

## **Pressure Transmission Fluids**

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## General

Pressure transmission fluids are used to transfer the process pressure from the diaphragm seal to the sensor element and therefore represent a fundamental component of a diaphragm seal system (see also TA 031 General Information on Diaphragm Seals).

The following provides information on the properties and applications of the different pressure transmission fluids.

## **Process conditions**

Important factors when selecting a pressure transmission fluid include the process conditions with regard to pressure and temperature. The temperature range is based on the physical properties of the pressure transmission fluid. The process pressure is also important, as a combination of high temperature and vacuum pressure is especially critical. Certain production steps may have to be performed to ensure the suitability of the diaphragm seal system, depending on the critical process point.

Some LABOM pressure transmission fluids can be used in vacuum conditions up to a unit temperature t<sub>1</sub> without special treatment if the diaphragm seal is installed correctly. Special treatment during manufacturing is necessary for higher temperatures. A differentiation is made between negative pressure service and an especially high-grade vacuum service.

The different zones are separated by three straight lines. The range below 30 mbar abs represents a special case, which requires the vacuum service in all cases above the aforementioned limit temperature.

Consult Technical Support with regard to especially critical process points. Depending on the exact process and installation conditions, often special solutions can be found.

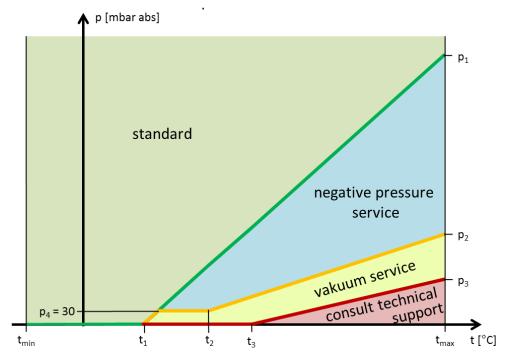


Fig. 1 Zones in the pressure/temperature chart

# 3 Technical data of fluids

The table below is intended to simplify selection. The following pages describe the pressure transmission fluids in more detail.

Code	Description/Application	Туре	t <sub>min</sub>	t <sub>max</sub>	density	kin. viscosity	Tk	compres- sibility
		,,	[°C]	[°C]	[g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	@ 40°C [mm <sup>2</sup> /s]	[%/10K]	[%/100 bar]
FD1	silicon-free oil suitable for food stuff applications	polyalphaolefine oil	-50	230	0,82	31	0,76	0,6
FV3H	vacuum and high temperature oil	highly refined mineral oil	-10	400	0,87	95	0,73	1
FC	Halocarbon oil for oxygen applictions	halogenated carbon chains	-30	190	1,92	56	0,9	0,73
FM50	silicone oil M50	high viscosity silicone oil	-50	300	0,96	40	1,0	1,02
FM5	low temperature silicone oil M5	low viscosity silicone oil	-90	160	0,92	4	1,1	1,2
FW	white oil for food stuff applications	low viscosity paraffin	-10	170	0,85	43	0,76	0,6
FGW	glycerine/water mixture	glycerine/water 70/30	-30	110	1,18	8	0,57	0,29
FAW	alcohol/water mixuture for the paint industry	isopropanol/water 40/60	-20	75	0,95	1,9	0,52	0,81
FMH1	metal liquid for high temperatures or pressures	low melting alloy	0	350	6,44	1,4	0,126	0,02

## 3.1 Standard and food-compliant oil FD1

### **Properties/Applications**

Silicone-free, synthetic oil with universal properties, especially suitable for applications in the food and pharmaceutical industry.

Meets the requirements of FDA 21 CFR 178.3570 concerning the use of lubricants with incidental contact with food and is H1 registered.

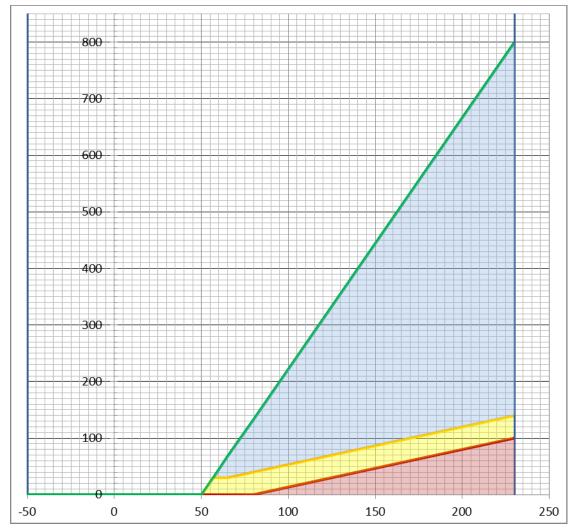
#### **Technical Data**

Density 0.83 g/cm<sup>3</sup> Viscosity (at 40 °C) 31 mm<sup>2</sup>/s

 $t_{min}$  -50 °C minimum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid  $t_{max}$  230 °C maximum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid

