# 2465 Piston Gauge, Setup the piston-cylinders and mass set in COMPASS for Pressure



This procedure is intended for Fluke Calibration customers trained on use of 2465 Piston Gauge and COMPASS for Pressure Calibration Software.

# **Purpose**

This document instructs how to manually setup the metrological elements of a 2465 Piston Gauge in COMPASS for Pressure.

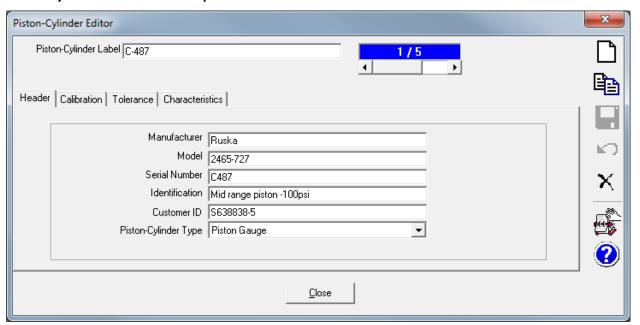
### Note

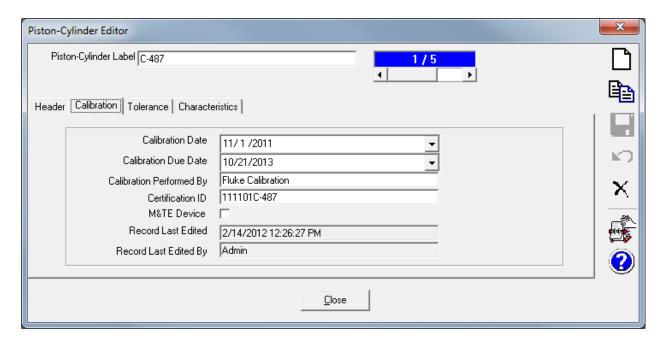
If you have a CD or electronic version of the .pc and .ms WinPrompt files use the COMPASS for Pressure import feature. See the document "Import individual Ruska PC, MS into COMPASS.pdf" and the Application Note, "How to set up COMPASS® for Pressure software for use with Ruska Model 2400 piston gauges"

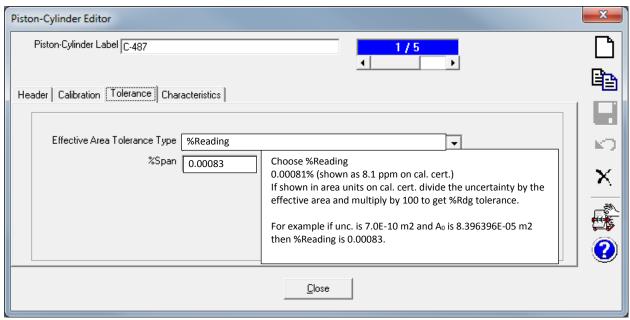
# **Instructions**

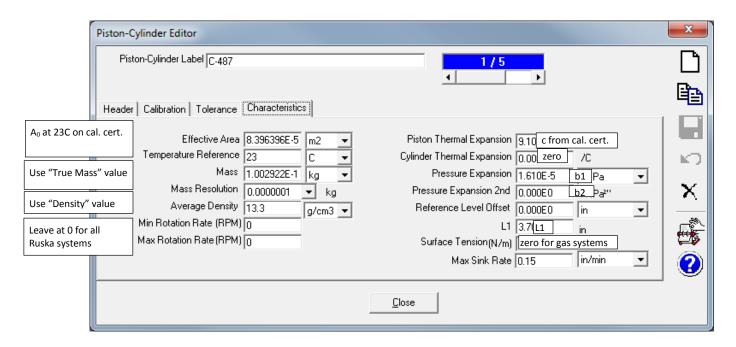
Setup the piston-cylinder, mass set and trim mass set (if applicable) setup files so they can be chosen in the PG Base, Autofloat controller, or PG Monitor setup in COMPASS for Pressure.

