# Technical Information Micropilot FMR63B PROFIBUS PA

Free space radar



# Level measurement in hygienic applications

#### Application

- Continuous, non-contact level measurement of liquids in hygienic applications
- Process connections: For hygiene applications (e.g.: Tri-Clamp or M24 adapter concept)
- Maximum measuring range: 80 m (262 ft)
- Temperature: -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F)
- Pressure: -1 to +25 bar (-14.5 to +363 psi)
- Accuracy: ±1 mm (±0.04 in)

#### Your benefits

- PTFE or PEEK antenna for hygienic requirements
- Reliable measurement thanks to strong signal focusing, even with multiple internal fixtures
- Easy, guided commissioning with intuitive user interface
- Bluetooth<sup>®</sup> wireless technology for commissioning, operation and maintenance
- Longer calibration cycles with Radar Accuracy Index



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# Important document information

### Symbols Safety symbols **A DANGER** This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation will result in serious or fatal injury. **WARNING** This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation can result in serious or fatal injury. **A** CAUTION This symbol alerts you to a dangerous situation. Failure to avoid this situation can result in minor or medium injury. NOTICE This symbol contains information on procedures and other facts which do not result in personal injury. **Electrical symbols** \_ Direct current Alternating current と Direct current and alternating current Ground connection A grounded terminal which, as far as the operator is concerned, is grounded via a grounding system. ٢ Protective earth (PE) Ground terminals that must be connected to ground prior to establishing any other connections. The ground terminals are located on the inside and outside of the device. Inner ground terminal; protective earth is connected to the mains supply. • Outer ground terminal; device is connected to the plant grounding system. Symbols for certain types of information and graphics Permitted Procedures, processes or actions that are permitted **√ √ Preferred** Procedures, processes or actions that are preferred **Forbidden** Procedures, processes or actions that are forbidden 🚹 Tip Indicates additional information Reference to documentation Reference to graphic 1, 2, 3, ... Item numbers A, B, C, ... Views A Hazardous area

Indicates the hazardous area

X Safe area (non-hazardous area) Indicates the non-hazardous area

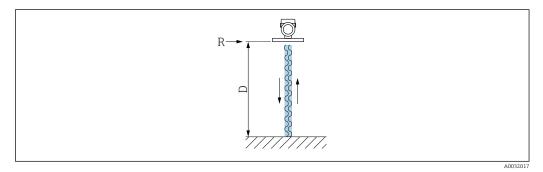
#### **Graphic conventions**

- Installation, explosion and electrical connection drawings are presented in simplified format
   Devices, assemblies, components and dimensional drawings are presented in reduced-line
  - format
  - Dimensional drawings are not to-scale representations; the dimensions indicated are rounded off to 2 decimal places
  - Unless otherwise described, flanges are presented with sealing surface form EN1091-1, B2; ASME B16.5, RF; JIS B2220, RF

## Function and system design

#### Measuring principle

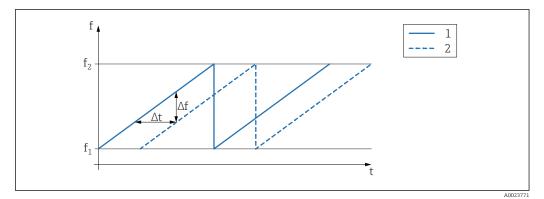
The Micropilot is a "downward-looking" measuring system, operating based on the frequency modulated continuous wave method (FMCW). The antenna emits an electromagnetic wave at a continuously varying frequency. This wave is reflected by the product and received again by the antenna.



■ 1 FMCW principle: transmission and reflection of the continuous wave

- *R* Reference point of measurement
- D Distance between reference point and product surface

The frequency of this wave is modulated in the form of a sawtooth signal between two limit frequencies  $f_1$  and  $f_2$ :



- E 2 FMCW principle: result of frequency modulation
- 1 Transmitted signal
- 2 Received signal

This results in the following difference frequency at any time between the transmitted signal and the received signal:

 $\Delta f = k \Delta t$ 

where  $\Delta t$  is the run time and *k* is the specified increase in frequency modulation.

 $\Delta t$  is given by the distance *D* between the reference point *R* and the product surface:

#### $D=(c \bigtriangleup t) \ / \ 2$

where *c* is the speed of propagation of the wave.

In summary, *D* can be calculated from the measured difference frequency  $\Delta f$ . *D* is then used to determine the content of the tank or silo.

# Input

Measured variable	The measured variable is the distance between the reference point and the product surface. The level is calculated based on "E", the empty distance entered.
Measuring range	The measuring range starts at the point where the beam hits the tank floor. Levels below this point cannot be measured, particularly in the case of spherical bases or conical outlets.

#### Maximum measuring range

The maximum measuring range depends on the antenna size and design.

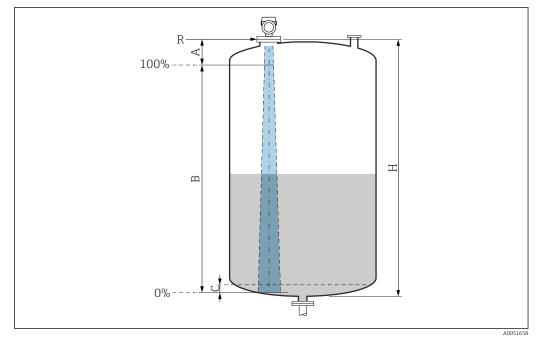
Antenna	Maximum measuring range
Integrated, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in)	10 m (32.8 ft)
Cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in)	50 m (164 ft)
Cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in)	80 m (262 ft)

#### Usable measuring range

The usable measuring range depends on the antenna size, the medium's reflective properties, the installation position and any possible interference reflections.

In principle, measurement is possible up to the tip of the antenna.

To avoid any material damage from corrosive or aggressive media or deposit buildup on the antenna, the end of the measuring range should be selected 10 mm (0.4 in) before the tip of the antenna.



☑ 3 Usable measuring range

- A Length of antenna + 10 mm (0.4 in)
- *B* Usable measuring range
- C 50 to 80 mm (1.97 to 3.15 in); medium  $\epsilon r < 2$
- H Vessel height
- *R* Reference point of measurement, varies depending on the antenna system

I For further information on the reference point, see  $\rightarrow \cong$  Mechanical construction.

In the case of media with a low dielectric constant,  $\varepsilon r < 2$ , the tank floor may be visible through the medium at very low levels (lower than level C). Reduced accuracy must be expected in this range. If this is not acceptable, the zero point should be positioned at a distance C above the tank floor in these applications  $\rightarrow$   $\mathbb{R}$ Usable measuring range.

The media groups and the possible measuring range are described as a function of the application and media group in the following section. If the dielectric constant of the medium is not known, to ensure a reliable measurement assume the medium belongs to group B.

#### Media groups

- A0 (ε<sub>r</sub> 1.2 to 1.4)
- e.g. n-butane, liquid nitrogen, liquid hydrogen
- A (ε<sub>r</sub> 1.4 to 1.9)
- Non-conductive liquids, e.g. liquefied gas
- B (ε<sub>r</sub> 1.9 to 4)
  - Non-conductive liquids, e.g. gasoline, oil, toluene, etc.
- C (ε<sub>r</sub> 4 to 10)
- e.g. concentrated acid, organic solvents, ester, aniline, etc.
- D (ε<sub>r</sub> >10)
- Conductive liquids, aqueous solutions, diluted acids, bases and alcohol

#### [] Measurement of the following media with absorbing gas phase

- For example:
- Ammonia
- Acetone
- Methylene chloride
- Methyl ethyl ketone
- Propylene oxide
- VCM (vinyl chloride monomer)

To measure absorbing gases, either use a guided radar, measuring devices with another measuring frequency or another measuring principle.

If measurements must be performed in one of these media, please contact Endress+Hauser.

For the dielectric constants (DC values) of many media commonly used in industry, please refer to:

- Dielectric constant (DC value) Compendium CP01076F
- The Endress+Hauser "DC Values app" (available for Android and iOS)

Measurement in storage vessel

#### Storage vessel - measuring conditions

Calm medium surface (e.g. bottom filling, filling via immersion tube or rare filling from above)

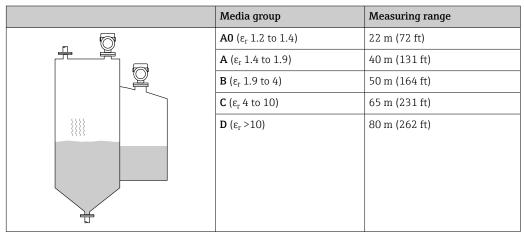
Integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in) in storage vessel

Media group	Measuring range
<b>A0</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.2 to 1.4)	1.5 m (5 ft)
<b>Α</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.4 to 1.9)	2.5 m (8 ft)
<b>B</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.9 to 4)	5 m (16 ft)
<b>C</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 4 to 10)	8 m (26 ft)
<b>D</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> >10)	10 m (33 ft)

Media group	Measuring range
A0 ( $\epsilon_r$ 1.2 to 1.4)	7 m (23 ft)
<b>A</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.4 to 1.9)	12 m (39 ft)
${f B}$ ( $\epsilon_r$ 1.9 to 4)	23 m (75 ft)
$\boldsymbol{C}$ ( $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}_r$ 4 to 10)	40 m (131 ft)
<b>D</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> >10)	50 m (164 ft)

Antenna, PTFE cladded flush mount, 50 mm (2 in) in storage vessel

Antenna, PTFE cladded flush mount, 80 mm (3 in) in storage vessel



Cladded antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in) in storage vessel

Media group	Measuring range
<b>A0</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.2 to 1.4)	1.5 m (5 ft)
<b>A</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.4 to 1.9)	2.5 m (8 ft)
<b>B</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.9 to 4)	5 m (16 ft)
<b>C</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 4 to 10)	8 m (26 ft)
<b>D</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> >10)	10 m (33 ft)

Media group	Measuring range
<b>A0</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.2 to 1.4)	3 m (10 ft)
<b>A</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.4 to 1.9)	6 m (20 ft)
<b>B</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.9 to 4)	11 m (36 ft)
<b>C</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 4 to 10)	15 m (49 ft)
<b>D</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> >10)	22 m (72 ft)

Cladded antenna, PEEK, 40 mm (1.5 in) in storage vessel

Measurement in buffer vessel

#### Buffer vessel - measuring conditions

Moving medium surface (e.g. permanent free filling from above, mixing jets)

Integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in) in i	l buffer vessel
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Media group	Measuring range
A0 ( $\epsilon_r$ 1.2 to 1.4)	1 m (3.3 ft)
<b>Α</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.4 to 1.9)	1.5 m (5 ft)
<b>B</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.9 to 4)	3 m (10 ft)
<b>C</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 4 to 10)	6 m (20 ft)
<b>D</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> >10)	8 m (26 ft)

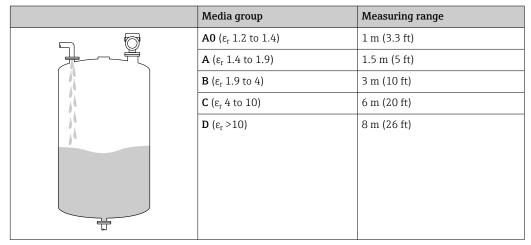
#### Antenna, PTFE cladded flush mount, 50 mm (2 in) in buffer vessel

	Media group	Measuring range
	<b>A0</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.2 to 1.4)	4 m (13 ft)
	<b>A</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.4 to 1.9)	7 m (23 ft)
	<b>B</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.9 to 4)	13 m (43 ft)
	<b>C</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 4 to 10)	28 m (92 ft)
	<b>D</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> >10)	44 m (144 ft)
T T		

	Media group	Measuring range
	<b>A0</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.2 to 1.4)	12 m (39 ft)
	<b>A</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.4 to 1.9)	23 m (75 ft)
	<b>B</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.9 to 4)	45 m (148 ft)
	<b>C</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 4 to 10)	60 m (197 ft)
	<b>D</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> >10)	70 m (230 ft)
1		

Antenna, PTFE cladded flush mount, 80 mm (3 in) in buffer vessel

Cladded antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in) in buffer vessel



Cladded antenna, PEEK, 40 mm (1.5 in) in buffer vessel

Media group	Measuring range
<b>A0</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.2 to 1.4)	1.5 m (5 ft)
<b>A</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.4 to 1.9)	3 m (10 ft)
<b>B</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.9 to 4)	6 m (20 ft)
<b>C</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 4 to 10)	13 m (43 ft)
<b>D</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> >10)	20 m (66 ft)

Measurement in vessel with agitator

Vessel with agitator - measuring conditions

Turbulent medium surface (e.g. from filling from above, stirrers and baffles)

	Media group	Measuring range
	<b>A</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.4 to 1.9)	1 m (3.3 ft)
	<b>B</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.9 to 4)	1.5 m (5 ft)
	<b>C</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 4 to 10)	3 m (10 ft)
	<b>D</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> >10)	5 m (16 ft)
**		

Integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in) in vessel with agitator

Antenna, PTFE cladded flush i	nount, 50 mm (2 in)	in vessel with agitator
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	Media group	Measuring range
	<b>A0</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.2 to 1.4)	2 m (7 ft)
	$\mathbf{A}$ ( $\epsilon_r$ 1.4 to 1.9)	4 m (13 ft)
	<b>B</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.9 to 4)	7 m (23 ft)
	<b>C</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 4 to 10)	15 m (49 ft)
S. S	<b>D</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> >10)	25 m (82 ft)

Antenna, PTFE cladded flush mount, 80 mm (3 in) in vessel with agitator

Media group	Measuring range
<b>A0</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.2 to 1.4)	7 m (23 ft)
<b>Α</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.4 to 1.9)	13 m (43 ft)
<b>B</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.9 to 4)	25 m (82 ft)
<b>C</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 4 to 10)	50 m (164 ft)
<b>D</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> >10)	60 m (197 ft)

	Media group	Measuring range
	<b>Α</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.4 to 1.9)	1 m (3.3 ft)
	${f B}$ ( $\epsilon_r$ 1.9 to 4)	1.5 m (5 ft)
1	<b>C</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 4 to 10)	3 m (10 ft)
74	<b>D</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> >10)	5 m (16 ft)
*		

Cladded antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in) in vessel with agitator

Cladded antenna, PEEK, 40 mm (1.5 in) in vessel with agitator

	Media group	Measuring range
	A0 ( $\epsilon_r$ 1.2 to 1.4)	1 m (3.3 ft)
	<b>A</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.4 to 1.9)	1.5 m (5 ft)
	<b>Β</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 1.9 to 4)	3 m (10 ft)
	<b>C</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> 4 to 10)	7 m (23 ft)
*	<b>D</b> (ε <sub>r</sub> >10)	11 m (36 ft)

 Operating frequency
 Approx. 80 GHz

 Up to 8 devices can be installed in a tank without the devices mutually influencing one another.

