T. Pressure Transmitters

Pressure transmitters, Performance series

hex 24

- Very attractively priced electronic pressure transmitters

- High overpressure protection (up to 2 x)

- Small, compact transmitters

- Broad diversity of electronic and mechanical connection options

- High level of adaptability to your requirements (custom solutions)

- Ceramic sensor in thick film technology

- Housing made of stainless steel (1.4305), others on request

Pressure transmitters,
Performance series

Technical details

Type:	0601	0602
Output signal:	0 - 10 V (3-wire)	4 - 20 mA (2-wire)
Supply voltage U_{V+}:	11 - 32 VDC with reverse voltage protection	9.6 - 32 VDC with reverse voltage protection
Permissible loadapparent ohmic resistance:	≥ 4.7 kΩ	≤ (U_{V+}– 10 V) / 20 mA
Idle power consumption:	approx. 5 mA	< 4 mA

Type:	0601 / 0602						
Standard pressure ranges p_{nom}:	0 – 2 bar	0 – 4 bar	0 – 10 bar	0 – 16 bar	0 – 40 bar	0 – 100 bar	0 – 250 bar
Overpressure protection p_u[1]:	4 bar	10 bar	20 bar	40 bar	100 bar	150 bar	375 bar
Burst pressure[1]:	8 bar	20 bar	35 bar	60 bar	140 bar	300 bar	500 bar
Mechanical life expectancy:	5,000,000 pulsations at rise rates to 1 bar/ms at p_{nom}						
Pressure rise:	≤ 1 bar/ms						
Accuracy:	≤ ±1 % full scale (FS) at room temperature, ±0.5 % BFSL						
Long term stability:	±0.3 % FS p. a.						
Repeatability[2]:	±0.1 % FS						
Temperature error[2]:	≤ ±0.04 % of full scale (FS) / °C						
Compensated temperature range:	0 °C ... +70 °C (32 °F …158 °F)						
Temperature range ambient:	-30 °C … +100 °C (-22 °F … 212 °F)						
Temperature range media:	with TPE seal: -30 °C … +110 °C (-22 °F … +230 °F)						
	with NBR seal: -30 °C … +100 °C (-22 °F … +212 °F)						
	with EPDM seal: -30 °C … +125 °C (-22 °F … +257 °F)						
	with FKM seal: -20 °C … +125 °C (-4 °F … +257 °F)						
Wetted parts material: Housing:	Stainless steel 1.4305 (AISI 303)						
Measuring cell:	Ceramic						
Seal material:	TPE, NBR, EPDM or FKM						
Insulation resistance:	> 100 MΩ (500 VDC, Ri > 42 Ω)						
Response time10 – 90 %:	≤ 2 ms						
Vibration resistance:	20 g; at 4 … 2000 Hz sine wave; DIN EN 60068-2-6						
Shock resistance:	half sine wave 500 m/s²; 11 ms; DIN EN 60068-2-27						
Protection class:	IP65: DIN EN 175301-803-A, IP67: M12x1, AMP Superseal 1.5®, cable connector IP67 and IP6K9K: Bayonet ISO 15170-A1-4.1, Deutsch DT04-3P						
Electromagnetic compatibility:	EMC 2014/30/EU, EN 61000-6-2:2005, EN 61000-6-3:2007						
Max. length of connection cable:	30 m						
Protection against reverse polarity, short-circuit and overvoltage:	Built-in						
Cable output thread size:	For DIN EN 175301: PG9 (outside diameter of cable 6 to 9 mm)						
Weight:	approx. 80 g (DIN EN 175301 approx. 110 g)						

[1] Static pressure, dynamic pressure 30 to 50% lower. Values refer to the hydraulic or pneumatic part of the pressure transmitter.
[2] Within the compensated temperature range

0601 / 0602

Electrical connectors and threads

hex 24

DIN EN 17530-803-A		

Pin	0601	0602
1	Uv+	Uv+
2	Gnd	I$_{out}$
3	U$_{out}$	nc
IP65		
x ~ 60 mm without coupler socket **x** ~ 77 mm without coupler socket		
Order number: 013		

M12 – DIN EN 61076-2-101 A		

Pin	0601	0602
1	Uv+	Uv+
2	U$_{out}$	nc
3	Gnd	I$_{out}$
4	nc	nc
IP67		
x ~ 54 mm		
Order number: 002		

ISO 15170 - A1 - 4.1		

Pin	0601	0602
1	Uv+	Uv+
2	Gnd	I$_{out}$
3	U$_{out}$	nc
4	nc	nc
IP67, IP6K9K		
x ~ 56 mm		
Order number: 015		

