PL a, b, c, d, e
Category	B, 1, 2, 3, 4
Common cause failure 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	3,887,652 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 β	$\geq 2\%$

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.

For a glossary of terms, see page 20 (Glossary).

Max. switching capacity: U = 24 V DC, I = 10 mA; U = 230 V AC, I = 4 mA, 6,689,477 operating cycles



7.2.1 Determining the PFH_D value, the λ_D value and the MTTF_d value

$$PFH_D = \lambda_D = \frac{1}{MTTF_d} = \frac{0.1}{B_{10d}} \times n_{op}$$

PFH_D = Probability of dangerous failure [1/hour]

λ_D = Mean dangerous failure rate [1/hour]

MTTF_d = Mean time to dangerous failure [hours]

n_{op} = Demand rate (mean number of annual operations) [1/hour]

7.2.2 Calculating the SIL, PL

switch. cap.

n_{op} 1/h

n_{op} 1/a

Cycle time s

B_{10d}

T_{10d} a

PFH_D (1 DG) 1/h

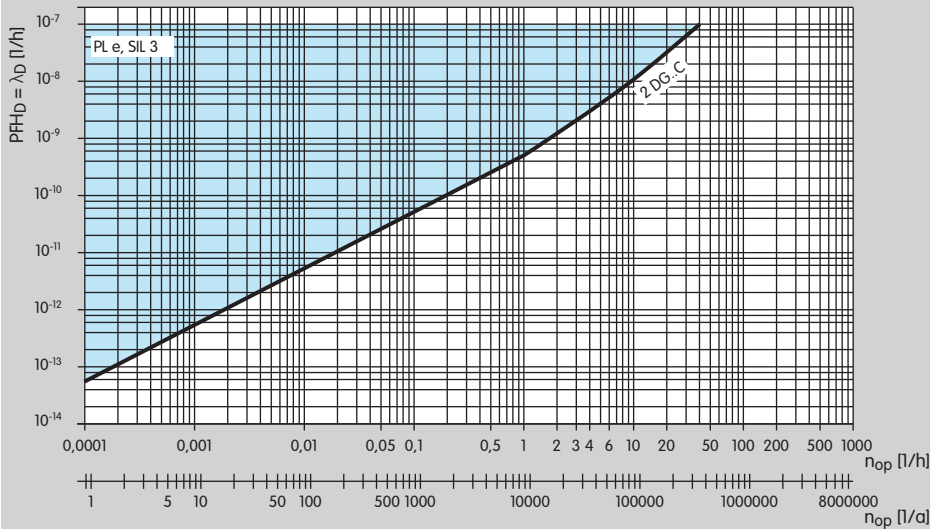
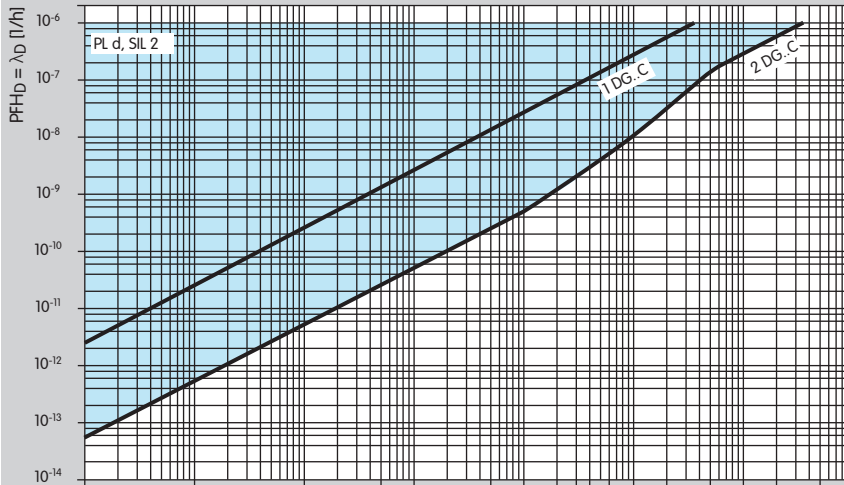
suitable for