 Transmission power
 • Peak power: <1.5 mW</td>

 • Average output power: <70 μW</td>

# Output

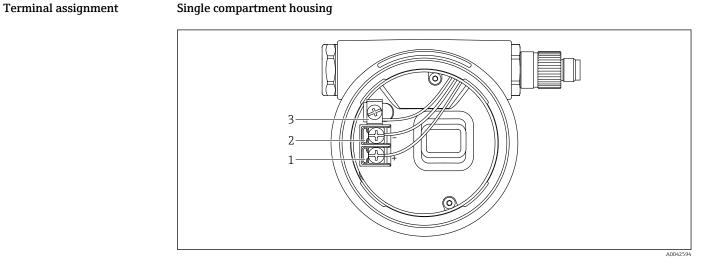
PROFIBUS PA	According to EN 50170 Volume 2, IEC 61158-2	
	<b>Signal coding:</b> Manchester Bus Powered (MBP) type 1	
	<b>Data transmission rate:</b> 31.25 kBit/s, voltage mode	
	<b>Galvanic isolation:</b> Yes	
Signal on alarm	Diagnostics in accordance with PROFIBUS PA Profile 3.02	
	<b>Local display</b> Status signal (in accordance with NAMUR Recommendation NE 107): Plain text display	

	<b>Operating tool via service interface (CDI)</b> Status signal (in accordance with NAMUR Recommendation NE 107): Plain text display <b>Operating tool via PROFIBUS PA communication</b> Status signal (in accordance with NAMUR Recommendation NE 107): Plain text display
Linearization	The linearization function of the device allows the conversion of the measured value into any unit of length, weight, flow or volume.
	<ul> <li>Pre-programmed linearization curves</li> <li>Linearization tables for calculating the volume in the following vessels are preprogrammed into the device: <ul> <li>Pyramid bottom</li> <li>Conical bottom</li> <li>Angled bottom</li> <li>Horizontal cylinder</li> <li>Sphere</li> </ul> </li> <li>Other linearization tables of up to 32 value pairs can be entered manually.</li> </ul>
Protocol-specific data	PROFIBUS PA
	<b>Manufacturer ID:</b> 17 (0x11)
	<b>Ident number:</b> 0x1568 or 0x9700
	Profile version: 3.02
	<ul> <li>GSD file and version</li> <li>Information and files available at:</li> <li>www.endress.com</li> <li>On the product page for the device: Documents/Software → Device drivers</li> <li>www.profibus.com</li> </ul>
	Output values
	<ul> <li>Analog Input:</li> <li>Level linearized</li> <li>Distance</li> <li>Volume</li> <li>Terminal voltage</li> <li>Electronic temperature</li> <li>Sensor temperature</li> <li>Absolute echo amplitude</li> <li>Relative echo amplitude</li> <li>Area of incoupling</li> <li>Build-up index, optional (Guidance → Heartbeat Technology → Build-up detection → Build-up index)</li> <li>Foam index, optional (Diagnostics → Heartbeat Technology → Foam detection → Foam index)</li> <li>Digital Input:</li> <li>Is only available if the "Heartbeat Verification + Monitoring" application package was selected.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Is only available if the Heartbeat verification + Monitoring application package was selected.</li> <li>168 Build-up detected, optional (Guidance → Heartbeat Technology → Build-up detection → 168 Build-up detected)</li> <li>952 Foam detected, optional (Guidance → Heartbeat Technology → Foam detection → 952 Foam detected)</li> </ul>
	Input values
	Analog Output: Analog value from PLC to be indicated on the display

#### Supported functions

- Identification & maintenance
- Straightforward device identification on the part of the control system and nameplate • Automatic Ident Number adoption
- GSD compatibility mode for generic profile 0x9700 "Transmitter with 1 Analog Input" Physical layer diagnostics
- Installation check of the PROFIBUS segment and device using terminal voltage and message monitoring
- PROFIBUS upload/download Reading and writing parameters is up to ten times faster with PROFIBUS upload/download
- Condensed status Straightforward and self-explanatory diagnostic information by categorizing diagnostic messages that occur

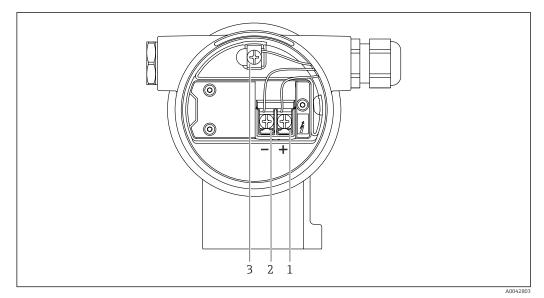
# Power supply



Connection terminals and ground terminal in the connection compartment

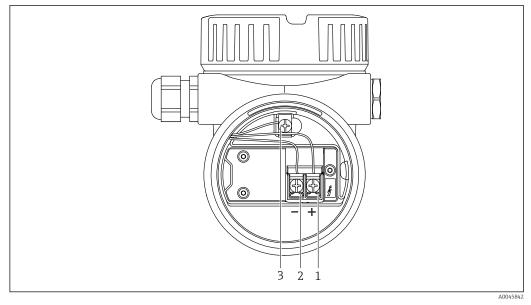
- 1 Positive terminal
- 2 Negative terminal
- 3 Internal ground terminal

#### Dual compartment housing



- ₽ 5 Connection terminals and ground terminal in the connection compartment
- 1 Positive terminal
- 2 Negative terminal
- 3 Internal ground terminal

#### Dual compartment housing, L-form



፼ 6 Connection terminals and ground terminal in the connection compartment

• Supply voltage and internal ground terminal: 0.5 to 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> (20 to 14 AWG)

- 1 Positive terminal
- Negative terminal 2
- 3 Internal ground terminal

Terminals

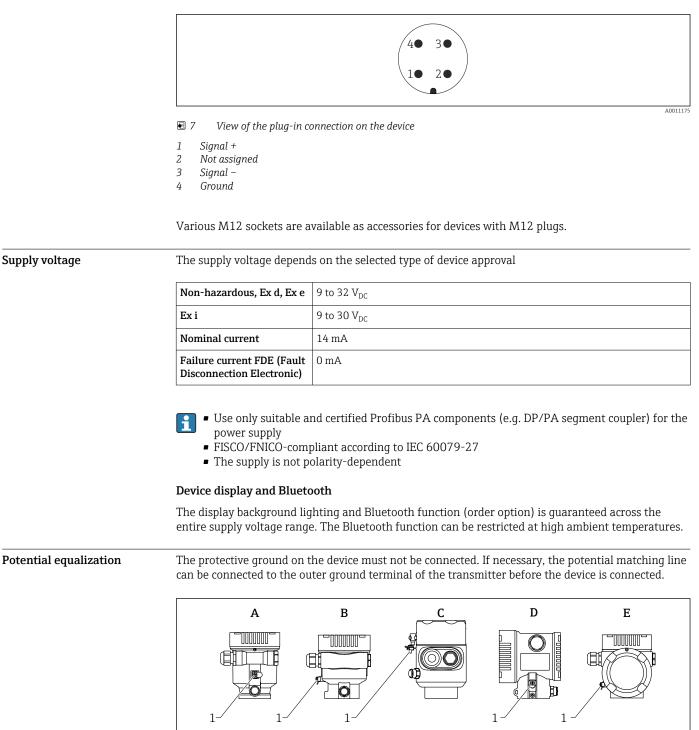
Available connectors

• External ground terminal: 0.5 to 4 mm<sup>2</sup> (20 to 12 AWG) 1

In the case of devices with a plug, it is not necessary to open the housing for connection purposes.

Use the enclosed seals to prevent the penetration of moisture into the device.

#### Devices with M12 plug



- Α Single compartment housing, plastic
- Single compartment housing, aluminum В
- С Single compartment housing, 316L hygiene (Ex device)
- Dual compartment housing D
- Ε Dual compartment housing, L-form
- Ground terminal for connecting the potential matching line 1

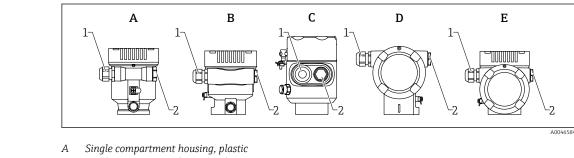
Supply voltage



#### **Explosion Hazard!**

- Please refer to the separate documentation on applications in hazardous areas for the safety instructions.
- For optimum electromagnetic compatibility:
  - Keep the potential matching line as short as possible
    - Observe a cross-section of at least 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup> (14 AWG)

Cable e	entries
---------	---------



- *B* Single compartment housing, aluminum
- C Single compartment housing, 316L hygiene
- D Dual compartment housing
- E Dual compartment housing, L-form
- 1 Cable entry
- 2 Dummy plug

The type of cable entry depends on the device version ordered.

Always route connecting cables downwards so that moisture cannot penetrate the connection compartment.

If necessary, create a drip loop or use a weather protection cover.

Cable specification	Rated cross-section         • Supply voltage         0.5 to 2.5 mm² (20 to 13 AWG)         • Protective earth or grounding of the cable shield         > 1 mm² (17 AWG)         • External ground terminal         0.5 to 4 mm² (20 to 12 AWG)
	Cable outer diameter The cable outer diameter depends on the cable gland used Coupling, plastic: Ø5 to 10 mm (0.2 to 0.38 in) Coupling, nickel-plated brass: Ø7 to 10.5 mm (0.28 to 0.41 in) Coupling, stainless steel: Ø7 to 12 mm (0.28 to 0.47 in)
	<ul> <li>Use a twisted, shielded twin-core cable, preferably cable type A.</li> <li>For further information on the cable specification:</li> <li>Operating Instructions BA00034S "PROFIBUS DP/PA: Guidelines for planning and commissioning"</li> <li>PROFIBUS Assembling Guideline 8.022</li> <li>IEC 61158-2 (MBP).</li> </ul>
Overvoltage protection	The overvoltage protection can optionally be ordered as a "Mounted accessory" via the product structure
	Devices without optional overvoltage protection
	The equipment fulfills the requirements of the product standard IEC / DIN EN $61326-1$ (Table 2 Industrial Environment).

Depending on the type of port (DC power supply, input/output port) different testing levels according to IEC / DIN EN 61326-1 against transient overvoltages (Surge) are applied (IEC / DIN EN 61000-4-5 Surge):

Test level on DC power ports and input/output ports is 1000 V line to earth

#### Devices with optional overvoltage protection

- Spark-over voltage: min. 400 V<sub>DC</sub>
   Tested according to IEC / DIN EN 60079-14 sub chapter 12.3 (IEC / DIN EN 60060-1 chapter 7)
- Nominal discharge current: 10 kA

#### NOTICE

#### Device could be destroyed

► Always ground device with integrated overvoltage protection.

#### **Overvoltage category**

Overvoltage category II

# **Performance characteristics**

Reference operating conditions	<ul> <li>Temperature = +24 °C (+75 °F) ±5 °C (±9 °F)</li> <li>Pressure = 960 mbar abs. (14 psia) ±100 mbar (±1.45 psi)</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Humidity = 60 % ±15 %</li> <li>Reflector: metal plate with diameter ≥ 1 m (40 in)</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>No major interference reflections inside the signal beam</li> </ul>
	- no major interretence reneerions mone the orginal beam
Maximum measured error	Reference accuracy
	<ul> <li>Accuracy</li> <li>The accuracy is the sum of the non-linearity, non-repeatability and hysteresis.</li> <li>Measuring distance up to 0.8 m (2.62 ft): max. ±4 mm (±0.16 in)</li> <li>Measuring distance &gt; 0.8 m (2.62 ft): ±1 mm (±0.04 in)</li> </ul>
	<b>Non-repeatability</b> Non-repeatability is already included in the accuracy. $\leq 1 \text{ mm} (0.04 \text{ in})$
	If conditions deviate from the reference operating conditions, the offset/zero point that results from the installation conditions can be up to ±4 mm (±0.16 in). This additional offset/zero point can be eliminated by entering a correction ( <b>Level correction</b> parameter) during commissioning.