AMP Superseal 1.5 ®		

Pin	0601	0602
1	U$_{out}$	nc
2	Gnd	I$_{out}$
3	Uv+	Uv+
IP67		
x ~ 61 mm		
Order number: 007		

Deutsch DT04 - 3P		

Pin	0601	0602
A	Uv+	Uv+
B	Gnd	I$_{out}$
C	U$_{out}$	nc
IP67, IP6K9K		
x ~ 61 mm		
Order number: 014		

Sealing ring

G1/4 DIN
EN ISO 1179-2
(DIN 3852-11)
form E

Thread code: 41

NPT 1/4

Thread code: 09

CE

0601 / 0602

Order matrix for pressure transmitters

	Type	Pressure range	Pressure connector	Seal material	Electrical connection
0 - 10 V, 3-wire	**0601**				
4 - 20 mA, 2-wire	**0602**				

Max. Overpressure[1]	Burst pressure	Pressure range	
4 bar	8 bar	0 - 2 bar (approx. 29 PSI)	**200**
10 bar	20 bar	0 - 4 bar (approx. 58 PSI)	**400**
20 bar	35 bar	0 - 10 bar (approx. 145 PSI)	**101**
40 bar	60 bar	0 - 16 bar (approx. 230 PSI)	**161**
100 bar	140 bar	0 - 40 bar (approx. 580 PSI)	**401**
150 bar	300 bar	0 - 100 bar (approx. 1.450 PSI)	**102**
375 bar	500 bar	0 - 250 bar (approx. 3.625 PSI)	**252**

Pressure connection

G 1/4 – DIN EN ISO 1179-2 (DIN 3852-11), form E	**41**
NPT 1/4	**09**

Seal material - Application areas

NBR	Hydraulic/machine oil, heating oil, air, nitrogen, etc.	**1**
EPDM	Brake fluid, water, acetylene, hydrogen, etc.	**2**
FKM	Hydraulic fluids (HFA, HFB, HFD), petrol/gasoline, etc.	**3**
TPE	Hydraulic/machine oil, water, air, nitrogen, acetylene, etc.	**7**

Electrical connection

DIN EN 175301-803-A (DIN 43650-A); socket device included	**013**
M 12x1 - DIN EN 61076-2-101-A	**002**
Bayonet ISO 15170-A1-4.1 (DIN 72585-A1-4.1)	**015**
AMP Superseal 1.5®	**007**
Deutsch DT04-3P	**014**

Your order number:	060X	XXX	XX	X	XXX

[1] Static pressure, dynamic pressure 30 to 50% lower. Values refer to the hydraulic or pneumatic part of the pressure transmitter.

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RoHSII compliant

CE

General technical explanations

User information
Our pressure monitoring products may only be installed and started up by authorised specialists. The safety regulations of country-specific authorities must be observed, especially when working with mains voltages and oxygen, and in potentially explosive areas.

Product information
The technical information in this catalogue is based upon fundamental testing during product development and empirical values. The information cannot be used for all application scenarios.

Testing of the suitability of our products for a specific application (such as the checking of material compatibilities) remains the responsibility of the user. It may be the case that suitability can only be verified by appropriate field testing.

Mounting position
For mechanical and electronic pressure switches as well as transmitters there is no limitation due to the mounting position with regard to the accuracy of the pressure measurement.

However, other boundary conditions of the application may require a certain mounting position, e. g. horizontal installation to avoid waterlogging on the electrical connection or vertical installation to prevent debris from accumulating in the bore of the pressure connection.

IP protection class
The IP protection class is a defined protection level code (sealing) of electrical equipment housings in line with IEC 60529 (formerly DIN 40050 – Part 2). Protection of a housing against the following is tested here:

- The penetration of solid extraneous particles, such as dust
- Access of hazardous parts
- Penetration of water

IP protection tests are performed as type tests.

The IP protection type code, made up of two digits, specifies the protection of a housing against the penetration of solid extraneous particles and water.
The numeric code therefore provides conclusions to be drawn on the level of personal safety as well as the functional protection / mid to longterm functional reliability of electrical equipment.

Protection types IP00, IP65, IP67 and IP6K9K

IP00:
No protection against penetration of solid particles or water, no protection against contact.

IP6X:
Protection against penetration of dust (dust proof). Full contact protection.

IPX5:
A jet of water from a nozzle, aimed at equipment (such as a pressure switch) from all directions, must not have any harmful effect.