### Data for pressure / temperature chart

50°C  $t_1$ max. temperature with vacuum + standard service 65 °C Intersection of vacuum and negative pressure service limit at 30 mbar abs  $t_2$ 80 °C max. temperature with vacuum + vacuum service  $t_3$ 800 mbar abs min. pressure at t<sub>max</sub> and standard service  $p_1$ 140 mbar abs min. pressure at t<sub>max</sub> and negative pressure service  $p_2$ 100 mbar abs min. pressure at t<sub>max</sub> and vacuum service  $p_3$ 



## 3.2 High-temperature oil FV3H

## **Properties/Applications**

Silicone-free mineral oil especially suitable with high temperatures and vacuum applications under temperature.

#### **Technical Data**

Density 0.87 g/cm<sup>3</sup> Viscosity (at 40 °C) ^ 94 mm<sup>2</sup>/s

 $t_{min}$  -10 °C minimum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid  $t_{max}$  400 °C maximum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid

## Data for pressure / temperature chart

t<sub>1</sub> 80 °C max. temperature with vacuum + standard service

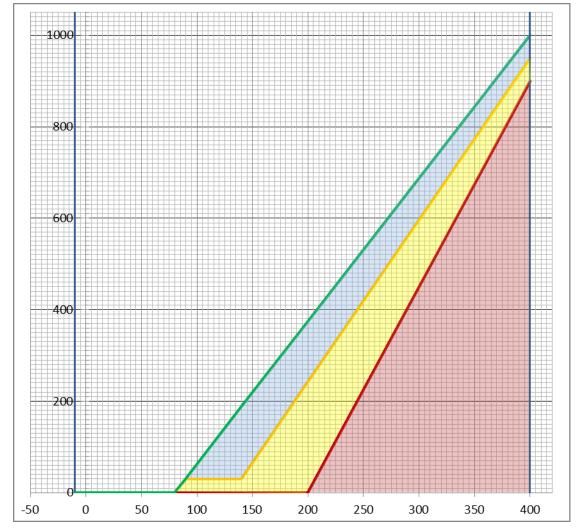
 $t_2$  140 °C Intersection of vacuum and negative pressure service limit at 30 mbar abs

 $t_3$  200 °C max. temperature with vacuum + vacuum service

p<sub>1</sub> 1000 mbar abs min. pressure at t<sub>max</sub> and standard service

 $p_2$  950 mbar abs min. pressure at  $t_{\text{max}}$  and negative pressure service

p<sub>3</sub> 900 mbar abs min. pressure at t<sub>max</sub> and vacuum service



### 3.3 Halocarbon oil FC

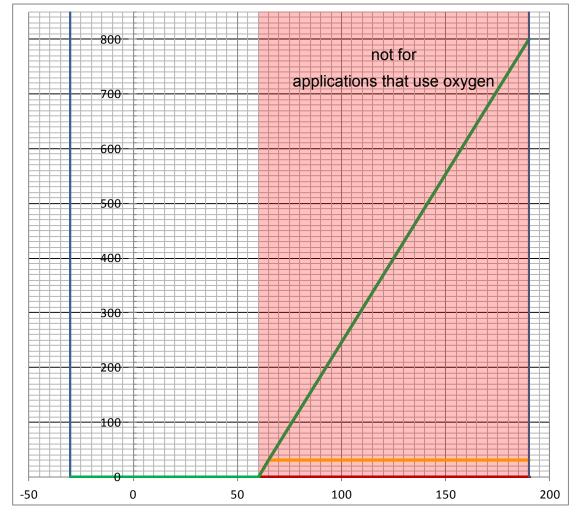
### **Properties/Applications**

Inert, silicone-free halocarbon oil, especially suitable for applications that use oxygen. BAM approval up to 60°C at 80 bar obtained.