### Differing values in near-range applications

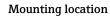
	△ [mm (in)]				
		Î			
	4 (0.16) –	$\mathbf{N}$			
	1 (0.04) -	·			
	0 -				
	-1 (-0.04) -				
	-4 (-0.16) -				
	4 ( 0.10)				
		R 0.8 (2.62)		D [m	(ft)]
					A003263
	🗟 8 Maximum measured	l error in near-range a <sub>l</sub>	oplications		
	$\Delta$ Maximum measured err				
	R Reference point of the d D Distance from reference				
Measured value resolution	Dead band according to D	IN EN IEC 61298-2/	DIN EN IEC 6077	0-1:	
	Digital: 1 mm				
Response time	According to DIN EN IEC ( following an abrupt chang	ge in the input signa			
	of the steady-state value for the first time.				
	The response time can be configured. The following step response times apply (in accordance with DIN EN IEC 61298-2/DIN EN IEC				
	60770-1) when damping Pulse frequency $\geq 5/s$ (a Step response time < 1	is switched off: cycle time $\leq 200$ ms)		N EIN IEC 012 90-27	DIN EN IEC
Influence of ambient temperature	The output changes due to the effect of the ambient temperature with respect to the reference temperature.				
	The measurements are performed according to DIN EN IEC 61298-3/DIN EN IEC 60770-1				
	Average $T_c = 2 \text{ mm}/10 \text{ K}$				
Influence of gas phase	High pressure reduces the speed of propagation of the measuring signals in the gas/vapor above the medium. This effect depends on the type of gas phase and its temperature. This results in a systematic measured error that increases with increasing distance between the reference point of the measurement (flange) and the surface of the product. The following table shows this measured error for some typical gases/vapors (with regard to the distance, a positive value means that an excessively large distance is measured):				
	Measured error for some t	ypical gases/vapors			
	Gas phase	Temperature		Pressure	
			1 bar (14.5 psi)	10 bar (145 psi)	25 bar (362 psi)
	Air/nitrogen	+20 °C (+68 °F)	0.00 %	+0.22 %	+0.58 %
		+200 °C (+392 °F)	-0.01 %	+0.13 %	+0.36 %
		+400 °C (+752 °F)	-0.02 %	+0.08 %	+0.29 %
	Hydrogen	+20 °C (+68 °F)	-0.01 %	+0.10 %	+0.25 %
			1	1	1

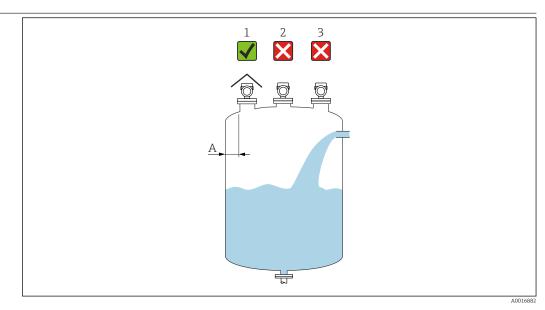
Gas phase	Temperature	Pressure		
		1 bar (14.5 psi)	10 bar (145 psi)	25 bar (362 psi)
	+400 °C (+752 °F)	-0.02 %	+0.03 %	+0.11 %
Water (saturated steam)	+100 °C (+212 °F)	+0.02 %	-	-
	+180 °C (+356 °F)	-	+2.10 %	-
	+263 °C (+505 °F)	-	-	+4.15 %
	+310 °C (+590 °F)	-	-	-
	+364 °C (+687 °F)	-	-	-



With a known, constant pressure, it is possible to compensate for this measured error with a linearization, for example.

# Mounting

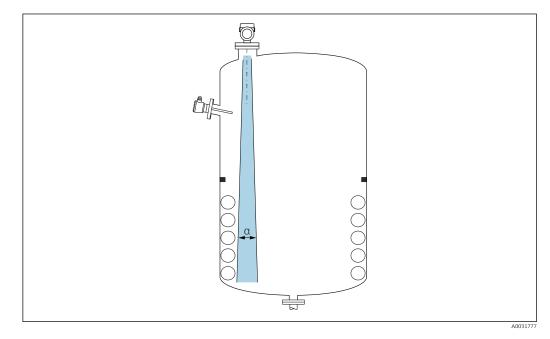




- Recommended distance from wall to nozzle outer edge ~ 1/6 of the vessel diameter. The device should never Α be mounted closer than 15 cm (5.91 in) to the tank wall.
- 1 Use of a weather protection cover; protection from direct sunlight or rain
- Installation in the center, interference can cause signal loss Do not install above the filling curtain 2
- 3

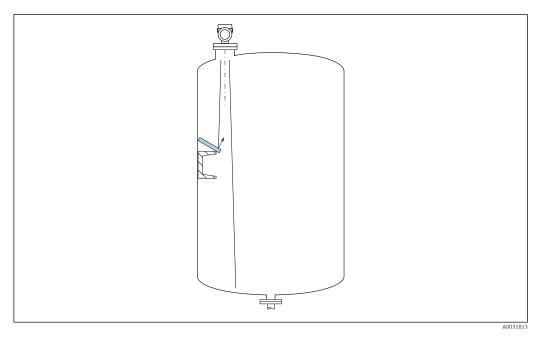
#### Orientation

Internal vessel fittings



Avoid internal fittings (point level switches, temperature sensors, struts, vacuum rings, heating coils, baffles etc.) inside the signal beam. Pay attention to the beam angle  $\alpha$ .

#### Avoiding interference echoes



Metal deflector plates, installed at an angle to scatter the radar signals, help prevent interference echoes.

#### Vertical alignment of antenna axis

Align the antenna so that it is perpendicular to the product surface.



The maximum reach of the antenna can be reduced, or additional interference signals can occur, if the antenna is not installed perpendicular to the product.

#### Radial alignment of the antenna

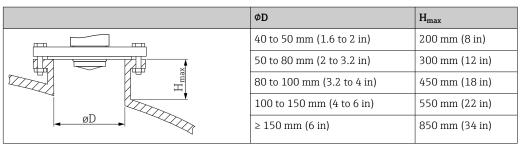
Based on the directional characteristic, radial alignment of the antenna is not necessary.

#### Installation instructions Integrated antenna, PEEK 20 mm (0.75 in)

Information about the mounting nozzle

The maximum nozzle length  $H_{max}$  depends on the nozzle diameter *D*.

Maximum nozzle length  $H_{max}$  as a function of the nozzle diameter D



In the case of longer nozzles, reduced measuring performance must be expected.

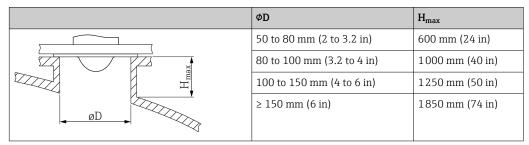
- Please note the following:
- The end of the nozzle must be smooth and free from burrs.
- The edge of the nozzle should be rounded.
- Mapping must be performed.
- Please contact the manufacturer's support department for applications with nozzles that are higher than indicated in the table.

#### Antenna, PTFE cladded, flush mount 50 mm (2 in)

Information about the mounting nozzle

The maximum nozzle length  $H_{max}$  depends on the nozzle diameter *D*.

The maximum length of the nozzle  $H_{max}$  depends on the nozzle diameter D



•

In the case of longer nozzles, reduced measuring performance must be expected.

Please note the following:

- The end of the nozzle must be smooth and free from burrs.
- The edge of the nozzle should be rounded.
- Mapping must be performed.
- Please contact the manufacturer's support department for applications with nozzles that are higher than indicated in the table.

#### Antenna, PTFE cladded, flush mount 80 mm (3 in)

Information about the mounting nozzle

The maximum nozzle length  $H_{max}$  depends on the nozzle diameter *D*.

	ΦD	H <sub>max</sub>
	80 to 100 mm (3.2 to 4 in)	1750 mm (70 in)
	100 to 150 mm (4 to 6 in)	2 200 mm (88 in)
ØD Ware	≥ 150 mm (6 in)	3300 mm (132 in)

The maximum length of the nozzle  $H_{max}$  depends on the nozzle diameter D

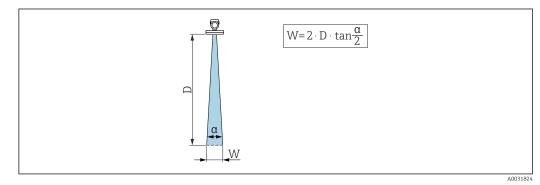
In the case of longer nozzles, reduced measuring performance must be expected.

Please note the following:

- The end of the nozzle must be smooth and free from burrs.
- The edge of the nozzle should be rounded.
- Mapping must be performed.
- Please contact the manufacturer's support department for applications with nozzles that are higher than indicated in the table.

Beam angle

The beam angle is defined as the angle  $\alpha$  where the energy density of the radar waves reaches half the value of the maximum energy density (3 dB width). Microwaves are also emitted outside the signal beam and can be reflected off interfering installations.



 $\blacksquare$  9 Relationship between beam angle a, distance D and beamwidth diameter W



The beamwidth diameter W depends on the beam angle  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$  and the distance  $\boldsymbol{D}.$ 

Integrated antenna, PEEK 20 mm / 3/4", a 14 °

$W = D \times 0.26$	D	W
Ø	5 m (16 ft)	1.23 m (4.04 ft)
	10 m (33 ft)	2.46 m (8.07 ft)

$W = D \times 0.12$	D	W
	5 m (16 ft)	0.61 m (2.00 ft)
ō	10 m (33 ft)	1.22 m (4.00 ft)
	15 m (49 ft)	1.83 m (6.00 ft)
	20 m (66 ft)	2.44 m (8.01 ft)
	25 m (82 ft)	3.05 m (10.01 ft)
	30 m (98 ft)	3.66 m (12.01 ft)
a	35 m (115 ft)	4.27 m (14.01 ft)
	40 m (131 ft)	4.88 m (16.01 ft)
	45 m (148 ft)	5.50 m (18.04 ft)
	50 m (164 ft)	6.11 m (20.05 ft)

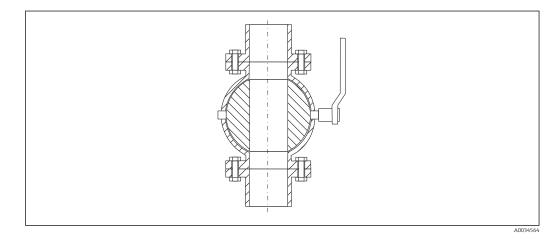
PTFE cladded, flush mount 50 mm (2 in) antenna, a 7  $^\circ$ 

PTFE cladded, flush mount 80 mm (3 in) antenna, a 3  $^\circ$ 

W = D × 0.05	D	W
	5 m (16 ft)	0.25 m (0.82 ft)
	10 m (33 ft)	0.50 m (1.64 ft)
	15 m (49 ft)	0.75 m (2.46 ft)
	20 m (66 ft)	1.00 m (3.28 ft)
t t	25 m (82 ft)	1.25 m (4.10 ft)
	30 m (98 ft)	1.50 m (4.92 ft)
	35 m (115 ft)	1.75 m (5.74 ft)
	40 m (131 ft)	2.00 m (6.56 ft)
a	45 m (148 ft)	2.25 m (7.38 ft)
→ W	50 m (164 ft)	2.50 m (8.20 ft)
	60 m (197 ft)	3.00 m (9.84 ft)
	70 m (230 ft)	3.50 m (11.48 ft)
	80 m (262 ft)	4.00 m (13.12 ft)

Special mounting instructions

#### Measurement through a ball valve



- Measurements can be performed through an open full bore ball valve without any problems.
- At the transitions, no gap exceeding 1 mm (0.04 in) may be left.
- Opening diameter of ball valve must always correspond to the pipe diameter; avoid edges and constrictions.

#### External measurement through plastic cover or dielectric windows

- Dielectric constant of medium:  $\epsilon_r \ge 10$
- The distance from the tip of the antenna to the tank should be approx. 100 mm (4 in).
- Avoid installation positions where condensate or buildup can form between the antenna and the vessel
- In the case of outdoor installations, ensure that the area between the antenna and the tank is protected from the weather
- Do not install any fittings or attachments between the antenna and the tank that could reflect the signal

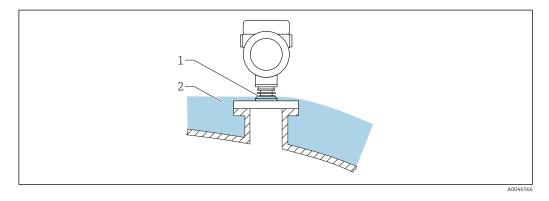
The thickness of the tank ceiling or the dielectric window depends on the  $\epsilon_r$  of the material.

The material thickness can be a full multiple of the optimum thickness (table); it is important to note, however, that the microwave transparency decreases significantly with increasing material thickness.

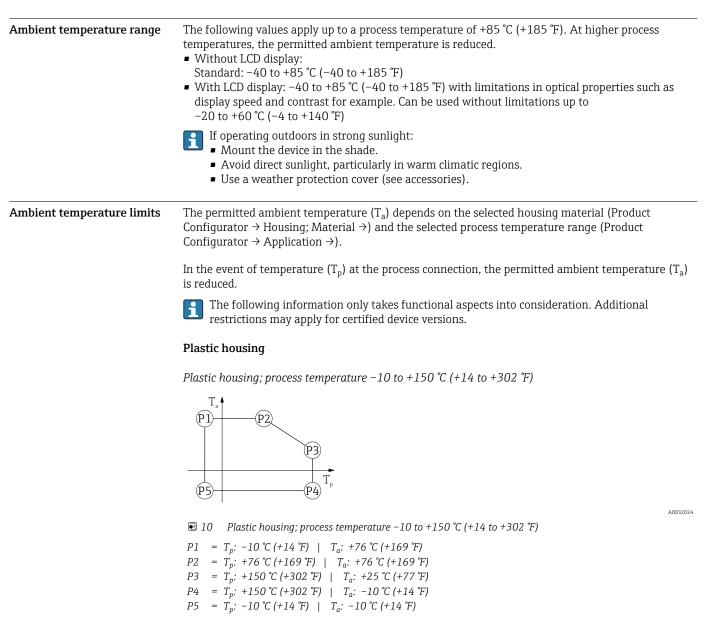
Optimum material thickness

Material	Optimum material thickness
PE; ε <sub>r</sub> 2.3	1.25 mm (0.049 in)
PTFE; ε <sub>r</sub> 2.1	1.30 mm (0.051 in)
PP; ε <sub>r</sub> 2.3	1.25 mm (0.049 in)
Perspex; ε <sub>r</sub> 3.1	1.10 mm (0.043 in)

#### Container with heat insulation



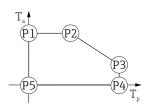
If process temperatures are high, the device should be included in the usual container insulation system (2) to prevent the electronics from heating as a result of thermal radiation or convection. The rib structure (1) must not be insulated.



**Environment** 

The selected process temperature range is restricted from -10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F) to 0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F) in devices with a plastic housing and CSA C/US approval.

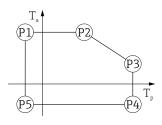
Process temperature restricted to 0 to +150  $^\circ C$  (+32 to +302  $^\circ F) for CSA C/US approval and plastic housing$ 



■ 11 Plastic housing; process temperature 0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F) for CSA C/US approval

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 &=& T_p; \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) \\ P2 &=& T_p; \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) \\ P3 &=& T_p; \ +150 \ ^\circ C \ (+302 \ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ +25 \ ^\circ C \ (+77 \ ^\circ F) \\ P4 &=& T_p; \ +150 \ ^\circ C \ (+302 \ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) \\ P5 &=& T_p; \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) \\ \end{array}$ 

*Plastic housing; process temperature −10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F)* 



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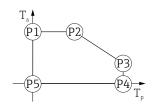
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If Plastic housing; process temperature -10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F)

- $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_{p}: \; -10 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \; (+14 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{F}) \; | & T_{a}: \; +76 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \; (+169 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{F}) \\ P2 & = & T_{p}: \; +76 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \; (+169 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{F}) \; | & T_{a}: \; +76 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \; (+169 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{F}) \\ P3 & = & T_{p}: \; +200 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \; (+392 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{F}) \; | & T_{a}: \; +27 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \; (+81 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{F}) \\ P4 & = & T_{p}: \; +200 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \; (+392 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{F}) \; | & T_{a}: \; -10 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \; (+14 \; ^{\circ} \mathrm{F}) \end{array}$
- $P5 = T_p: -10 \ ^{\circ}C \ (+14 \ ^{\circ}F) \ | \ T_a: -10 \ ^{\circ}C \ (+14 \ ^{\circ}F)$

The selected process temperature range is restricted from -10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F) to 0 to +200 °C (+32 to +392 °F) in devices with a plastic housing and CSA C/US approval.