IPX7:
Protection from water, when equipment (such as a pressure switch) is immersed in water under defined pressure and time conditions. Water must not penetrate into the equipment in harmful quantities.

IP6K9K:
Devices satisfying these requirements must be dust-proof and be able to withstand loads during the use of high-pressure cleaners and steam jets. The standard stipulates a water pressure from 80 to 100 bar at a temperature of 80 °C for testing.

IP6KX:
Dust must not penetrate. Letter K: Specific to the electrical equipment of road vehicles.

IPX9K:
Protection against penetration of water at high pressure / for steam jet cleaning. Water aimed at the housing from every direction at greatly increased pressure may not have any damaging effects.

We are able to offer IP67 / IP6K9K for many of our mechanical and electronic pressure switches (pre-wired or with integrated connector) and for our transmitters.
IP67 / IP6K9K is the recommended protection for mobile hydraulics and any equipment exposed to the outdoor environment.

Cylindrical threads
Cylindrical threads are either sealed on the front by underlaying an appropriate sealing ring (such as a copper sealing ring) or by already having integrated O-rings or gakets.

If the corresponding thread types do not provide specifications regarding the roughness of the counter sealing surface, we recommend the following values:

- R_{amax} 1,6
- R_{max} 6,3
- $R_{mr}(-0,10) > 5 \%$ C_{ref} 5 %

Conical threads
(cone-shaped threads)
Conical threads guarantee tolerance compensation of the two threaded parts. The sealing function is realised with thread flanks which deform permanently and enter into a metallic frictional fit. Conical threads are not screwed in down to the screw-in depth, but fixed with the tightening torque required for the leak tightness.

Remember not to exceed the permitted tightening torque of the pressure switch or transmitter presented in the following table (to prevent damaging the threaded pin beforehand, causing it to become untight during operation or to snap off when tightened).

Tightening torques of steel threads
The specifications below are to be understood upper material thresholds for the housing of pressure switches or transmitters. Remember during installation that the type and material of the seal, the condition of mating surfaces (e.g. dry or oily) and the material of the counter-piece all have a bearing on the tightening torque.

Thread	Tightening torque
NPT 1/8; M 10 x 1 conical	max. 18 Nm
M 10 x 1 cyl.; G 1/8	max. 20 Nm
M 12 x 1.5; 7/16 – 20 UNF	max. 30 Nm
G 1/4; 9/16 – 18 UNF	max. 40 Nm
NPT 1/4; M 14 x 1.5	max. 40 Nm

Values 30% lower than in the table above must be used for brass housings.

Gaseous applications
In particular using additional sealant to attain the required leak tightness may be necessary for gas applications.

Vacuum
The values given in the technical details for the vacuum range are specified in millibars (mbar) below atmospheric pressure.

Pressure change rate (~rise / ~fall)
The pressure change rate denotes the pressure over time for the rising/falling pressure. The pressure change rate is specified in bar/s or bar/ms.

The maximum pressure change rate for SUCO mechanical pressure switches is 1 bar/ms (1,000 bar/s).
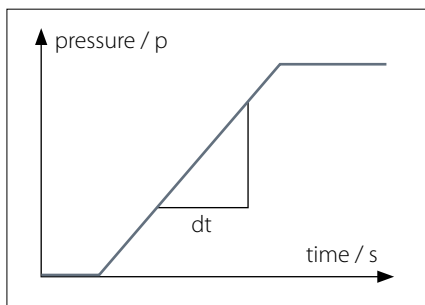
For SUCO electronic pressure monitoring products the maximum pressure change rate can be up to 5 bar/ms (5,000 bar/s).

Overpressure protection
The specified overpressure protection in the catalogue is based on a static pressure. The values refer to the hydraulic or pneumatic part of the switch. It is best practice to use 30 - 50% lower values for dynamic pressure compared to static pressure. These empirical values are based on the knowledge that, in pressure systems, unexpected pressure peaks which are higher than the working pressure are generated as a result of activation of valves, sudden falling or rising load or simply the change of cross-sections in the pipes. With conventional measurement techniques (such as manometers), these pressure peaks are hardly measureable. Faster measurement systems must therefore be used for this data acquisition. Attempts are being made to take this into account by using emperical or corrective factors.

If the pressure conditions are known and the pressure change rates are 0.1 bar/ms, our pressure switches and transmitters can be used up to the permitted overpressure protection as per data sheet / catalogue. Only 50 % of the specified overpressure protection is permitted when operating at the maximum permitted pressure change rate of ≤ 1 bar/ms for mechanical pressure switches, and at ≤ 5 bar/ms for transmitters.

