

**HART Pressure Transmitters**

**Models 6X1ED - EE - EH - EG - EA**

**Models 622ED, 6X1ES**

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## The Company

ABB Automation is an established world force in the design and manufacture of instrumentation for industrial process control, flow measurement, gas and liquid analysis and environmental applications.

As a part of ABB, a world leader in process automation technology, we offer customers application expertise, service and support worldwide.

We are committed to teamwork, high quality manufacturing, advanced technology and unrivalled service and support.

The quality, accuracy and performance of the Company's products result from over 100 years experience, combined with a continuous program of innovative design and development to incorporate the latest technology.

The NAMAS Calibration Laboratory No. 0255(B) is just one of the ten flow calibration plants operated by the Company, and is indicative of ABB Automation's dedication to quality and accuracy.

### BS EN ISO 9001



St Neots, U.K. – Cert. No. Q5907  
Stonehouse, U.K. – Cert. No. FM 21106

### UNI EN 29001 (ISO 9001)



Lenno, Italy – Cert. No. 9/90A



Stonehouse, U.K. – Cert. No. 0255

## Use of Instructions



### Warning.

An instruction that draws attention to the risk of injury or death.



### Note.

Clarification of an instruction or additional information.



### Caution.

An instruction that draws attention to the risk of damage to the product, process or surroundings.



### Information.

Further reference for more detailed information or technical details.

Although **Warning** hazards are related to personal injury, and **Caution** hazards are associated with equipment or property damage, it must be understood that operation of damaged equipment could, under certain operational conditions, result in degraded process system performance leading to personal injury or death. Therefore, comply fully with all **Warning** and **Caution** notices.

Information in this manual is intended only to assist our customers in the efficient operation of our equipment. Use of this manual for any other purpose is specifically prohibited and its contents are not to be reproduced in full or part without prior approval of Technical Communications Department, ABB Automation.

### Health and Safety

To ensure that our products are safe and without risk to health, the following points must be noted:

1. The relevant sections of these instructions must be read carefully before proceeding.
2. Warning labels on containers and packages must be observed.
3. Installation, operation, maintenance and servicing must only be carried out by suitably trained personnel and in accordance with the information given.
4. Normal safety precautions must be taken to avoid the possibility of an accident occurring when operating in conditions of high pressure and/or temperature.
5. Chemicals must be stored away from heat, protected from temperature extremes and powders kept dry. Normal safe handling procedures must be used.
6. When disposing of chemicals ensure that no two chemicals are mixed.

Safety advice concerning the use of the equipment described in this manual or any relevant hazard data sheets (where applicable) may be obtained from the Company address on the back cover, together with servicing and spares information.

### Year 2000 compliance

600T EN Series products have no impact due to year 2000, operating as follows:

- the Year 2000 date format will be "00";
- the date is used only as caption, no calculation are done on date in the products, comparisons on dates are not supported in the products;
- the products continue to work in the correct manner;
- the product send to the connected systems the correct information;
- if the products receive an input that it is not compatible with Year 2000 there are not damages or faults to the products themselves.

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## INTRODUCTION

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The **600T** series is a modular range of field mounted, micro-processor based electronic transmitters, using a unique inductive sensing element. Accurate and reliable measurement of differential pressure, gauge and absolute pressure, flow and liquid level is provided, in the even most difficult and hazardous industrial environments.

The 600T Smart series transmitter now includes an Analog Version (4-20 mA analog output), an Analog Version plus HART digital communication and a Profibus DP-PA Version.

Digital communication protocols, HART and Profibus, allow remote re-ranging, calibration and diagnostics.

With respect to HART, the bidirectional digital communication does not have any interference with the standard 4-20 mA analog output signal.

Profibus has a complete digital only communication.

This manual describes the features, the installation and calibration procedures related to the 600T Series Transmitter with HART Communication Protocol.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTATION

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Reference information on remote seals and configuration of the transmitter can be found in the following documents:

SS / S6      Rev. 6    Remote Seal Specification

IM / 691HT    Rev. 1    Hand-Held Communicator

Online HELP SMARTVISION Configuration Program

## TRANSPORT

After final calibration, the instrument is packed in a carton (Type 2 to ANSI/ASME N45.2.2-1978), intended to provide protection from physical damage.

## STORAGE

The instrument does not require any special treatment if stored as despatched and within the specified ambient conditions level (Type 2 to ANSI/ASME N45.2.2-1978). There is no limit to the storage period, although the terms of guarantee remain as agreed with the Company and as given in the order acknowledgement.

## HANDLING

The instrument does not require any special precautions during handling although normal good practice should be observed.

## PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

The instrument is identified by the data plates shown in Figure 1.