Process temperature restricted to 0 to +200  $^\circ C$  (+32 to +392  $^\circ F) for CSA C/US approval and plastic housing$ 



■ 13 Plastic housing; process temperature 0 to +200 °C (+32 to +392 °F) for CSA C/US approval

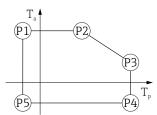
- $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_p: \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) & \mid & T_a: \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) \\ P2 & = & T_p: \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) & \mid & T_a: \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) \\ P3 & = & T_p: \ +200 \ ^\circ C \ (+392 \ ^\circ F) & \mid & T_a: \ +27 \ ^\circ C \ (+81 \ ^\circ F) \\ P4 & = & T_p: \ +200 \ ^\circ C \ (+392 \ ^\circ F) & \mid & T_a: \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) \\ \end{array}$
- $P5 = T_p: 0 \ ^{\circ}C \ (+32 \ ^{\circ}F) \ | \ T_a: \ 0 \ ^{\circ}C \ (+32 \ ^{\circ}F)$

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Plastic housing; process temperature -20 to  $+150 \degree$  (-4 to  $+302 \degree$ F)

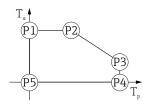


■ 14 Plastic housing; process temperature –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 &=& T_p: \ -20\ ^\circ C\ (-4\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a: \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 &=& T_p: \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a: \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 &=& T_p: \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a: \ +25\ ^\circ C\ (+77\ ^\circ F) \\ P4 &=& T_p: \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a: \ -20\ ^\circ C\ (-4\ ^\circ F) \\ P5 &=& T_p: \ -20\ ^\circ C\ (-4\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a: \ -20\ ^\circ C\ (-4\ ^\circ F) \\ \end{array}$ 

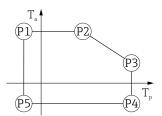
In the case of devices with a plastic housing and CSA C/US approval, the selected process temperature of –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F) is limited to 0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F).

Restriction to a process temperature of 0 to +150  $^{\circ}$ C (+32 to +302  $^{\circ}$ F) with CSA C/US approval and plastic housing



■ 15 Plastic housing; process temperature 0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F) with CSA C/US approval

Plastic housing; process temperature -20 to +200 °C (-4 to +392 °F)



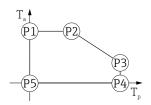
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I 6 Plastic housing; process temperature −20 to +200 °C (−4 to +392 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_p; \ -20 \ ^\circ C \ (-4 \ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) \\ P2 & = & T_p; \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) \\ P3 & = & T_p; \ +200 \ ^\circ C \ (+392 \ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +27 \ ^\circ C \ (+81 \ ^\circ F) \\ P4 & = & T_p; \ +200 \ ^\circ C \ (+392 \ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ -20 \ ^\circ C \ (-4 \ ^\circ F) \\ P5 & = & T_p; \ -20 \ ^\circ C \ (-4 \ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ -20 \ ^\circ C \ (-4 \ ^\circ F) \end{array}$ 

In the case of devices with a plastic housing and CSA C/US approval, the selected process temperature of -20 to +200 °C (-4 to +392 °F) is limited to 0 to +200 °C (+32 to +392 °F).

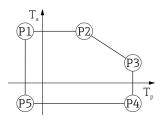
Restriction to a process temperature of 0 to +200  $^\circ C$  (+32 to +392  $^\circ F) with CSA C/US approval and plastic housing$ 



■ 17 Plastic housing; process temperature 0 to +200 °C (+32 to +392 °F) with CSA C/US approval

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 &=& T_p; \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) \\ P2 &=& T_p; \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) \\ P3 &=& T_p; \ +200 \ ^\circ C \ (+392 \ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ +27 \ ^\circ C \ (+81 \ ^\circ F) \\ P4 &=& T_p; \ +200 \ ^\circ C \ (+392 \ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) \\ P5 &=& T_p; \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) \\ \end{array}$ 

*Plastic housing; process temperature −40 to +150 °C (−40 to +302 °F)* 

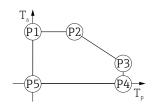


I8 Plastic housing; process temperature −40 to +150 °C (−40 to +302 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_p; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 & = & T_p; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 & = & T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +25\ ^\circ C\ (+77\ ^\circ F) \\ P4 & = & T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) \\ P5 & = & T_p; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) \end{array}$ 

In the case of devices with a plastic housing and CSA C/US approval, the selected process temperature of −40 to +150 °C (−40 to +302 °F) is limited to 0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F).

Restriction to a process temperature of 0 to +150  $^\circ C$  (+32 to +302  $^\circ F) with CSA C/US approval and plastic housing$ 



■ 19 Plastic housing; process temperature 0 to +150 °C (+32 to +302 °F) with CSA C/US approval

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_p: \ 0 \ ^{\circ} C \ (+32 \ ^{\circ} F) & | & T_a: \ +76 \ ^{\circ} C \ (+169 \ ^{\circ} F) \\ P2 & = & T_p: \ +76 \ ^{\circ} C \ (+169 \ ^{\circ} F) & | & T_a: \ +76 \ ^{\circ} C \ (+169 \ ^{\circ} F) \\ P3 & = & T_p: \ +150 \ ^{\circ} C \ (+302 \ ^{\circ} F) & | & T_a: \ +25 \ ^{\circ} C \ (+77 \ ^{\circ} F) \\ P4 & = & T_p: \ +150 \ ^{\circ} C \ (+302 \ ^{\circ} F) & | & T_a: \ 0 \ ^{\circ} C \ (+32 \ ^{\circ} F) \\ P5 & = & T_p: \ 0 \ ^{\circ} C \ (+32 \ ^{\circ} F) & | & T_a: \ 0 \ ^{\circ} C \ (+32 \ ^{\circ} F) \end{array}$ 

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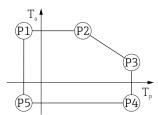
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Plastic housing; process temperature -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F)



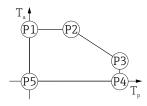
■ 20 Plastic housing; process temperature -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 &=& T_{p} \cdot -40 \ ^{\circ}C \left( -40 \ ^{\circ}F \right) &\mid & T_{a} \cdot +76 \ ^{\circ}C \left( +169 \ ^{\circ}F \right) \\ P2 &=& T_{p} \cdot +76 \ ^{\circ}C \left( +169 \ ^{\circ}F \right) &\mid & T_{a} \cdot +76 \ ^{\circ}C \left( +169 \ ^{\circ}F \right) \\ P3 &=& T_{p} \cdot +200 \ ^{\circ}C \left( +392 \ ^{\circ}F \right) &\mid & T_{a} \cdot +27 \ ^{\circ}C \left( +81 \ ^{\circ}F \right) \\ P4 &=& T_{p} \cdot +200 \ ^{\circ}C \left( +392 \ ^{\circ}F \right) &\mid & T_{a} \cdot -40 \ ^{\circ}C \left( -40 \ ^{\circ}F \right) \\ P5 &=& T_{p} \cdot -40 \ ^{\circ}C \left( -40 \ ^{\circ}F \right) &\mid & T_{a} \cdot -40 \ ^{\circ}C \left( -40 \ ^{\circ}F \right) \end{array}$ 



In the case of devices with a plastic housing and CSA C/US approval, the selected process temperature of -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F) is limited to 0 to +200 °C (+32 to +392 °F).

Restriction to a process temperature of 0 to +200  $^\circ C$  (+32 to +392  $^\circ F) with CSA C/US approval and plastic housing$ 

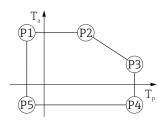


■ 21 Plastic housing; process temperature 0 to +200 °C (+32 to +392 °F) with CSA C/US approval

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_p: \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) & \mid & T_a: \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) \\ P2 & = & T_p: \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) & \mid & T_a: \ +76 \ ^\circ C \ (+169 \ ^\circ F) \\ P3 & = & T_p: \ +200 \ ^\circ C \ (+392 \ ^\circ F) & \mid & T_a: \ +27 \ ^\circ C \ (+81 \ ^\circ F) \\ P4 & = & T_p: \ +200 \ ^\circ C \ (+392 \ ^\circ F) & \mid & T_a: \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) \\ P5 & = & T_p: \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) & \mid & T_a: \ 0 \ ^\circ C \ (+32 \ ^\circ F) \\ \end{array}$ 

#### Aluminum housing, coated

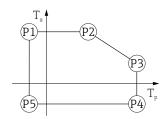
Aluminum housing; process temperature –10 to +150  $^\circ$ C (+14 to +302  $^\circ$ F)

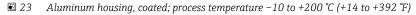


■ 22 Aluminum housing, coated; process temperature -10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F)

```
\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_p: & -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a: & +79\ ^\circ C\ (+174\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 & = & T_p: & +79\ ^\circ C\ (+174\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a: & +79\ ^\circ C\ (+174\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 & = & T_p: & +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a: & +53\ ^\circ C\ (+127\ ^\circ F) \\ P4 & = & T_p: & +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a: & -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) \\ P5 & = & T_p: & -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a: & -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) \end{array}
```

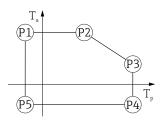
*Aluminum housing; process temperature −10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F)* 





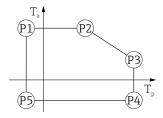
 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_p: \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a: \ +79\ ^\circ C\ (+174\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 & = & T_p: \ +79\ ^\circ C\ (+174\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a: \ +79\ ^\circ C\ (+174\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 & = & T_p: \ +200\ ^\circ C\ (+392\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a: \ +47\ ^\circ C\ (+117\ ^\circ F) \\ P4 & = & T_p: \ +200\ ^\circ C\ (+392\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a: \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) \\ P5 & = & T_p: \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a: \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) \\ \end{array}$ 

Aluminum housing; process temperature -20 to +150 °C (-4 to +302 °F)



■ 24 Aluminum housing, coated; process temperature -20 to +150 °C (-4 to +302 °F)

Aluminum housing; process temperature -20 to +200 °C (-4 to +392 °F)



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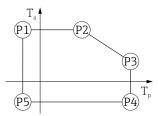
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Image: 25 Aluminum housing, coated; process temperature −20 to +200 °C (−4 to +392 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_p: \; -20 \; ^{\circ} \! \mathbb{C} \; (-4 \; ^{\circ} \! \mathbb{F}) & | & T_a: \; +79 \; ^{\circ} \! \mathbb{C} \; (+174 \; ^{\circ} \! \mathbb{F}) \\ P2 & = & T_p: \; +79 \; ^{\circ} \! \mathbb{C} \; (+174 \; ^{\circ} \! \mathbb{F}) & | & T_a: \; +79 \; ^{\circ} \! \mathbb{C} \; (+174 \; ^{\circ} \! \mathbb{F}) \end{array}$ 

- $P3 = T_p: +200 \ ^{\circ}C \ (+392 \ ^{\circ}F) \mid T_a: +47 \ ^{\circ}C \ (+117 \ ^{\circ}F)$
- $P4 = T_p: +200 \ ^{\circ}C \ (+392 \ ^{\circ}F) \mid T_a: -20 \ ^{\circ}C \ (-4 \ ^{\circ}F)$
- $P5 = T_p: -20 \ ^{\circ}C \ (-4 \ ^{\circ}F) \mid T_a: -20 \ ^{\circ}C \ (-4 \ ^{\circ}F)$

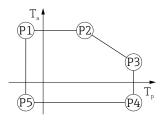
*Aluminum housing; process temperature −40 to +150 °C (−40 to +302 °F)* 



■ 26 Aluminum housing, coated; process temperature –40 to +150 °C (–40 to +302 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 &=& T_p; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a; \ +79\ ^\circ C\ (+174\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 &=& T_p; \ +79\ ^\circ C\ (+174\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a; \ +79\ ^\circ C\ (+174\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 &=& T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a; \ +53\ ^\circ C\ (+127\ ^\circ F) \\ P4 &=& T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) \\ P5 &=& T_p; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) \end{array}$ 

Aluminum housing; process temperature −40 to +200 °C (−40 to +392 °F)

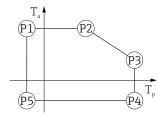


■ 27 Aluminum housing, coated; process temperature -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 &=& T_p; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ +79\ ^\circ C\ (+174\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 &=& T_p; \ +79\ ^\circ C\ (+174\ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ +79\ ^\circ C\ (+174\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 &=& T_p; \ +200\ ^\circ C\ (+392\ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ +47\ ^\circ C\ (+117\ ^\circ F) \\ P4 &=& T_p; \ +200\ ^\circ C\ (+392\ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) \\ P5 &=& T_p; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) \end{array}$ 

#### 316L housing

316L housing; process temperature -10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F)

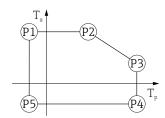


 $\blacksquare$  28 316L housing; process temperature –10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_p; \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +77\ ^\circ C\ (+171\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 & = & T_p; \ +77\ ^\circ C\ (+171\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +77\ ^\circ C\ (+171\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 & = & T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +43\ ^\circ C\ (+109\ ^\circ F) \\ P4 & = & T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) \\ P5 & = & T_p; \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) \\ \end{array}$ 

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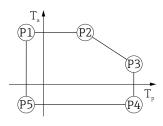
316L housing; process temperature -10 to  $+200 \degree C (+14 \text{ to } +392 \degree F)$ 