RoHS-Compliance

RoHS
= **R**estriction **o**f **H**azardous **S**ubstances
(EC Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS II)

CE-Mark
= **C**ommunauté **E**uropéenne
European Parliament and Council directives must be observed when products are launched onto the market. If a directive exists for a product, it must be applied. Only products for which a directive exists may bear the CE mark.

Only products which have been tested according to CE directive or corresponding standards may carry the CE mark.

Mechanical pressure switches with a supply voltage above 50 VAC or 75 VDC are covered by the 2014/35/EU Low Voltage Directive. Variants for potentially explosive areas are covered in addition by the 2014/34/EU ATEX Product Directive.

Our electronic products satisfy EMC (Electromagnetic Compatibility) Directive 2014/30/EC.

Mechanical pressure switches do not fall under the EMC Directive.

The Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC is not applicable, because our products are classed as components.

Our product designs are based upon „good engineering practise" in line with Article 4, Paragraph 3 of the Pressure Equipment Directive (2014/68/EU), meaning neither a declaration of conformity may be issued nor a CE mark affixed.

The current product-specific CE declaration is available in the download area of our homepage:
*www.suco.de/en/downloads*

Subject to technical changes

Technical explanations
for pressure transmitters

What is a pressure transmitter?

A pressure transmitter (also called pressure transducer or pressure converter) is a component used to convert a pneumatic or hydraulic pressure to an electric (usually analogue and linear) output signal, such as a current or voltage.

electrical connection

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1

pressure connection
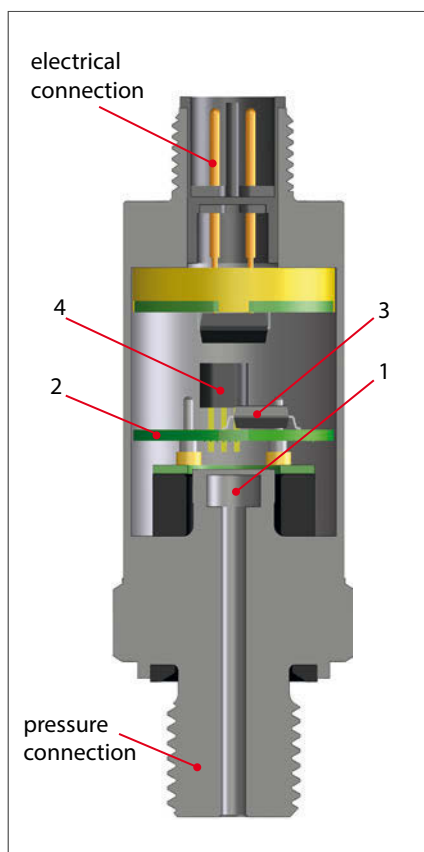
How does a pressure transmitter work?

The pressure measuring cell fitted has a membrane (1) that is exposed to the pressure to be measured. Affixed on this membrane is a bridge circuit consisting of four ohmic resistors in the form of a Wheatstone bridge. The values of these resistors change proportionally to the pressure load present at the measuring cell or membrane. The bridge voltage of the measuring cell is amplified in the evaluation electronics (2) and processed digitally by a microcontroller (3).

The downstream output stage (4) converts this signal to the output signal required (such as 4 - 20 mA or 0 - 10 V).

SoS technology

In the silicone-on-sapphire technology, the substrate of the thin film measuring cell is synthetic sapphire. This has excellent mechanical and temperature stable properties and prevents undesired parasitic effects, thereby having a positive effect on accuracy and stability. In conjunction with a titanium membrane, this results in virtually unique coaction between the temperature coefficients of sapphire and titanium.

This is because, unlike silicon and stainless steel, they are more closely matched and so only require a low level of compensation overhead. This also has a favourable effect on long-term stability.

„Oil-filled" stainless steel measuring cell

In this measuring cell technology, the piezo-resistive measuring cell is packaged within a metallic housing filled with fluorine oil. This means the measuring cell is virtually free of external mechanical stress. Fluorine oil has excellent characteristics in regards to temperature and ageing behaviour, and is not flammable and so fits perfectly to oxygen applications. It is not recommended for food applications.

Ceramic measuring cell / thick film technology

Ceramic thick film pressure measuring cells are made up of a sintered ceramic body. The ceramic body sleeve already has the key geometries for the subsequent pressure range. The membrane thickness required and thus, the pressure range required is established with grinding and lapping. The resistors are imprinted with thick film technology and interconnect to form a measuring bridge.