#### **Technical Data**

## Data for pressure / temperature chart

60 °C max. temperature with vacuum + standard service  $t_1$ n/a  $t_2$ 190 °C max. temperature with vacuum + vacuum service  $t_3$ 800 mbar abs min. pressure at  $t_{\text{max}}$  and standard service  $p_1$ 30 mbar abs min. pressure at t<sub>max</sub> and negative pressure service  $p_2$ min. pressure at  $t_{\text{\scriptsize max}}$  and vacuum service 0 mbar abs  $p_3$ 



## 3.4 Silicone oil FM50

## **Properties/Applications**

All-purpose silicone oil. Alternative to FD1 if enhanced suitability for high temperatures is required.

#### **Technical Data**

Density 0.96 g/cm<sup>3</sup> Viscosity (at 25 °C) 50 mm<sup>2</sup>/s

 $t_{min}$  -50 °C minimum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid  $t_{max}$  300 °C maximum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid

## Data for pressure / temperature chart

t<sub>1</sub> 50 °C max. temperature with vacuum + standard service

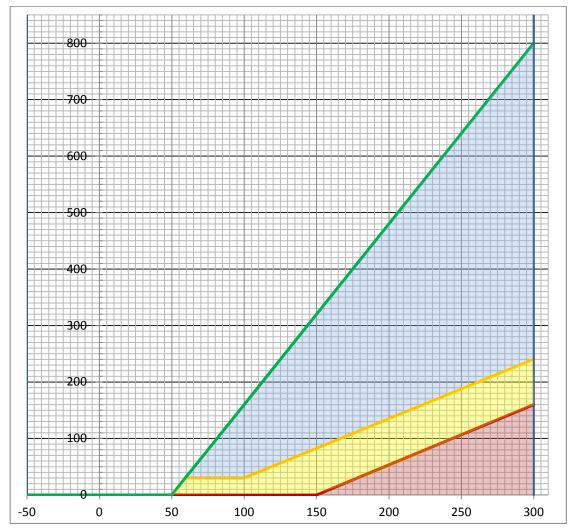
t<sub>2</sub> 100 °C Intersection of vacuum and negative pressure service limit at 30 mbar abs

 $t_3$  150 °C max. temperature with vacuum + vacuum service

p<sub>1</sub> 800 mbar abs min. pressure at t<sub>max</sub> and standard service

 $p_2$  240 mbar abs min. pressure at  $t_{\text{max}}$  and negative pressure service

 $p_3$  160 mbar abs min. pressure at  $t_{\text{max}}$  and vacuum service



## 3.5 Low-temperature oil FM5

## **Properties/Applications**

Low-viscosity silicone oil, especially suitable for low temperatures down to -90 °C. No vacuum service is offered for this oil.

#### **Technical Data**

Density 0.92 g/cm<sup>3</sup> Viscosity (at 25 °C) 5 mm<sup>2</sup>/s

 $t_{min}$  -90 °C minimum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid  $t_{max}$  160 °C maximum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid

### Data for pressure / temperature chart

t<sub>1</sub> 20 °C max. temperature with vacuum + standard service

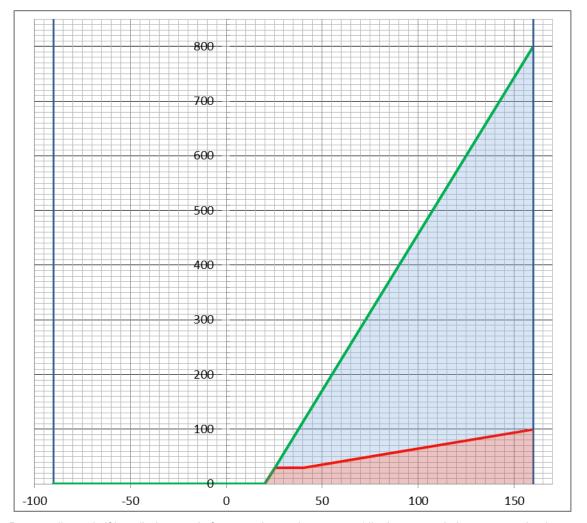
t<sub>2</sub> 40 °C Intersection of vacuum and negative pressure service limit at 30 mbar abs

 $t_3$  n/a

 $p_1$  800 mbar abs min. pressure at  $t_{\text{max}}$  and standard service

 $p_2$  100 mbar abs min. pressure at  $t_{\text{max}}$  and negative pressure service

 $p_3$  n/a



### 3.6 Medical white oil FW

### **Properties/Applications**

Medical white oil (highly liquid paraffin) can be used as an alternative to FD1. However, the temperature limits are worse than with FD1. No negative pressure or vacuum service is available either.