☑ 29 316L housing; process temperature −10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_{p}: \; -10 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb C} \; (+14 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb F}) \; | & T_{a}: \; +77 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb C} \; (+171 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb F}) \\ P2 & = & T_{p}: \; +77 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb C} \; (+171 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb F}) \; | & T_{a}: \; +77 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb C} \; (+171 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb F}) \\ P3 & = & T_{p}: \; +200 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb C} \; (+392 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb F}) \; | & T_{a}: \; +38 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb C} \; (+100 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb F}) \\ P4 & = & T_{p}: \; +200 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb C} \; (+392 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb F}) \; | & T_{a}: \; -10 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb C} \; (+14 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb F}) \\ P5 & = & T_{p}: \; -10 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb C} \; (+14 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb F}) \; | & T_{a}: \; -10 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb C} \; (+14 \; {}^{\circ} {\mathbb F}) \end{array}$ 

316L housing; process temperature -20 to +150 °C (-4 to +302 °F)



☑ 30 316L housing; process temperature -20 to +150 °C (-4 to +302 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 &=& T_{p} \colon -20 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \ (-4 \ ^{\circ}\text{F}) &\mid & T_{a} \colon +77 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \ (+171 \ ^{\circ}\text{F}) \\ P2 &=& T_{p} \colon +77 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \ (+171 \ ^{\circ}\text{F}) &\mid & T_{a} \colon +77 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \ (+171 \ ^{\circ}\text{F}) \\ P3 &=& T_{p} \colon +150 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \ (+302 \ ^{\circ}\text{F}) &\mid & T_{a} \colon +43 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \ (+109 \ ^{\circ}\text{F}) \\ P4 &=& T_{p} \colon +150 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \ (+302 \ ^{\circ}\text{F}) &\mid & T_{a} \colon -20 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \ (-4 \ ^{\circ}\text{F}) \\ P5 &=& T_{p} \colon -20 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \ (-4 \ ^{\circ}\text{F}) &\mid & T_{a} \colon -20 \ ^{\circ}\text{C} \ (-4 \ ^{\circ}\text{F}) \end{array}$ 

316L housing; process temperature -20 to +200 °C (-4 to +392 °F)

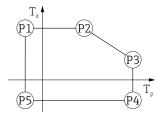


Image: Signature = 20 to +200 ℃ (-4 to +392 °F)

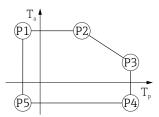
 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 &=& T_p; \ -20\ ^\circ C\ (-4\ ^\circ F) &| \ T_a; \ +77\ ^\circ C\ (+171\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 &=& T_p; \ +77\ ^\circ C\ (+171\ ^\circ F) &| \ T_a; \ +77\ ^\circ C\ (+171\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 &=& T_p; \ +200\ ^\circ C\ (+392\ ^\circ F) &| \ T_a; \ +38\ ^\circ C\ (+100\ ^\circ F) \end{array}$ 

- $P4 = T_p: +200 °C (+392 °F) | T_a: -20 °C (-4 °F)$
- $P5 = T_p: -20 \ ^{\circ}C \ (-4 \ ^{\circ}F) \ | \ T_a: -20 \ ^{\circ}C \ (-4 \ ^{\circ}F)$

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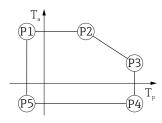
316L housing; process temperature -40 to +150 °C (-40 to +302 °F)



■ 32 316L housing; process temperature range: -40 to +150 °C (-40 to +302 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 &=& T_p; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a; \ +77\ ^\circ C\ (+171\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 &=& T_p; \ +77\ ^\circ C\ (+171\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a; \ +77\ ^\circ C\ (+171\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 &=& T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a; \ +43\ ^\circ C\ (+109\ ^\circ F) \\ P4 &=& T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) \\ P5 &=& T_p; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) &| & T_a; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) \\ \end{array}$ 

316L housing; process temperature -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F)



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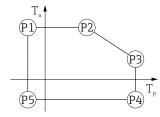
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■ 33 316L housing; process temperature -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_p; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +77\ ^\circ C\ (+171\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 & = & T_p; \ +77\ ^\circ C\ (+171\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +77\ ^\circ C\ (+171\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 & = & T_p; \ +200\ ^\circ C\ (+392\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +38\ ^\circ C\ (+100\ ^\circ F) \\ P4 & = & T_p; \ +200\ ^\circ C\ (+392\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) \\ P5 & = & T_p; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) \end{array}$ 

#### 316L housing, hygiene

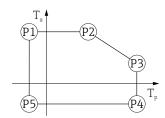
316L housing, hygiene; process temperature −10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F)



 $\blacksquare$  34 316L housing, hygiene; process temperature –10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_p; \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 & = & T_p; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 & = & T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +41\ ^\circ C\ (+106\ ^\circ F) \\ P4 & = & T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) \\ P5 & = & T_p; \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) \\ \end{array}$ 

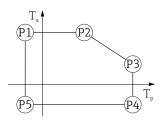
316L housing, hygiene; process temperature -10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F)



■ 35 316L housing, hygiene; process temperature –10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 & = & T_p; \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 & = & T_p; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 & = & T_p; \ +200\ ^\circ C\ (+392\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ +32\ ^\circ C\ (+90\ ^\circ F) \\ P4 & = & T_p; \ +200\ ^\circ C\ (+392\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) \\ P5 & = & T_p; \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) & | & T_a; \ -10\ ^\circ C\ (+14\ ^\circ F) \\ \end{array}$ 

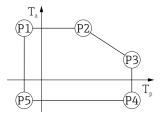
316L housing, hygiene; process temperature -20 to +150 °C (-4 to +302 °F)



☑ 36 316L housing, hygiene; process temperature -20 to +150 °C (-4 to +302 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 &=& T_p; \ -20\ ^\circ C\ (-4\ ^\circ F) &\mid \ \ T_a; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 &=& T_p; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) &\mid \ \ T_a; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 &=& T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) &\mid \ \ T_a; \ +41\ ^\circ C\ (+106\ ^\circ F) \\ P4 &=& T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) &\mid \ \ T_a; \ -20\ ^\circ C\ (-4\ ^\circ F) \\ P5 &=& T_p; \ -20\ ^\circ C\ (-4\ ^\circ F) &\mid \ \ T_a; \ -20\ ^\circ C\ (-4\ ^\circ F) \end{array}$ 

316L housing, hygiene; process temperature -20 to +200 °C (-4 to +392 °F)



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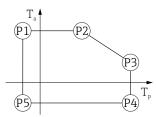
☑ 37 316L housing, hygiene; process temperature −20 to +200 °C (−4 to +392 °F)

- $P4 = T_p: +200 \ ^{\circ}C \ (+392 \ ^{\circ}F) \ | \ T_a: -20 \ ^{\circ}C \ (-4 \ ^{\circ}F)$
- $P5 = T_p: -20 \ ^{\circ}C (-4 \ ^{\circ}F) | T_a: -20 \ ^{\circ}C (-4 \ ^{\circ}F)$

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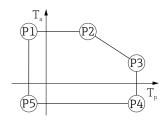
316L housing, hygiene; process temperature -40 to +150 °C (-40 to +302 °F)



■ 38 316L housing, hygiene; process temperature range: -40 to +150 °C (-40 to +302 °F)

 $\begin{array}{rcl} P1 &=& T_p; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) \\ P2 &=& T_p; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ +76\ ^\circ C\ (+169\ ^\circ F) \\ P3 &=& T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ +41\ ^\circ C\ (+106\ ^\circ F) \\ P4 &=& T_p; \ +150\ ^\circ C\ (+302\ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) \\ P5 &=& T_p; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) &\mid & T_a; \ -40\ ^\circ C\ (-40\ ^\circ F) \end{array}$ 

316L housing, hygiene; process temperature -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F)



☑ 39 316L housing, hygiene; process temperature -40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F)

Ρ1	= $T_p$ : -40 °C (-40 °F)   $T_a$ : +76 °C (+169 °F)
	= $T_p$ : +76 °C (+169 °F)   $T_a$ : +76 °C (+169 °F)
	= $T_p$ : +200 °C (+392 °F)   $T_a$ : +32 °C (+90 °F)
	= $T_p$ : +200 °C (+392 °F)   $T_a$ : -40 °C (-40 °F)
	= $T_p$ : -40 °C (-40 °F)   $T_a$ : -40 °C (-40 °F)

Storage temperature	<ul> <li>Without LCD display: -40 to +90 °C (-40 to +194 °F)</li> <li>With LCD display: -40 to +85 °C (-40 to +185 °F)</li> </ul>
Climate class	DIN EN 60068-2-38 (test Z/AD)
Installation height as per IEC61010-1 Ed.3	Generally up to 5 000 m (16 404 ft) above sea level
Degree of protection	Testing according to IEC 60529 and NEMA 250
	Housing
	IP66/68, NEMA Type 4X/6P

IP68 test condition: 1.83 m under water for 24 hours.

#### **Cable entries**

- M20 coupling, plastic, IP66/68 NEMA Type 4X/6P
- M20 coupling, nickel-plated brass, IP66/68 NEMA Type 4X/6P
- M20 coupling, 316L, IP66/68 NEMA Type 4X/6P
- M20 coupling, hygiene, IP66/68/69 NEMA Type 4X/6P
- M20 thread, IP66/68 NEMA Type 4X/6P

	<ul> <li>G1/2 thread, IP66/68 NEMA Type 4X/6P If the G1/2 thread is selected, the device is delivered with an M20 thread as standard and a G1/2 adapter is included with the delivery, along with the corresponding documentation</li> <li>NPT 1/2 thread, IP66/68 NEMA Type 4X/6P</li> <li>M12 plug</li> <li>When housing is closed and connecting cable is plugged in: IP66/67 NEMA Type 4X</li> <li>When housing is open or connecting cable is not plugged in: IP20, NEMA Type 1</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>NOTICE</li> <li>M12 plug: Loss of IP protection class due to incorrect installation!</li> <li>The degree of protection only applies if the connecting cable used is plugged in and screwed tight.</li> <li>The degree of protection only applies if the connecting cable used is specified according to IP66/67 NEMA Type 4X.</li> <li>The protection classes are only maintained if the dummy cap is used or the cable is connected.</li> </ul>
Vibration resistance	DIN EN 60068-2-64 / IEC 60068-2-64 for 5 to 2000 Hz: 1.5 $(m/s^2)^2$ /Hz
Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)	<ul> <li>Electromagnetic compatibility as per EN 61326 series and NAMUR recommendation EMC (NE21)</li> <li>Maximum measured error during EMC testing: &lt; 0.5 % of the current digital measured value</li> <li>For more details refer to the EU Declaration of Conformity.</li> </ul>

# Process

Process pressure range	<ul> <li>WARNING</li> <li>The maximum pressure for the device depends on the lowest-rated component with regard to pressure (components are: process connection, optional mounted parts or accessories).</li> <li>Only operate the device within the specified limits for the components!</li> <li>MWP (Maximum Working Pressure): The MWP is specified on the nameplate. This value refers to a reference temperature of +20 °C (+68 °F) and may be applied to the device for an unlimited time. Note temperature dependence of MWP. For flanges, refer to the following standards for the permitted pressure values at higher temperatures: EN 1092-1 (with regard to their stability/ temperature property, the materials 1.4435 and 1.4404 are grouped together under EN 1092-1; the chemical composition of the two materials can be identical), ASME B16.5, JIS B2220 (the latest version of the standard applies in each case). MWP data that deviate from this are provided in the relevant sections of the Technical Information.</li> <li>The Pressure Equipment Directive (2014/68/EU) uses the abbreviation PS . This corresponds to the maximum working pressure (MWP) of the device.</li> <li>The following tables show the dependencies between the seal material, process temperature (T<sub>P</sub>) and process pressure range for each process connection that can be selected for the antenna used.</li> </ul>			
Process pressure range				
		Seal	T <sub>p</sub>	Process pressure range
		Seal FKM Viton		Process pressure range-1 to 20 bar (-14.5 to 290 psi)
			T <sub>p</sub>	
		FKM Viton	<b>T</b> <sub>p</sub> -10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F)	-1 to 20 bar (-14.5 to 290 psi)
		FKM Viton FKM Viton	<b>T</b> <sub>p</sub> −10 to +150 °C (+14 to +302 °F) −10 to +200 °C (+14 to +392 °F)	-1 to 20 bar (-14.5 to 290 psi) -1 to 20 bar (-14.5 to 290 psi)

The pressure range may be further restricted in the event of a CRN approval.

# Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in)

Process connection Tri-Clamp DN51 (2") ISO2852

	Seal	T <sub>p</sub>	Process pressure range
	PTFE cladded	-40 to +150 °C (-40 to +302 °F)	-1 to 16 bar (-14.5 to 232 psi)
	PTFE cladded	−40 to +200 °C (−40 to +392 °F)	-1 to 16 bar (-14.5 to 232 psi)
A0047838			

# Process connection Tri-Clamp DN70-76.1 (3") ISO2852

	Seal	T <sub>p</sub>	Process pressure range
	PTFE cladded	−40 to +150 °C (−40 to +302 °F)	-1 to 14 bar (-14.5 to 203 psi)
	PTFE cladded	-40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F)	-1 to 14 bar (-14.5 to 203 psi)
A0047838			

## Process connection slotted nut DIN11851 DN50 PN25

	Seal	T <sub>p</sub>	Process pressure range
	PTFE cladded	–40 to +150 °C (–40 to +302 °F)	-1 to 25 bar (-14.5 to 362.6 psi)
	PTFE cladded	-40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F)	-1 to 25 bar (-14.5 to 362.6 psi)
A0050063			

The pressure range may be further restricted in the event of a CRN approval.

# Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in)

Process connection Tri-Clamp DN101.6 (4") ISO2852

	Seal	T <sub>p</sub>	Process pressure range
	PTFE cladded	-40 to +150 °C (-40 to +302 °F)	-1 to 14 bar (-14.5 to 203 psi)
	PTFE cladded	-40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F)	-1 to 14 bar (-14.5 to 203 psi)
A0047826			

	Seal	T <sub>p</sub>	Process pressure range
	PTFE cladded	-40 to +150 °C (-40 to +302 °F)	-1 to 25 bar (-14.5 to 362.6 psi)
	PTFE cladded	-40 to +200 °C (-40 to +392 °F)	–1 to 25 bar (–14.5 to 362.6 psi)
A0047825			

Process connection slotted nut DIN11851 DN80 PN25



The pressure range may be further restricted in the event of a CRN approval.