Standard signals

Output signals 4 - 20 mA, 0 - 10 V and 0.5 - 4.5 V ratiometric in particular have established themselves in the industry. SUCO also offers transmitters with customer-specific output signals (such as 1 - 5 V).

Block diagram:
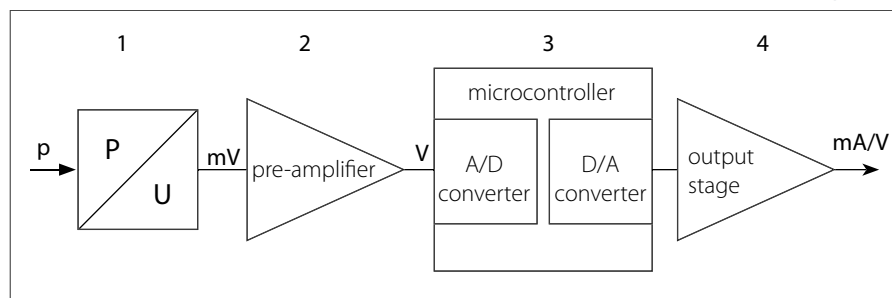
Voltage output 0 - 10 V

Transmitters with an output signal of 0 to 10 V are a commonly used variant due to their simple initial operation and straight-forward scaling of the signal (0 V for 0 bar). The output load must be selected as highly resistive (with typical minimum value 4.7 kΩ). SUCO transmitters with voltage output have a 3-wire design.

The maximum connection length should not exceed 30 m to prevent signicant voltage drops in the signal line.
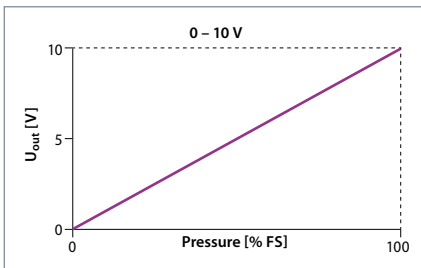
Conversion formula for pressure and voltage:

$$U_{out} = \frac{\text{pressure applied}}{\text{pressure range}} \times 10 \text{ V}$$

Voltage output
0.5 – 4.5 V ratiometric

SUCO transmitters with ratiometric output are operated with a 5 V supply voltage as 3-wire configuration. The output signal is directly proportional to / dependent on the supply voltage; this is known as a ratio-metric dependency. 0.5 – 4.5 V is establis-hed as an output voltage because many A/D converters work with reference voltage Uv+ of 5 V. The output voltage 0.5 V equals to 10% and 4.5 V corresponds to 90% of the supply voltage. The span is therefore 80% of the supply voltage.

This variant is used for example when a transmitter and a downstream A/D conver-ter as an evaluation unit are to be powered with the same reference / operating voltage.
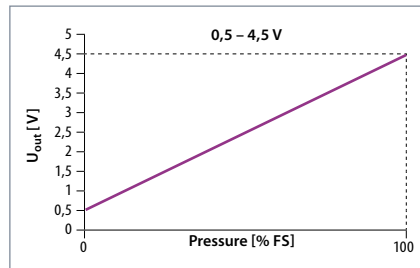
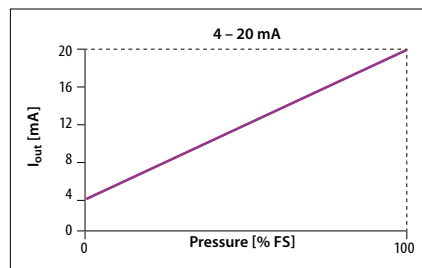Conversion formula for pressure and voltage:

$$U_{out} = 0.1 \times U_{v+} + \frac{\text{pressure applied}}{\text{pressure range}} \times 0.8 \text{ V} \times U_{v+}$$

with U_{v+} = operating voltage

Current output 4 – 20 mA

The most common analogue output signal of sensors is 4 – 20 mA current output (as 2-wire conguration). The advantage of a 4 – 20 mA output signal is the 4 mA offset which allows the monitoring of potential wire break and short-circuit (life zero signal).

The signal can also be transmitted over long distances with no loss in accuracy. This variant is also the least sensitive to EMC fac-tors. 2-wire technology also means wiring overhead is reduced.
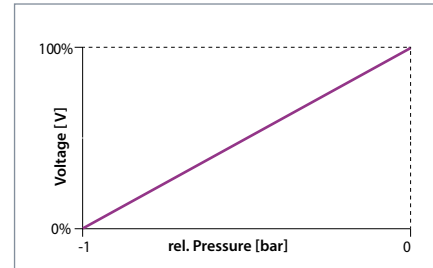

Conversion formula for pressure and voltage:

$$I_{out} = 4 \text{ mA} + \frac{\text{pressure applied}}{\text{pressure range}} \times 16 \text{ mA}$$

Output for vacuum transmitters

As depicted in the sketch on the upper right, the output is at maximum signal at zero pressure. Therefore at maximum vacuum the output signal is at its minimum.