PFH_D (2 DG) 1/h

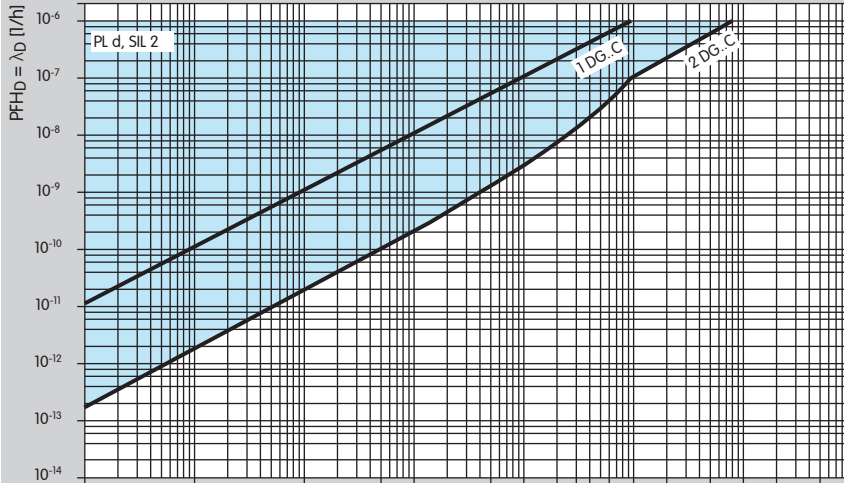
suitable for

Max. switching capacity: U = 24 V DC, I = 70 mA; U = 230 V AC, I = 20 mA, 3,887,652 operating cycles

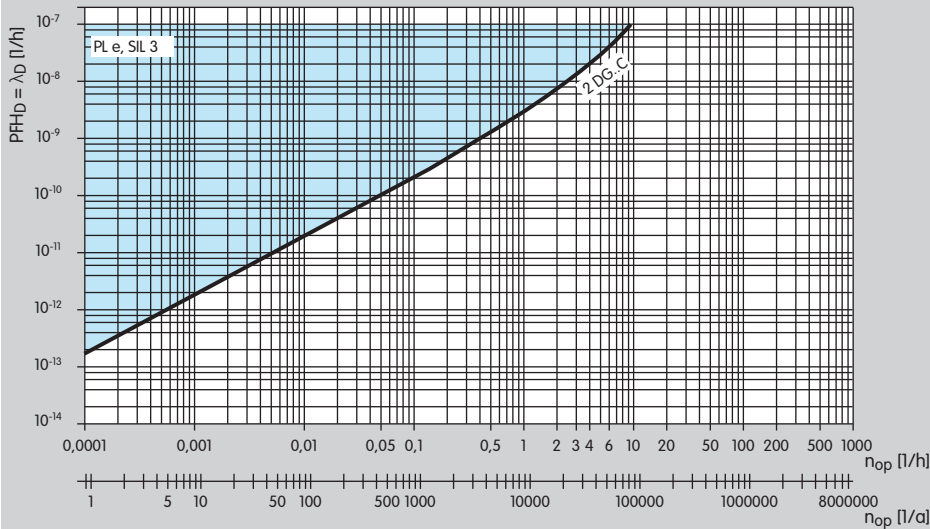
Determining the PFH_D value, see page 15 (Calculating the SIL, PL).