**Dielectric constant** 

For liquids  $\epsilon_r \geq \ 1.2$ 

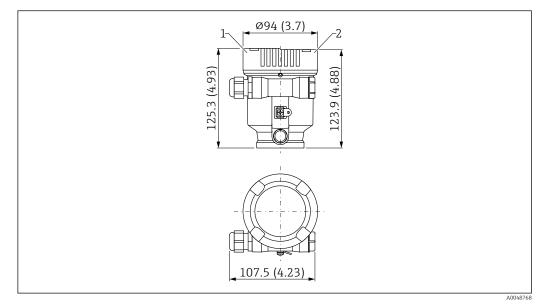
Contact Endress+Hauser for applications with lower dielectric constants than indicated.

# Mechanical construction

Dimensions

The dimensions of the individual components must be added together for the total dimensions.

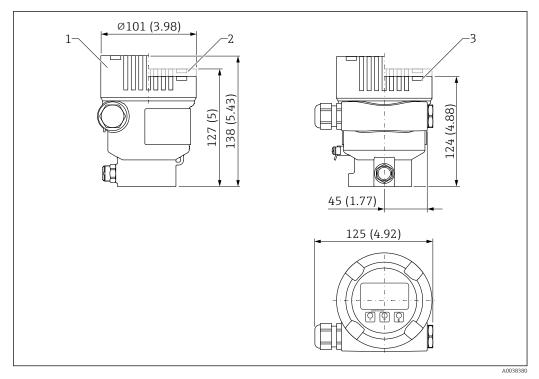
# Single compartment housing, plastic

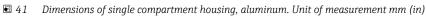


🛃 40 Dimensions of single compartment housing, plastic (PBT). Unit of measurement mm (in)

- Height with cover comprising plastic sight glass 1
- 2 Cover without sight glass

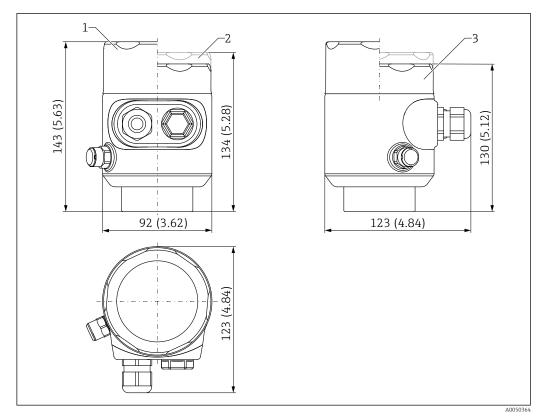
### Single compartment housing, aluminum





- Height with cover comprising glass sight glass (devices for Ex d/XP, dust Ex) Height with cover comprising plastic sight glass 1
- 2
- 3 Cover without sight glass

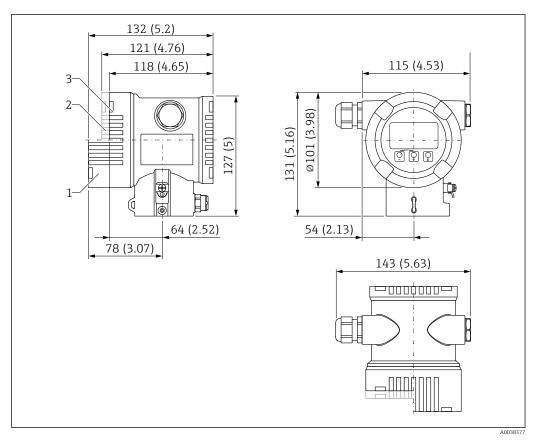
# Single compartment housing, 316L hygiene

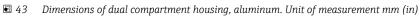


🛃 42 Dimensions of single compartment housing, 316L hygiene. Unit of measurement mm (in)

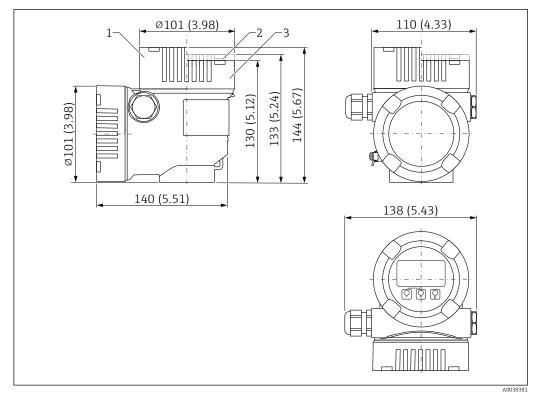
- Height with cover comprising glass sight glass (dust Ex) Height with cover comprising plastic sight glass 1
- 2 3
- Cover without sight glass

# Dual compartment housing, aluminum

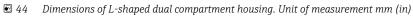




- *1 Height with cover comprising glass sight glass (devices for Ex d/XP, dust Ex)*
- 2 Height with cover comprising plastic sight glass
- 3 Cover without sight glass

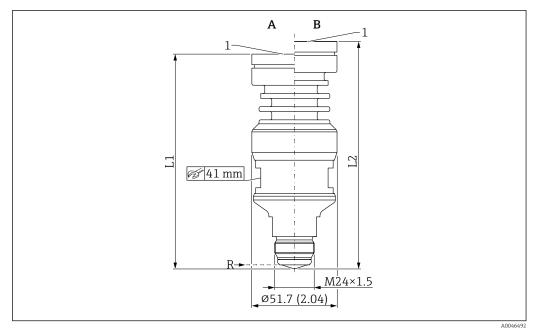


### Dual compartment housing, L-shaped, aluminum or 316 L



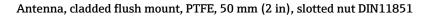
- 1 Height with cover comprising glass sight glass (devices for Ex d/XP, dust Ex)
- Height with cover comprising plastic sight glass
- 2 3 Cover without sight glass

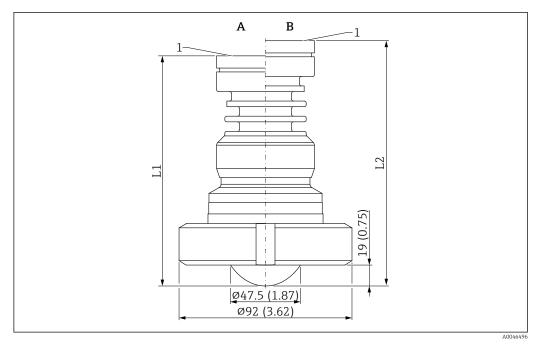
# Integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm / M24×1.5



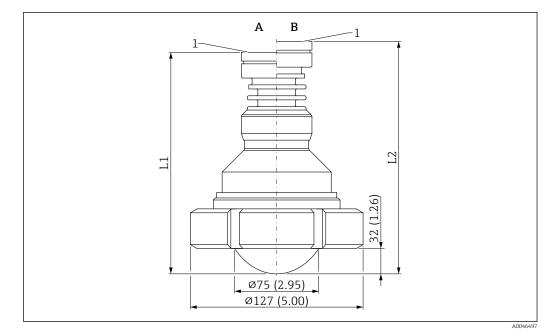
🛃 45 Dimensions of integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm / M24×1.5. Unit of measurement mm (in)

- Α
- Process temperature version ≤150 °C (302 °F) Process temperature version ≤200 °C (392 °F) В
- Reference point of measurement R
- 1 Bottom edge of housing
- L1 127 mm (5.00 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)
- L2 139 mm (5.47 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)

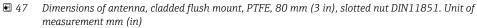




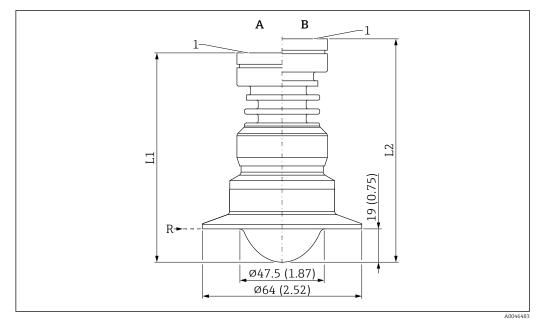
- E 46 Dimensions of antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), slotted nut DIN11851. Unit of measurement mm (in)
- A Process temperature version ≤150 °C (302 °F)
- B Process temperature version  $\leq 200$  °C (392 °F)
- *R* Reference point of measurement
- 1 Bottom edge of housing
- L1 118 mm (4.65 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)
- L2 130 mm (5.12 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)



# Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in), slotted nut DIN11851



- A Process temperature version ≤150 °C (302 °F)
- B Process temperature version ≤200 °C (392 °F)
- *R Reference point of measurement*
- 1 Bottom edge of housing
- L1 159 mm (6.26 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)
- L2 171 mm (6.73 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)



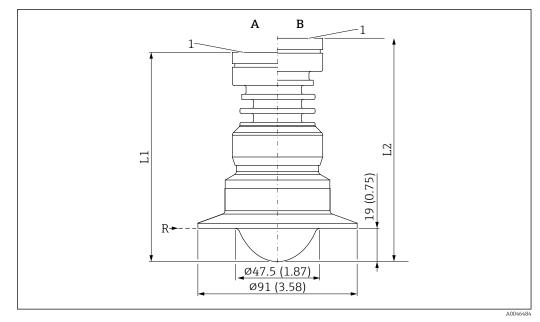
# Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), with Tri-Clamp DN40-51 (2") ISO2852

- 48 Dimensions of antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), with Tri-Clamp DN51 (2") ISO2852. Unit of measurement mm (in)
- A Process temperature version ≤150 °C (302 °F)
- B Process temperature version ≤200 °C (392 °F)
- R Reference point of measurement
- 1 Bottom edge of housing
- L1 116 mm (4.57 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)
- L2 128 mm (5.04 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)

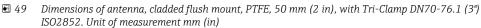


Process connection suitable for

DN51 nominal diameter and pipe inner diameter 48.6 mm (1.91 in)



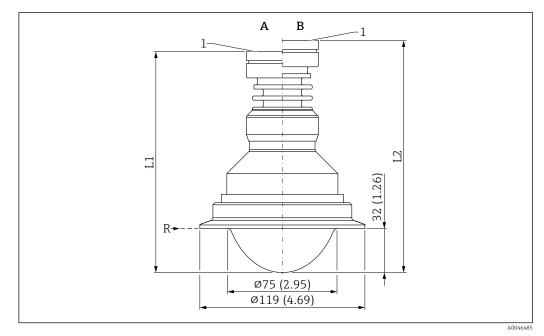
# Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), with Tri-Clamp DN70-76.1 (3") ISO2852



- A Process temperature version ≤150 °C (302 °F)
- B Process temperature version  $\leq 200 \ ^{\circ}C (392 \ ^{\circ}F)$
- *R Reference point of measurement*
- 1 Bottom edge of housing
- L1 116 mm (4.57 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)
- L2 128 mm (5.04 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)

Process connection suitable for

- DN70 nominal diameter with pipe inner diameter 66.8 mm (2.63 in)
- DN76.1 nominal diameter with pipe inner diameter 72.9 mm (2.87 in)



### Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in), with Tri-Clamp DN101.6 (4") ISO2852

- 🖻 50 Dimensions of antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in), with Tri-Clamp DN101.6 (4") ISO2852. Unit of measurement mm (in)
- Α Process temperature version ≤150 °C (302 °F)
- R Process temperature version ≤200 °C (392 °F)
- R *Reference point of measurement*
- 1 Bottom edge of housing
- 155 mm (6.10 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in) L1
- L2 167 mm (6.57 in); version with Ex d or XP approval +5 mm (+0.20 in)



Process connection suitable for DN101.6 nominal diameter with pipe inner diameter 97.6 mm (3.84 in)



9

The weights of the individual components must be added together for the total weight.

## Housing

-

Weight including electronics and display.

## Single compartment housing

- Plastic: 0.5 kg (1.10 lb)
- Aluminum: 1.2 kg (2.65 lb)
- 316L hygiene: 1.2 kg (2.65 lb)

# Dual compartment housing

Aluminum: 1.4 kg (3.09 lb)

# Dual compartment housing, L-form

- Aluminum: 1.7 kg (3.75 lb)
- Stainless steel: 4.5 kg (9.9 lb)

## Antenna and process connection adapter

The flange weight (316/316L) depends on the selected standard and sealing surface. 1

Details -> TI00426F or in the relevant standard

The heaviest version is indicated for the antenna weights

Integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm (0.75 in) 1.2 kg (2.65 lb)

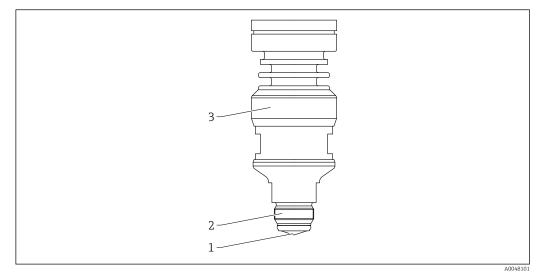
Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in) 2.2 kg (4.85 lb) for process connection slotted nut DIN11851

# Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in) 3.4 kg (7.50 lb) for process connection slotted nut DIN11851 Materials Materials not in contact with process Plastic housing Housing: PBT/PC Dummy cover: PBT/PC Cover with sight glass: PBT/PC and PC Cover seal: EPDM Potential equalization: 316L Seal under potential equalization: EPDM Plug: PBT-GF30-FR M20 cable gland: PA • Seal on plug and cable gland: EPDM Threaded adapter as replacement for cable glands: PA66-GF30 Nameplate: plastic foil TAG plate: plastic foil, metal or provided by customer Aluminum housing, coated Housing: EN AC-43400 aluminum Housing coating, cover: Polyester Dummy cover: EN AC-43400 aluminum EN AC-43400 aluminum cover with Lexan 943A PC sight glass EN AC-43400 aluminum cover with borosilicate sight glass; can be ordered as an accessory optionally For Ex d, dust Ex applications, the sight glass is always made from borosilicate. Cover seal materials: HNBR Cover seal materials: FVMQ (only for low temperature version) Nameplate: plastic foil • TAG plate: plastic foil, stainless steel or provided by customer M20 cable glands: select material (stainless steel, nickel-plated brass, polyamide) Stainless steel housing, 316L Housing: stainless steel 316L (1.4409) Dummy cover: stainless steel 316L (1.4409) • 316L (1.4409) stainless steel cover with borosilicate window Cover seal materials: FVMQ (only for low temperature version) Cover seal materials: HNBR Nameplate: stainless steel housing, labeled directly • TAG plate: plastic foil, stainless steel or provided by the customer M20 cable glands: select material (stainless steel, nickel-plated brass, polyamide) Stainless steel housing, 316L hygiene Housing: stainless steel 316L (1.4404) Dummy cover: stainless steel 316L (1.4404) 316L (1.4404) stainless steel cover with PC Lexan 943A window 316L (1.4404) stainless steel cover with borosilicate window; can be optionally ordered as an enclosed accessory For Dust-Ex applications, the window is always made from borosilicate. Cover seal materials: EPDM