## Load / apparent ohmic resistance for pressure transmitters

An appropriate ohmic load must be con-nected to guarantee perfect functioning of a pressure transmitter.

For transmitters with a voltage output (V), the load should be at least 4.7 kΩ.

For transmitters with a current output (4 - 20 mA), the maximum load is calculated using the following formula:

$$R_L = \frac{U_{V+} - U_{V+(min)}}{20 \text{ mA}}$$

$U_{v+(min)}$ is the minimum supply voltage - to be taken from the data sheet. $Uv_{+(min)}$ = 10 V gives the following operating range for example:
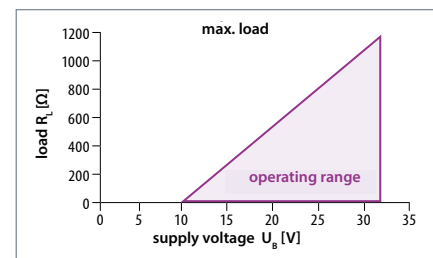
Supply / operating voltage UB

All pressure transmitters work with DC voltage and have no galvanic isolation. Wit-hin the thresholds specied in the relevant data sheet, the supply voltage may change without inuencing the output signal. (the ratiometic variant is an exception).

To guarantee the functionality of a trans-mitter, the minimum supply voltage may not fall below. The maximum operating voltage may not be exceeded to avoid damage on the electronics.

Accuracy (to DIN EN 61298)

The (measuring) accuracy of pressure trans-mitters is specified by SUCO as ±0.5% or ±1% of the span (also called full scale). Accuracy includes zero point offset, non-linearity, hysteresis and non-repeatability, and is defined at room temperature and new state. This method defines the maximum deviation from the ideal line (in contrast to the BFSL method in which the average deviation is given). Other factors influencing the total accuracy, such as temperature and ageing, are specified separately.

Non-linearity (to DIN EN 61298)

Non-linearity (also linearity) defines the de-viation of the actual output curve from the theoretical ideal line. SUCO specifies the ma-ximum error in relation to the overall span or full scale (FS) of the pressure range.
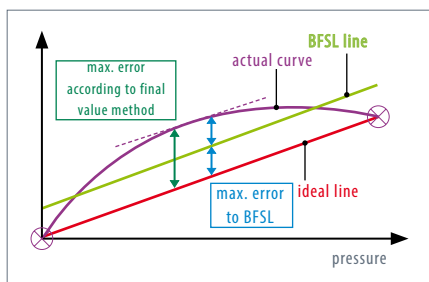
Non-linearity is also shown as BFSL (Best Fit Straight Line) as a reference value in the technical specifications. Non-linearity gene-rally has the biggest influence on the overall error rate. Typically, non-linearity as per BFSL corresponds to half of non-linearity as per the full scale method (1% FS ~ 0.5% BFSL).

Hysteresis (to DIN EN 61298)

For a pressure transmitter, hysteresis specifies the difference of output signal between a rising and falling pressure, and is typically very low and negligible for SUCO pressure transmitters.
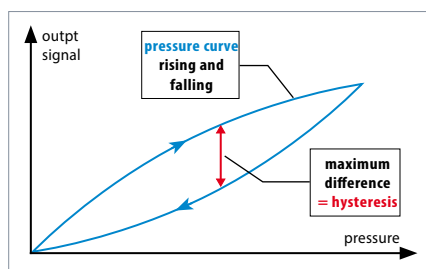

Non-repeatability (to DIN EN 61298)

Non-repeatability defines reproducibility of the output signal. The pressure is attained three times for example - the maximum variance between these three values gives the non-repeatability.
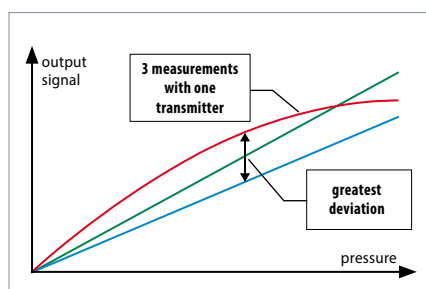
Temperature errors and ranges

The temperature (both of the medium and ambience) generally has a significant influence on the accuracy of a pressure transmitter. Pressure transmitters are tempe-rature compensated over a particular range corresponding to the typical application. This means that temperature errors within this temperature range are minimised by means of circuitry design and algorithms. The temperature error is added to the accuracy, and shown in the total error band of the pressure transmitter, also called butterfly graph. Outside the compensated temperature range, the maximum error is not defined, however the pressure trans-mitter still functions.