#### **Technical Data**

Density 0.85 g/cm<sup>3</sup> Viscosity (at 40 °C) 43 mm<sup>2</sup>/s

 $t_{min}$  -10 °C minimum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid  $t_{max}$  170 °C maximum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid

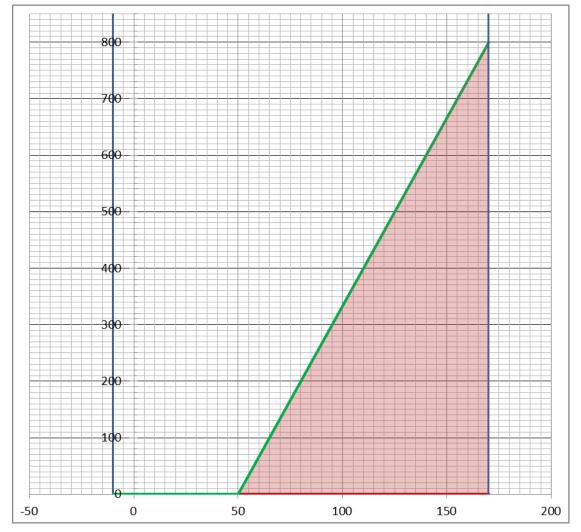
#### Data for pressure / temperature chart

 $t_1$  50 °C max. temperature with vacuum + standard service

 $egin{array}{lll} t_2 & & & \ n/a \ & & & \ n/a \end{array}$ 

p<sub>1</sub> 800 mbar abs min. pressure at t<sub>max</sub> and standard service

 $\begin{array}{ccc} p_2 & & \text{n/a} \\ p_3 & & \text{n/a} \end{array}$ 



## 3.7 Glycerine/water mixture FGW

## **Properties/Applications**

Glycerine/water mixtures have good physical properties (very low compressibility, low thermal expansion and viscosity). However, the temperature range ends at 110 °C.

#### **Technical Data**

Density 1.18 g/cm<sup>3</sup> Viscosity (at 40 °C) 8 mm<sup>2</sup>/s

 $t_{min}$  -30 °C minimum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid  $t_{max}$  110 °C maximum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid

## Data for pressure / temperature chart

 $t_1$  20 °C max. temperature with vacuum + standard service

 $egin{array}{lll} t_2 & & \mbox{n/a} \ & & \mbox{n/a} \end{array}$ 

 $p_1$  1000 mbar abs min. pressure at  $t_{max}$  and standard service

 $\begin{array}{cc} p_2 & \text{n/a} \\ p_3 & \text{n/a} \end{array}$ 



### 3.8 Alcohol/water mixture FAW

## **Properties/Applications**

Alcohol/water mixtures are mainly used in the paint industry, as, in the event of a malfunction, paint wetting problems can be ruled out. Adding alcohol improves the lower temperature limit.

#### **Technical Data**

Density 0.95 g/cm<sup>3</sup> Viscosity (at 40 °C) 1.8 mm<sup>2</sup>/s

 $t_{min}$  -20 °C minimum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid  $t_{max}$  75 °C maximum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid

#### Data for pressure / temperature chart

t<sub>1</sub> 20 °C max. temperature with vacuum + standard service

 $egin{array}{lll} t_2 & & & \ n/a \ & & & \ n/a \end{array}$ 

p<sub>1</sub> 1000 mbar abs min. pressure at t<sub>max</sub> and standard service

 $\begin{array}{ccc} p_2 & & n/a \\ p_3 & & n/a \end{array}$ 



## 3.9 Liquid metal FMH1

## **Properties/Applications**

This special metal alloy is liquid at room temperature. Thermal expansion and compressibility are minimal. This liquid is vacuum-resistant without special treatment up to a maximum temperature, although the measuring instrument can be destroyed below 0 °C.

#### **Technical Data**

 $p_3$ 

Density 6.44 g/cm<sup>3</sup> Viscosity (at 40 °C) 1.8 mm<sup>2</sup>/s

 $t_{min}$  0 °C minimum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid  $t_{max}$  350 °C maximum perm. temperature of pressure transmission fluid

#### Data for pressure / temperature chart

n/a