- Nameplate: stainless steel housing, labeled directly
- TAG plate: plastic foil, stainless steel or provided by the customer
- M20 cable glands: select material (stainless steel, nickel-plated brass, polyamide)

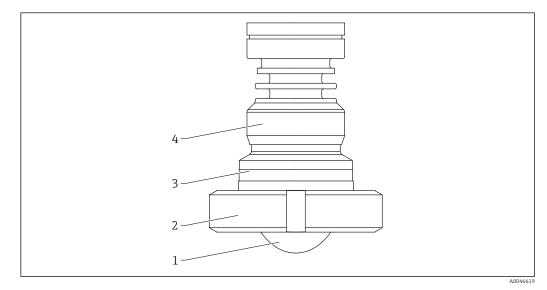
#### Materials in contact with the medium

Integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm / M24×1.5



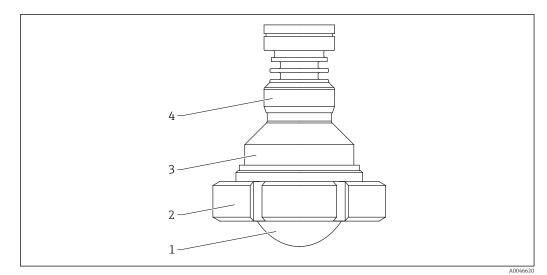
- 🛃 51 Material; integrated antenna, PEEK, 20 mm / M24×1.5
- Antenna: PEEK, seal material can be selected (order option) 1
- 2 3 Process connection: 316L / 1.4404
- Housing adapter: 316L / 1.4404

Antenna, cladded flush mount,50 mm (2 in), slotted nut DIN11851



💽 52 Material; antenna, cladded flush mount, 50 mm (2 in), slotted nut DIN11851

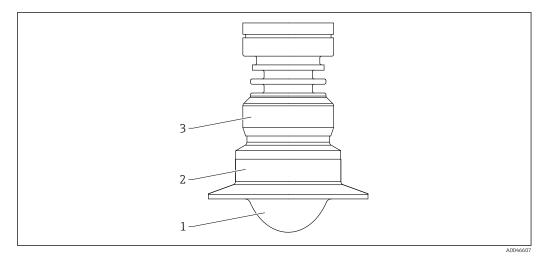
- Antenna: PTFE, seal material PTFE cladding 1
- DIN11851 slotted nut: 304L / 1.4307 2
- 3 Antenna adapter: 316L / 1.4404
- 4 Housing adapter: 316L / 1.4404



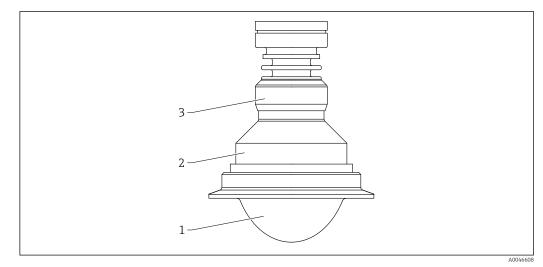
#### Antenna, cladded flush mount,80 mm (3 in), slotted nut DIN11851

- S3 Material; antenna, cladded flush mount,80 mm (3 in), slotted nut DIN11851. Unit of measurement mm (in)
- 1 Antenna: PTFE, seal material PTFE cladding
- 2 DIN11851 slotted nut: 304L / 1.4307
- *3* Antenna adapter: 316L / 1.4404
- 4 Housing adapter: 316L / 1.4404

### Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), with Tri-Clamp ISO2852



- E 54 Material; antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 50 mm (2 in), with Tri-Clamp ISO2852. Unit of measurement mm (in)
- 1 Antenna: PTFE, seal material PTFE cladding
- 2 Antenna adapter: 316L / 1.4404
- 3 Housing adapter: 316L / 1.4404



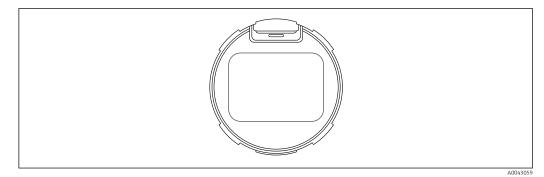
# Antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in), with Tri-Clamp ISO2852

🗷 55 Material; antenna, cladded flush mount, PTFE, 80 mm (3 in), with Tri-Clamp ISO2852

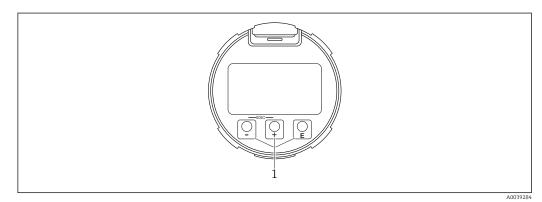
- Antenna: PTFE, seal material PTFE cladding 1
- Antenna adapter: 316L / 1.4404 Housing adapter: 316L / 1.4404 2 3

# **Operation concept** Operator-oriented menu structure for user-specific tasks User navigation Diagnosis Application System Quick and safe commissioning Interactive wizard with graphical interface for guided commissioning in FieldCare, DeviceCare or DTM and PDM-based tools from third-party users or SmartBlue • Menu guidance with brief descriptions of the individual parameter functions Standardized operation at the device and in the operating tools Integrated HistoROM data memory Adoption of data configuration when electronics modules are replaced • Up to 100 event messages recorded in the device • A reference signal curve is saved during commissioning for later use as a reference during operation Efficient diagnostics increase measurement reliability Remedial measures are integrated in plain text Diverse simulation options Bluetooth module (optionally integrated in local display) • Easy and fast setup via SmartBlue app or PC with DeviceCare from version 1.07.00 or FieldXpert SMT70 No additional tools or adapters needed • Encrypted single point-to-point data transmission (tested by Fraunhofer Institute) and passwordprotected communication via Bluetooth® wireless technology Languages The operating language of the local display (optional) can be selected via the Product Configurator. The local display is delivered with English from the factory if a different language was not selected. The operating language can be changed subsequently via the **Language** parameter. Local operation with 3 keys $(\boxdot, \boxdot, \boxdot)$ on the display. Local operation The operating elements are also accessible in the various hazardous areas. н Local display Device display (optional) Functions Display measured values, also fault and notice messages Background lighting, which switches from green to red in the event of an error • The device display can be removed for easier operation The device displays are available with the additional option of Bluetooth® wireless technology.

# Display and user interface



# 🖻 56 Segment display without keys

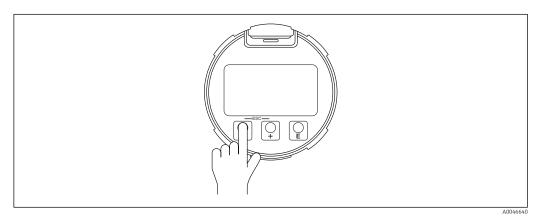


■ 57 Graphic display

1 Optical operating keys

Permitted ambient temperature for the display: -20 to +70 °C (-4 to +158 °F)

The readability of the display may be impaired at temperatures outside the temperature range. Local operation with 3 keys ( $\boxdot$ ,  $\Box$ ,  $\Box$ ) on the display.

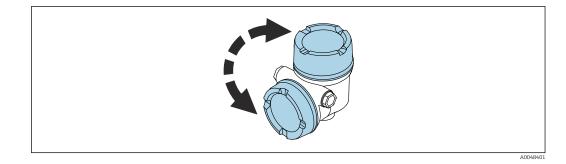




The operating elements are also accessible in the various hazardous areas.

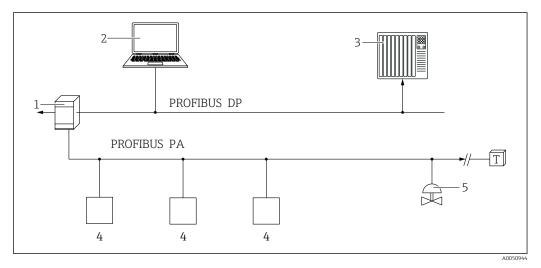
### Installation position of device display exchangeable

The installation position of the display can be changed in the case of the dual compartment housing, L-form.



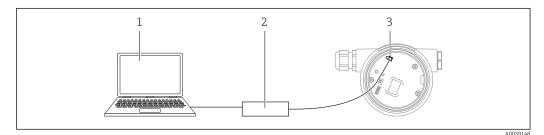
#### **Remote operation**

Via PROFIBUS PA protocol



- 1 Segment coupler
- 2 Computer with PROFlusb and operating tool (e.g. DeviceCare/FieldCare )
- *3 PLC* (programmable logic controller)
- 4 Transmitter
- 5 Additional functions (valves etc.)

### Via service interface (CDI)



- *1 Computer with FieldCare/DeviceCare operating tool*
- 2 Commubox FXA291
- 3 Service interface (CDI) of the measuring device (= Endress+Hauser Common Data Interface)

#### Operation via Bluetooth® wireless technology (optional)

Prerequisite

- Measuring device with Bluetooth display
- Smartphone or tablet with SmartBlue app or PC with DeviceCare, version 1.07.00 and higher, or FieldXpert SMT70

The connection has a range of up to 25 m (82 ft). The range can vary depending on environmental conditions such as attachments, walls or ceilings.

System integration

According to EN 50170 Volume 2, IEC 61158-2 (MBP) type 1 PROFIBUS PA Profile Version 3.02

Supported operating tools	Smartphone or tablet with Endress+Hauser SmartBlue (app), DeviceCare, version 1.07.00 and
	higher, FieldCare, DTM, and PDM.

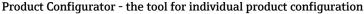
# **Certificates and approvals** Current certificates and approvals for the product are available at www.endress.com on the relevant product page: 1. Select the product using the filters and search field. 2. Open the product page. 3. Select **Downloads**. CE mark The measuring system meets the legal requirements of the applicable EU directives. These are listed in the corresponding EU Declaration of Conformity together with the standards applied. The manufacturer confirms successful testing of the device by affixing to it the CE mark. RoHS The measuring system meets the substance restrictions of the Directive on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) and the Delegated Directive (EU) 2015/863 (RoHS 3). **RCM** marking The supplied product or measuring system meets the ACMA (Australian Communications and Media Authority) requirements for network integrity, interoperability, performance characteristics as well as health and safety regulations. Here, especially the regulatory arrangements for electromagnetic compatibility are met. The products bear the RCM marking on the nameplate. Ex approvals Additional safety instructions must be followed for use in hazardous areas. Please refer to the separate "Safety Instructions" (XA) document included in the delivery. Reference to the applicable XA can be found on the nameplate. Explosion-protected smartphones and tablets If used in hazardous areas, mobile end devices with an Ex approval must be used. Pressure equipment with Pressure instruments with a process connection that does not have a pressurized housing do not fall permitted pressure $\leq$ within the scope of the Pressure Equipment Directive, irrespective of the maximum allowable 200 bar (2900 psi) pressure. Reasons: According to Article 2, point 5 of EU Directive 2014/68/EU, pressure accessories are defined as "devices with an operational function and having pressure-bearing housings". If a pressure instrument does not have a pressure-bearing housing (no identifiable pressure chamber of its own), there is no pressure accessory present within the meaning of the Directive. Radio approval Displays with Bluetooth LE have radio licenses according to CE and FCC. The relevant certification information and labels are provided on display. EN 302372 radio standard The devices comply with the TLPR (Tanks Level Probing Radar) radio standard EN 302372 and are permitted for use in closed vessels. Points a to f in Annex E of EN 302372 must be observed for the installation.

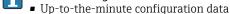
Image: or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could via the user's authority to operate the equipment.         Industry Canad       Canada CNR-Gen Section 7.13         This devices are compliant with the FCC Code of Federal Regulations, CFR 47, Part 15, Sections 15.207, 15.207, 15.209.         Industry Canad       This device complies with Industry Canada licence-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following tow conditions: (1) This device may not interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.         Le present apparel est conforme aux CNR diffusition submets (1) Inparell in doit party produce de brouillage, et (2) Initiasteur de lapparel doit occepter toub brouillage addicidenting est autobicty to operate the equipment.         Any (changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could with the manufacturer's instructions.         • The installation of the LPR/TPR device shall be done by trained installers, in strict compliance could with the manufacturer's instructions.         • The installation of the LPR/TPR device shall be done by trained installers, in strict compliance with the manufacturer's instructions.         • The installation of the LPR/TPR device shall be done by trained installers, in strict compliance with with any obtain the advice is not access of the device shall ensore that it is a lease 10 Kom from the Dominton Astrophysical Radio Observatory (DRAO) near Peruticion. Burtish Columbia, the installer's the advice is not access and adviced and the strip access of the device shall ensore that it is a lease 11 Kolumo from the conditates of the equipment. <th>FCC</th> <th>This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.</th>	FCC	This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.
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		<b>Ordering information</b> Detailed ordering information is available from your nearest sales organization

Detailed ordering information is available from your nearest sales organization www.addresses.endress.com or in the Product Configurator at www.endress.com:

- 1. Select the product using the filters and search field.
- 2. Open the product page.

#### 3. Select **Configuration**.



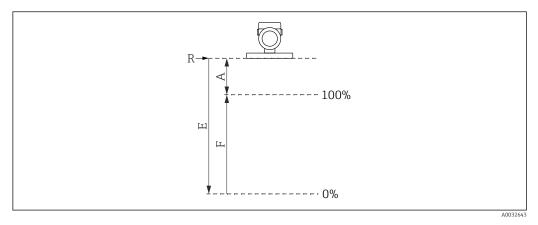


- Depending on the device: Direct input of measuring point-specific information such as measuring range or operating language
- Automatic verification of exclusion criteria
- Automatic creation of the order code and its breakdown in PDF or Excel output format
- Ability to order directly in the Endress+Hauser Online Shop

Calibration

## Factory calibration certificate

The calibration points are spread evenly over the measuring range (0 to 100 %). The Empty calibration **E** and Full calibration **F** must be specified to define the measuring range. If this information is missing, antenna-dependent default values are used instead.