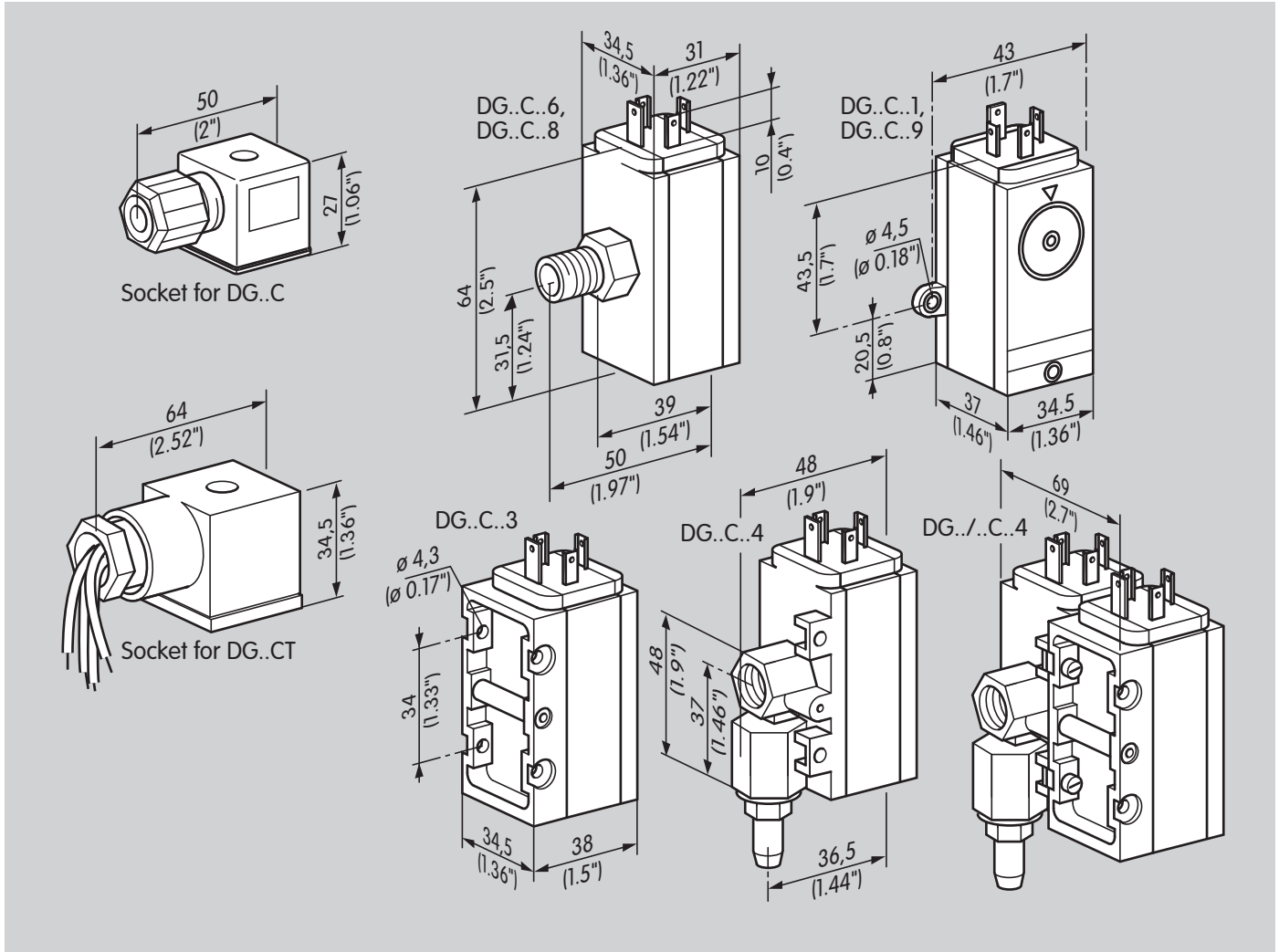
Max. switching capacity: $U = 230 \text{ V AC}$, $I = 2 \text{ mA}$, 974,800 operating cycles



Determining the PFH_D value, see page 15 (Calculating the SIL, PL).



7.3 Dimensions



8 Maintenance cycles

We recommend a function check once a year.

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: %.

from 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

from EN 61508-4:2001

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

from 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

from EN ISO 13849-1:2008

9.5 Fraction of undetected common cause failures β

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

NOTE: β is expressed as a fraction in the equations and as a percentage elsewhere.

from EN 61508-6:2010

9.6 B_{10d} value

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

from EN ISO 13849-1:2008

9.7 T_{10d} value

Mean time until 10% of the components fail dangerously

from 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

from IEC 61508-2:2010

9.9 Mean dangerous failure rate λ_d

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

from EN ISO 13849-1:2008

9.10 Safe failure fraction SFF

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

from EN 13611/A2:2011

9.11 Probability of dangerous failure PFH_D

Value describing the likelihood of dangerous failure per hour of a component for high demand mode or continuous mode.

Unit: 1/h

from EN 13611/A2:2011

9.12 Mean time to dangerous failure $MTTF_D$

Expectation of the mean time to dangerous failure

from EN ISO 13849-1:2008

9.13 Demand rate n_{op}

Mean number of annual operations

from EN ISO 13849-1:2008

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.adobe.com

Contact

Elster GmbH
Postfach 2809 · 49018 Osnabrück
Strothweg 1 · 49504 Lotte (Büren)
Germany
T +49 541 1214-0
F +49 541 1214-370
info@kromschroeder.com
www.kromschroeder.com
www.elster.com

The current addresses of our international agents are available on the Internet:
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