### Piston-Cylinder Unit C-487 example



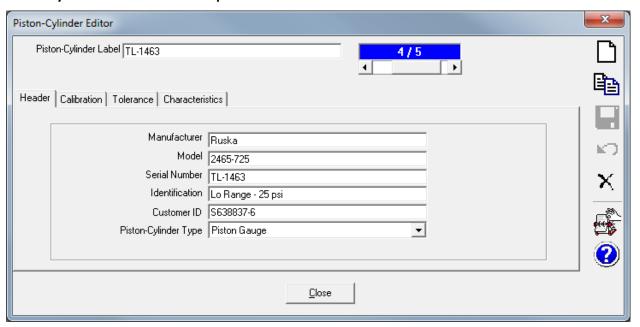


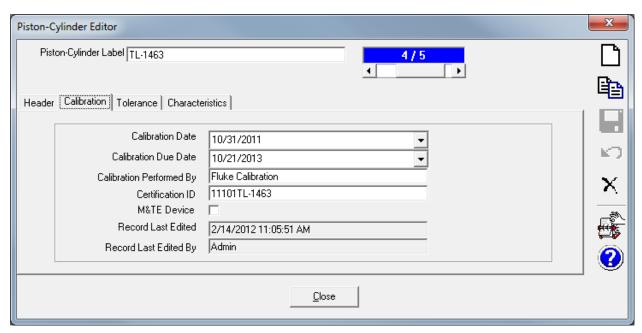


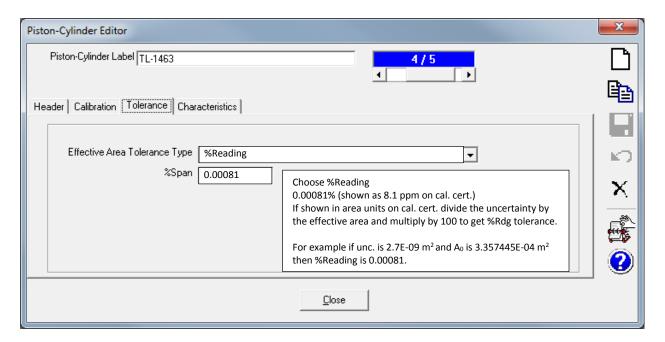


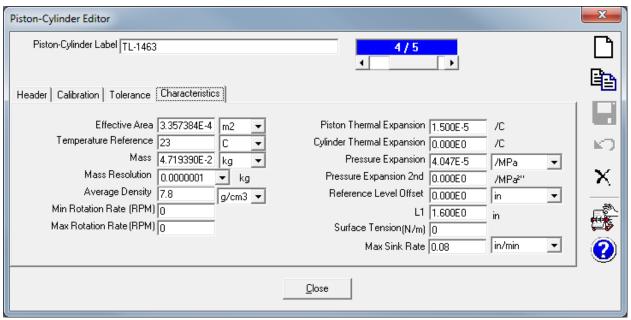
- A<sub>0</sub> = Effective Area (note this also contains the reference temp value for COMPASS)
- e Piston Thermal Expansion (actually a combination of both piston and cylinder expansion so thus cylinder is generally 0, or can split the value between the two fields to avoid confusion ... either way - these two fields are added together in the pressure formula)
- b1 = Pressure Expansion
- b2 = Pressure Expansion 2nd (Second order relationship ... generally 0)
- Reference Level Offset = In COMPASS, this field is only used on some DH Instruments/Fluke pistons, and would be noted on the calibration report. Surface Tension field is 0 unless oil is being used in the system. For Rotation Rates I am not sure if you have the hardware to monitor this and/or what its limits are or if these even apply to a 2465 so I just put what is generally acceptable. Basically if the piston is spinning it is centered so ok to take data as long as it does spin too fast <~50 RPM to where it might actually create lift.
- L1 = Same label in the calibration report. The effective length of the piston, from top of mass loading surface to the location where changes in test fluid density have no impact on the pressure calculation. The L1 value is used only with Ruska piston gauges. It is used with the Hanger Depth ("D") dimension of the sleeve weight in determining fluid head pressure relative to the float position line on the mounting post or indicator. The unit of measure is the same as what is selected in "Reference Level Offset" field.
- Max Sink Rate = Same label in the calibration report. Fall rate limit that this piston might see as it naturally sinks through its float zone. Used to determine Ready/Not Ready with some systems.