- R Reference point of measurement
- A Minimum distance between reference point R and 100% mark
- E Empty calibration
- F Full calibration

#### Measuring range restrictions

The following restrictions must be considered when selecting **E** and **F**:

- Minimum distance between reference point **R** and **100%** mark
- **A**≥400 mm (16 in)
- Minimum span
- **F**≥45 mm (1.77 in)
- Maximum value for Empty calibration
  - $E \ge 450 \text{ mm} (17.72 \text{ in}) (\text{maximum } 50 \text{ m} (164 \text{ ft}))$
- Calibration takes place under reference conditions.
  - The selected values for Empty calibration and Full calibration are only used to create the factory calibration certificate. Afterwards, the values are reset to the default values specific for the antenna. If values other than the default values are required, they must be ordered as a customized empty/full calibration.

 $\label{eq:product configurator} \mathsf{Product}\ \mathsf{Configurator}\ \rightarrow \mathsf{Optional}\ \rightarrow \mathsf{Service}\ \rightarrow \mathbf{Customized}\ \mathbf{empty/full}\ \mathbf{calibration}$ 

Services that can be selected via the product structure in the Product Configurator include.

#### Service

- Cleaned of oil+grease (wetted)
- PWIS-free (paint-wetting impairment substances)
- ANSI Safety Red coating, coated housing cover
- Set damping
- Bluetooth communication is disabled on delivery
- Customized empty/full calibration
- Product documentation on paper

A printed (hard copy) version of test reports, declarations and inspection certificates can optionally be ordered via the **Service** feature, **Product documentation on paper** option. The documents can be selected via the **Test, certificate, declaration** feature and are then provided with the device upon delivery.

Test, certificate, declaration	All test reports, declarations and inspection certificates are provided electronically in the <i>Device Viewer</i> : <i>Viewer</i> : Enter the serial number from the nameplate (www.endress.com/deviceviewer)
Identification	Measuring point (tag)
	The device can be ordered with a tag name.
	Location of tag name In the additional specification, select: Stainless steel tag plate Paper adhesive label Tag provided by the customer RFID TAG RFID TAG + stainless steel tag plate RFID TAG + paper adhesive label RFID TAG + TAG provided by the customer IEC 61406 stainless steel TAG IEC 61406 stainless steel TAG + NFC TAG IEC 61406 stainless steel TAG + NFC, stainless steel TAG IEC 61406 stainless steel TAG + NFC, stainless steel TAG IEC 61406 stainless steel TAG + NFC, plate provided IEC 61406 stainless steel TAG + NFC, plate provided
	<b>Definition of tag name</b> In the additional specification, specify: 3 lines of maximum 18 characters each The specified tag name appears on the selected plate and/or on the RFID TAG.
	<b>Presentation in the SmartBlue app</b> The first 18 characters of the tag name The tag name can always be changed specifically for the measuring point via Bluetooth.
	<b>Display in electronic nameplate (ENP)</b> The first 18 characters of the tag name
	<b>Display in PROFIBUS PA</b> The first 18 characters of the tag name are part of the electronic nameplate (ENP) and are also use as TAG_DESC in accordance with the PA Profile 3.02.
	For further information, please refer to SD01502F, SD02796P
	Available in the Download Area of the Endress+Hauser website (www.endress.com/downloads).

# **Application packages**

# Heartbeat Technology The Heartbeat Verification + Monitoring application package offers diagnostic functionality through continuous self-monitoring, the transmission of additional measured variables to an external Condition Monitoring system and the in-situ verification of devices in the application. The application package can be ordered together with the device or can be activated subsequently with an activation code. Detailed information on the order code is available via the Endress+Hauser website www.endress.com or from your local Endress+Hauser Sales Center. **Heartbeat Verification** Heartbeat Verification is carried out on request and supplements self-monitoring, which is performed continuously, by carrying out further tests. During verification, the system checks whether the device components comply with the factory specifications. Both the sensor and the electronics modules are included in the tests. Heartbeat Verification confirms the device function on request within the specified measuring tolerance with a total test coverage TTC (Total Test Coverage) in percent. Heartbeat Verification meets the requirements for metrological traceability in accordance with ISO 9001 (ISO9001:2015 Section 7.1.5.2).

The result of the verification is either Passed or Failed. The verification data are saved in the device and optionally archived on a PC with the FieldCare asset management software or in the Netilion Library. Based on this data, a verification report is generated automatically to ensure that traceable documentation of the verification results is available.

#### Heartbeat Monitoring

**Foam detection** wizard and **Build-up detection** wizard are available, process windows can be configured. Furthermore, additional monitoring parameters can be displayed and used for predictive maintenance or application optimization.

#### "Foam detection" wizard

This wizard configures the automatic foam detection.

Foam detection can be linked to a output variable or status information e.g. to control a sprinkler used to dissolve the foam. It is also possible to monitor the foam increase in a so called foam index. The foam index can also be linked to a output variable and can be shown on the display.

#### Preparation:

The Foam monitoring initialization should only be done without or less foam.

#### Areas of application

- Measurement in liquids
- Reliable detection of foam on the medium

#### "Build-up detection" wizard

This wizard configures the build-up detection.

#### Basic idea:

The build-up detection can, for example, be linked to a compressed-air system to clean the antenna. With the build-up monitoring the maintenance cycles can be optimized.

## Preparation:

The build-up monitoring initialization should only be done without or less build-up.

#### Areas of application

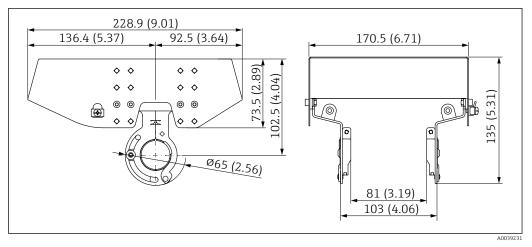
- Measurement in liquids and solids
- Reliable detection of buildup on the antenna

#### **Detailed description**

Special Documentation SD03093F

# Accessories

Weather protection cover 316L	The weather protection cover can be ordered together with the device via the "Accessory enclosed" product structure.
	It is used to protect against direct sunlight, precipitation and ice.
	Weather protection cover 316L is suitable for the dual compartment housing made of aluminum or 316L. The delivery includes the holder for direct mounting on the housing.



☑ 58 Dimensions. Unit of measurement mm (in)

#### Material

- Weather protection cover: 316L
- Clamping screw: A4
- Holder: 316L

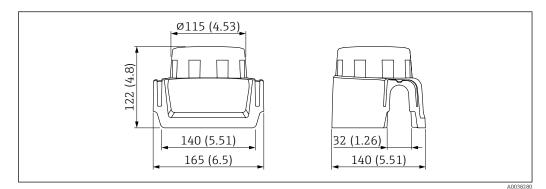
**Order number for accessories:** 71438303

Plastic weather protection cover

The weather protection cover can be ordered together with the device via the "Accessory enclosed" product structure.

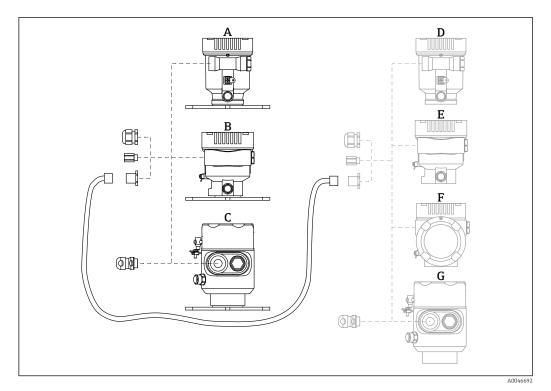
It is used to protect against direct sunlight, precipitation and ice.

The plastic weather protection cover is suitable for the single compartment housing made of aluminum. The delivery includes the holder for direct mounting on the housing.



☑ 59 Dimensions. Unit of measurement mm (in)

	<b>Material</b> Plastic
	Order number for accessories: 71438291
Remote display FHX50B	The remote display is ordered via the Product Configurator.
	If the remote display is to be used, the device version <b>Prepared for display FHX50B</b> must be ordered.



- *A Plastic single compartment housing, remote display*
- *B* Aluminum single compartment housing, remote display
- *C* Single compartment housing, 316L hygiene, remote display
- D Device side, plastic single compartment housing prepared for display FHX50B
- *E* Device side, aluminum single compartment housing prepared for display FHX50B
- *F* Device side, dual compartment housing, *L*-form, prepared for display FHX50B
- G Device side, single compartment housing, 316L hygiene, prepared for display FHX50B

#### Material of single compartment housing, remote display

- Aluminum
- Plastic

### Degree of protection:

- IP68 / NEMA 6P
- IP66 / NEMA 4x

#### Connecting cable:

Connecting cable (option) up to 30 m (98 ft)

 Customer-supplied standard cable up to 60 m (197 ft) Recommendation: EtherLine<sup>®</sup>-P CAT.5e from LAPP.

#### Specification of customer-supplied connecting cable

Push-in CAGE CLAMP<sup>®</sup>, connection technology, push actuation

- Conductor cross-section:
  - Solid conductor 0.2 to 0.75 mm<sup>2</sup> (24 to 18 AWG)
  - Fine-stranded conductor 0.2 to 0.75 mm<sup>2</sup> (24 to 18 AWG)
  - Fine-stranded conductor; with insulated ferrule 0.25 to 0.34 mm<sup>2</sup>
  - Fine-stranded conductor; without insulated ferrule 0.25 to 0.34 mm<sup>2</sup>
- Stripping length 7 to 9 mm (0.28 to 0.35 in)
- Outer diameter: 6 to 10 mm (0.24 to 0.4 in)
- Maximum cable length: 60 m (197 ft)

#### Ambient temperature:

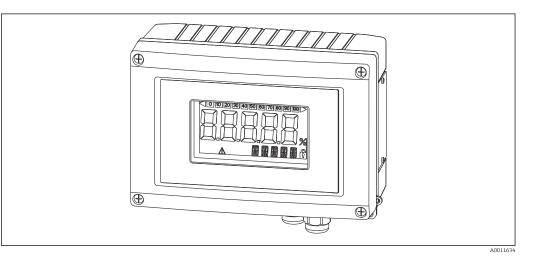
- -40 to +80 °C (-40 to +176 °F)
- Option: -50 to +80 °C (-58 to +176 °F)

Gas-tight feedthrough	Chemically inert glass feedthrough, which prevents gases from entering the electronics housing.
	Can optionally be ordered as "Accessory mounted" via the product structure.
Process adapter M24	For details, refer to TI00426F/00/EN "Weld-in adapters, process adapters and flanges".

For details, see "Technical Information" TI01342S
Configuration tool for HART, PROFIBUS and FOUNDATION Fieldbus field devices
Technical Information TI01134S
FDT-based plant asset management tool
It can configure all smart field units in your system and helps you manage them. By using the status information, it is also a simple but effective way of checking their status and condition.
Technical Information TI00028S
8-channel field indicator for fieldbus systems

Displays 8 process- or calculated values for FOUNDATION Fieldbus™ or PROFIBUS® PA protocol Technical Information TI00145R and Operating Instructions BA01267K

8-channel field indicator for fieldbus systems

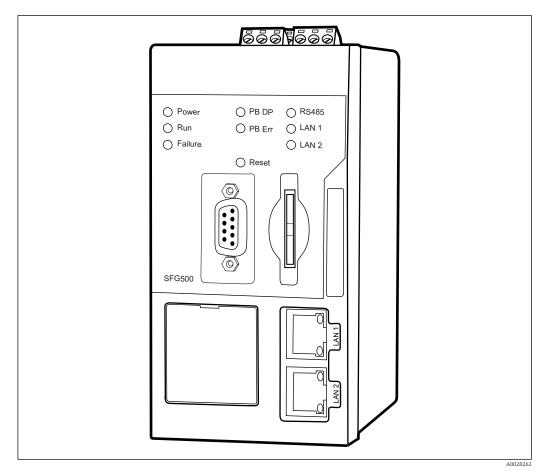


RID16

Displays 8 process- or calculated values for FOUNDATION Fieldbus™ or PROFIBUS® PA protocol Technical Information TI00146R and Operating Instructions BA00284R

Fieldgate SFG500

Smart Ethernet/PROFIBUS gateway



Parallel access to PROFIBUS networks, PROFIBUS and HART device status monitoring

Ethernet gateway basic mode with integrated web server and adaptive PROFIBUS master, Class 2 for communication with PROFIBUS devices.

#### Order number for accessories:

71116672

Operating Instructions BA01579S

# Documentation

- For an overview of the scope of the associated Technical Documentation, refer to the following:
  Device Viewer (www.endress.com/deviceviewer): Enter the serial number from the nameplate
  - *Endress+Hauser Operations app*: Enter serial number from nameplate or scan matrix code on nameplate.

# **Document function**

The following documentation may be available depending on the version ordered:

Document type	Purpose and content of the document
Technical Information (TI)	<b>Planning aid for your device</b> The document contains all the technical data on the device and provides an overview of the accessories and other products that can be ordered for the device.
Brief Operating Instructions (KA)	<b>Guide that takes you quickly to the 1st measured value</b> The Brief Operating Instructions contain all the essential information from incoming acceptance to initial commissioning.
Operating Instructions (BA)	Your reference document The Operating Instructions contain all the information that is required in the various phases of the life cycle of the device: from product identification, incoming acceptance and storage, to mounting, connection, operation and commissioning through to troubleshooting, maintenance and disposal.
Description of Device Parameters (GP)	<b>Reference for your parameters</b> The document provides a detailed explanation of each individual parameter. The description is aimed at those who work with the device over the entire life cycle and perform specific configurations.
Safety Instructions (XA)	Depending on the approval, safety instructions for electrical equipment in hazardous areas are also supplied with the device. The Safety Instructions are an integral part of the Operating Instructions.  Information on the Safety Instructions (XA) relevant to the device is provided on the nameplate.
Supplementary device-dependent documentation (SD/FY)	Always comply strictly with the instructions in the relevant supplementary documentation. The supplementary documentation is an integral part of the device documentation.

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