To prevent mechanical and electrical da-mage, pressure transmitters may not be deployed beyond the threshold temperature ranges specified in the data sheet.
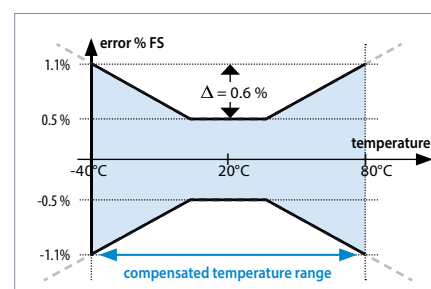

Service life and long-term stability

Service life information pertains to nominal conditions specified in the data sheet, and can vary considerably when a product is operated mechanically or electrically outside the specifications. Service life essentially depends on the used measuring cell technology.

Ageing is accelerated (or slowed) due to different factors - such as temperature, temperature change and reduction of mechanical forces. The occurrence of age-ing does effect the total accuracy.

SUCO specifies long-term stability in accor-dance with DIN 16086 in relation to one year. Typically the influence of aging on the accuracy reduces with increasing operating duration. The information in the data sheet corresponds to the worst case scenario.
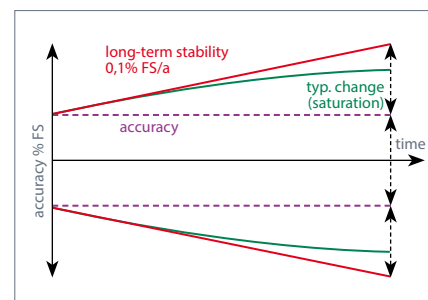
Resolution

The A/D resolution (analogue - digital) of an pressure transmitter defines the smallest change of the analogue – digital – analogue conversion which takes places by the signal processing of an pressure transmitter.

If for example 13-bit resolution is used for an pressure transmitter with a 100 bar setting range, the smallest signal change is 8192 steps (2^{13}). As state of the art a resolution of 12 bits and hence 4096 steps (2^{12}) is typical. Therefore pressure changes of 100 bar / 4096 = 0.024 bar can be recorded.
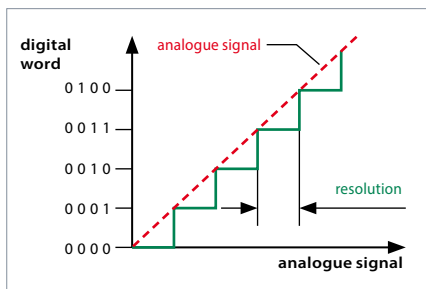

Sampling rate

The sampling rate (or sampling frequency) defines the number of samples per time unit (typically in seconds or milliseconds) taken from an analogue signal and converted to a digital signal. The sampling rate is an indicator of how fast the output signal of a pressure transmitter responds to the pressure change at the input.
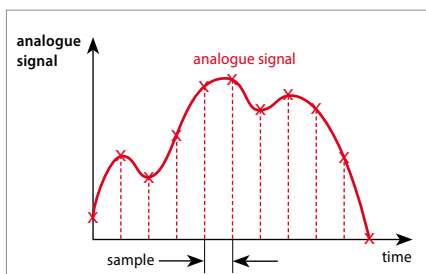
Response time

The response or circuit time is shorter than 2 to 4 milliseconds (depending on model). The sum of A/D and D/A conversions, and the analogue and digital filters in the signal chain from the measuring bridge to the output, make up the response time. Filtering is used to suppress unwanted pressure peaks and electrical interference signals, and for good EMC characteristics.
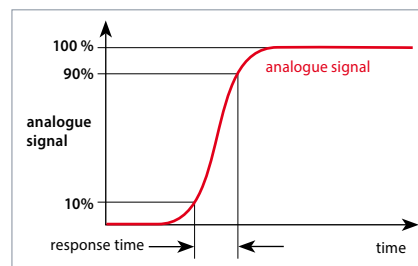
CE mark

Pressure transmitters from SUCO fall under the 2014/30/EU EMC Directive.

EC declarations of conformity have been issued for the pressure transmitters are available on request or can be downloaded from our website. The relevant devices are denoted by a CE mark in our catalogue.