# Piston-Cylinder Unit TL-1463 example

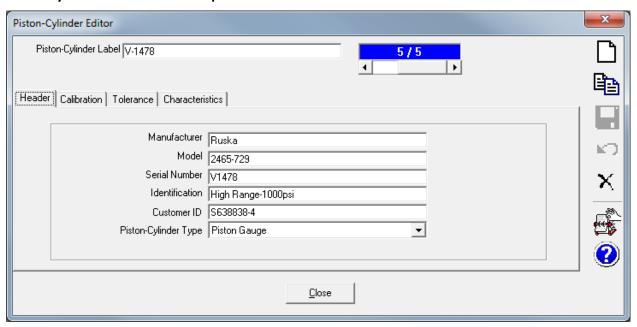


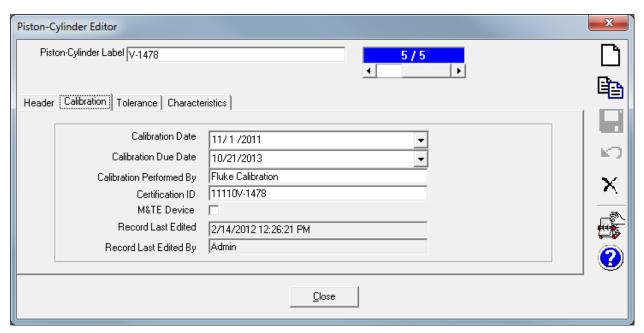


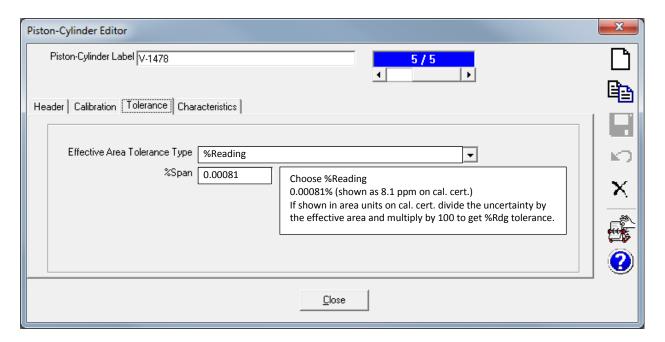


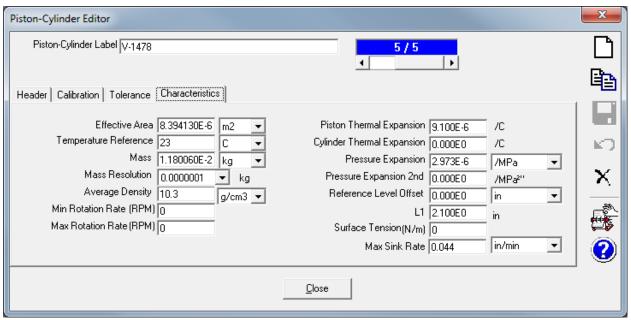


# Piston-Cylinder Unit V-1478 example

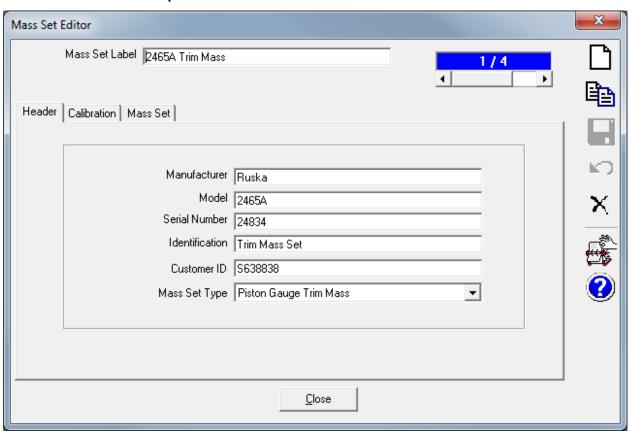


