
Filling Instructions for the 22470A Gauge Isolator

Materials Required for Installation

- One (1) small bottle and/or eyedropper
- Rigid flexible tubing (max. recommended I.D. 1/8") Note: Tubing needs to be rigid, preferably have a small I.D. and be as short as possible. The larger the I.D., longer the length and softer the tubing, the greater the chance for inaccurate readings from your gauge.
- One (1) 1/4" or 1/8" male coupler for 22470A-1/4 or 22470A-1/8 isolator, respectively. The coupler will be used to connect tubing to isolator.
- One (1) connector for attaching tubing to gauge.
- Fill fluid (Automatic transmission fluid Type II, glycerol, light motor oil, or ethylene glycol.)

DO NOT USE BRAKE FLUID

Filling Procedure

- 1) Fill bottle
- 2) Determine location where isolator will be mounted. Isolator mounts through a 13/16" (21 mm) diameter hole in up to 14 ga. (0.078") material, secured by the retaining ring. (see other side of this sheet for retaining ring location)
- 3) Determine length of tubing from isolator to gauge and cut tubing.
- 4) Using fluid filled bottle or eyedropper, pour as much fluid into gauge as it will accept. With a toothpick, make an up and down motion inside base of gauge to help release trapped air bubbles.
- 5) Fill isolator with fluid. Remove bleed screw to hasten the removal of air bubbles. (see other side of sheet for bleed screw location)
- 6) Attach connectors to tubing ends.

Note: Do not insert any sharp objects into the isolator as this may damage the diaphragm.

- 7) Attach one end of tubing, with connector, to the gauge side of isolator. (see other side of sheet for proper connection points)
- 8) With bleed screw still removed, fill tubing with fluid in bottle, by forcing fluid through male connector on end of tubing not attached to gauge isolator, until no air bubbles exit from bleed screw hole in isolator. Reassemble bleed screw and tighten. Wipe off excess fluid.

Note: Excess air in system will affect accuracy of gauge and may cause damage.

- 9) Connect end of tubing not attached to gauge isolator to gauge.
- 10) If gauge does not read zero when system is mounted, loosen bleed screw and allow fill fluid to exit until gauge reads zero, then tighten screw.

Note: Any leakage of fill fluid at any point (i.e. gauge or gauge isolator connection) will result in inaccurate readings and may damage isolator. If leakage occurs, go through fill procedures again.