The Machinery Directive 2006/42 EC is not applicable, because our products are classed as components. Our products are designed for Group 2 fluids based upon good engineering practise in line with Pressure Equipment Directive 2014/68/EU, meaning neither a declaration of conformation may be issued nor a CE mark affixed.

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

Pressure transmitters from SUCO do comply to all important industrial EMC standards. The basis for the standards are the stricter thresholds for transient emissions in residential environments (EN 61000-6-3) and immunity for industrial environments (EN 61000-6-2).

Generic standard	Test standard	Parameter(s)
Radio disturbance and immunity	EN 55016-2-1 EN 55016-2-3	60 dBuV
Radiated, high-frequency electromagnetic field immunity test	EN 61000-4-3	10 V/m; 80-1000 MHz, 3 V/m; 1400-2000 MHz, 1 V/m; 2000-2700 MHz
Immunity to conducted disturbances, induced by radio-frequency fields	EN 61000-4-6	10 V; 0,15-80 MHz
Electrical fast transient / burst immunity test	EN 61000-4-4	±2 kV
Surge immunity test	EN 61000-4-5	±0,5 kV (common) ±0,5 kV (differential)
Electrostatic discharge (ESD) immunity test	EN 61000-4-2	air: 8 kV with contact: 4 kV

Conversion chart for pressure units

Abbreviation for unit	Name of unit	Pa = N/m²	bar	Torr	lbf/in², PSI
1 Pa = N/m²	Pascal	1	0.00001	0.0075	0.00014
1 bar	Bar	100 000	1	750.062	14.5
1 Torr = 1 mmHg	Millimeters of mercury	133.322	0.00133	1	0.01934
1 lbf/in² = 1 PSI	Pound-force per square inch	6894	0.06894	51.71	1

Conversion chart for temperature units

	K	°C	F
K	1	K - 273.15	9/5 K - 459.67
°C	°C + 273.15	1	9/5 °C + 32
F	5/9 (F + 459.67)	5/9 (F - 32)	1

Insulation strength

According to the latest specifications for immunity to surges and lightning protection, the following must be taken into account when testing insulation strength: With insulation test devices having an inner resistance exceeding 42 Ω, the insulation strength of pressure transmitters can be tested up to 500 VDC. All contacts must be tested short-circuited against the housing. For a specific threshold value of test voltage, the protective circuit for surge protection is activated without any defects arising within the circuit. In the process, the current may rise to a point at which an insulation strength fault is indicated. The recommendation therefore is to conduct the insulation test of the pressure transmitter when it is removed, or independently of the overall system.

Medium compatibility

The specifications on medium compatibility in this catalogue pertain to the specific seal and housing materials as well as the used measuring cell technology and so cannot be generalised.

Titanium

Its high levels of mechanical resistance and the wide media compatibility – in particular to corrosive media – do make titanium the ideal material for measuring cells and membranes. It is not recommended for oxygen or hydrogen applications.

Stainless steel (1.4301 / AISI 304)

Stainless steel with broad level of media compatibility, such as water, steam, humidity and weak organic and inorganic acids

Stainless steel (1.4305 / AISI 303)

Stainless steel with broad level of media compatibility. Also suitable for oxygen and hydrogen applications.

Stainless steel (1.4404 / AISI 316L)

Stainless steel with broad level of media compatibility. Also suitable for chemical industry and sea water applications.

Please specify when ordering „for oxygen, oil and grease-free".

Oxygen and hydrogen

Country-specific safety requirements and application guidelines must be observed if the medium to be monitored is oxygen or hydrogen, such as DGUV accident prevention regulations (DGUV 500, Section 2.32 and BGI 617).

Pressure peak dampening

If required, our pressure transmitters can also be fitted with a pressure snubber (pressure peak orifice) to protect the measuring cell against transient pressure loads such as pressure peaks due to the switching of valves, cavitation effects, etc. which can shorten life expectancy.

For liquid media, the hole of a pressure snubber cannot be chosen to be any small size. At low temperatures the viscosity of the media will increase. In a case of dropping pressure the media might remain in the cavity behind the snubber which might affect the functionality of the pressure transmitter. Thus a bore diameter of 0.8 mm has been established.

Product information

The technical information in this catalogue is based upon fundamental testing during product development, as well as upon empirical values. The information cannot be used for all application scenarios.

Testing of the suitability of our products for a specific application (e.g. also the checking of material compatibilities) falls under the responsibility of the user. It may be the case that suitability can only be guaranteed with appropriate field testing.

Subject to technical changes.