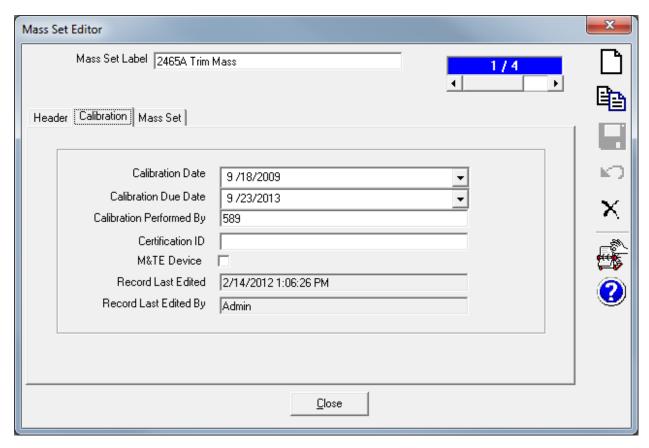


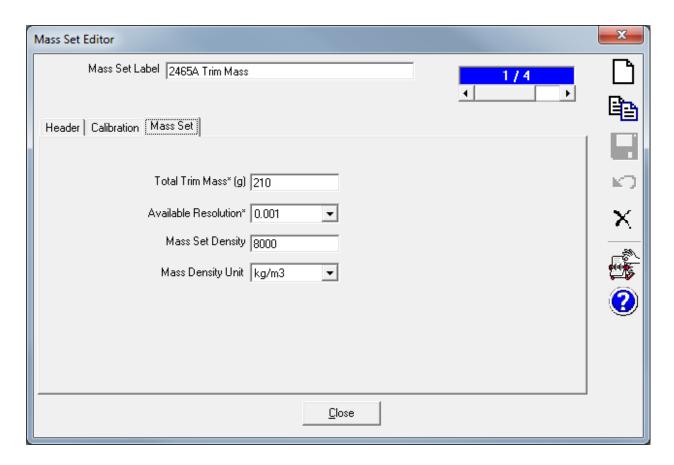




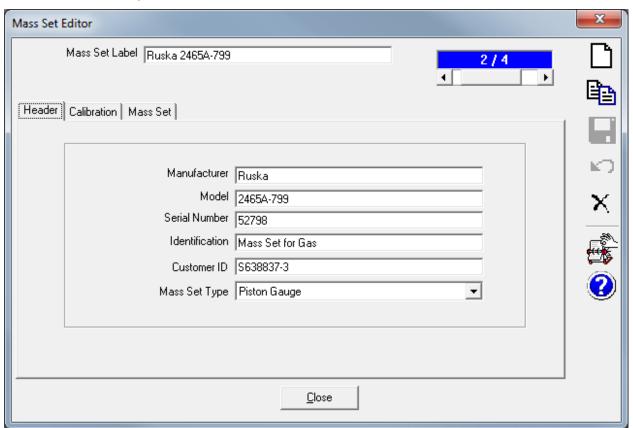
# 2465A Trim Mass Set example

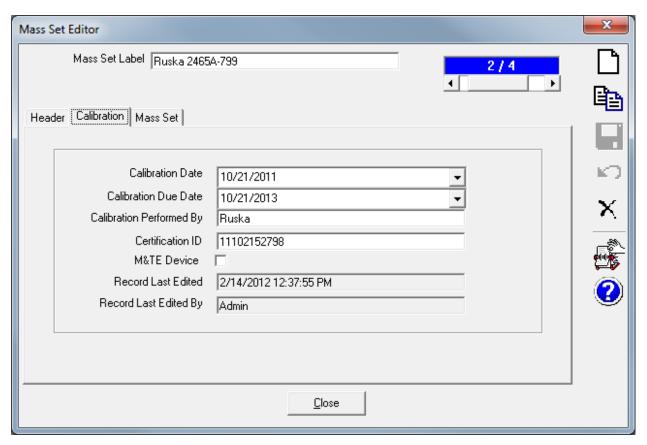


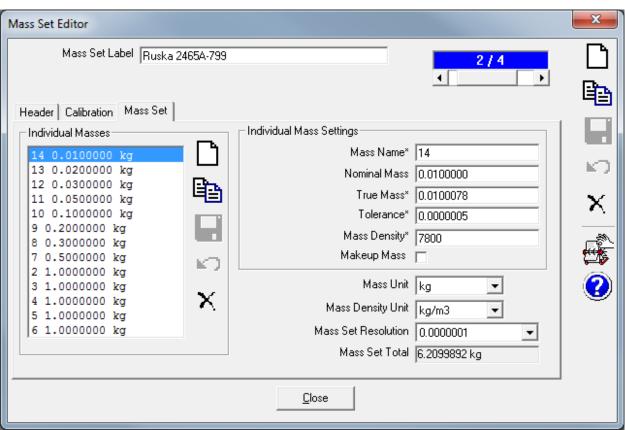




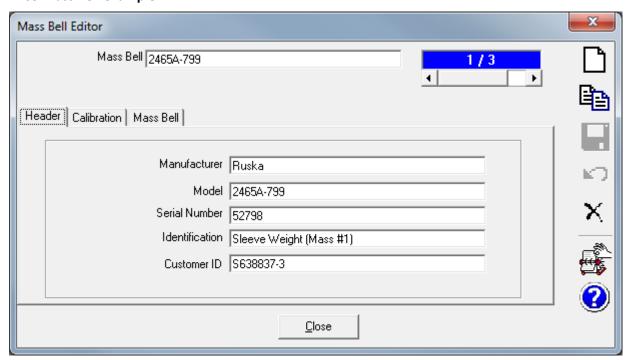
### 2465A Mass Set example

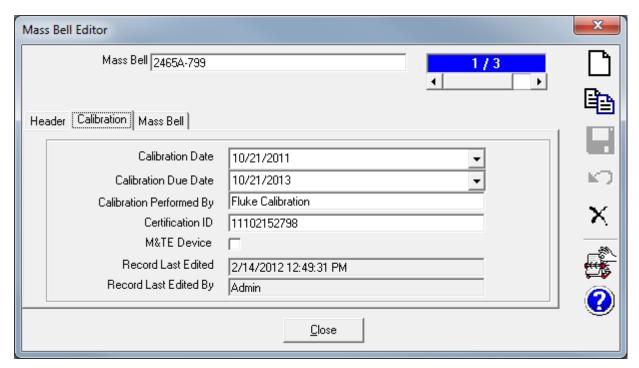


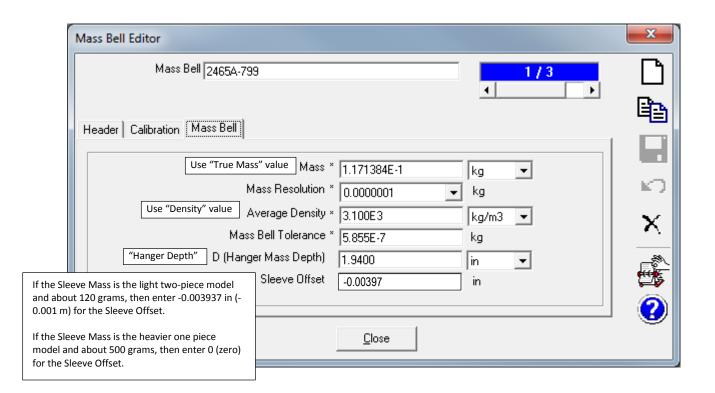




# 2465 Mass Bell example







End of Procedure

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