The Nameplate (ref.A) provides information concerning the code number, maximum working pressure, range and span limits, power supply and output signal. See code/specification sheet for detailed information. This plate also shows the transmitter serial number. **Please refer to this number when making enquiries.**

A dedicated label (ref. B) is welded as standard to the primary unit, carrying specific details of the transducer (diaphragms material, fill fluid, range limit and identification number).

A Safety Marking plate (ref. C) is fitted when the transmitter is required to comply with hazardous area regulations, e.g. flameproof or intrinsic safety protection. Additionally Tag plate (ref. D) provides the customer tag number and calibrated range; this is screwed on the housing and can be removed to be wired-on by the supplied stainless steel wire.

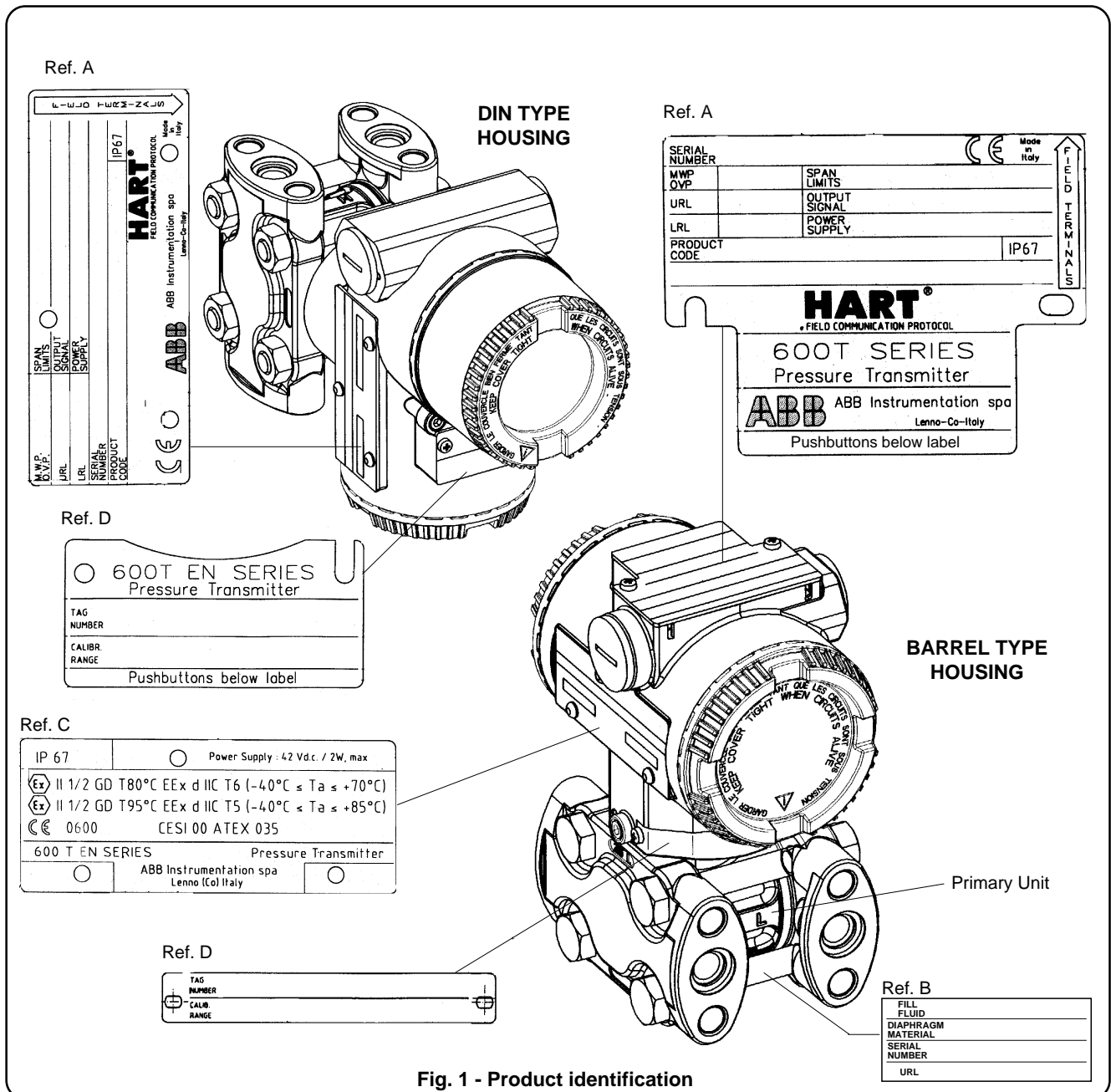
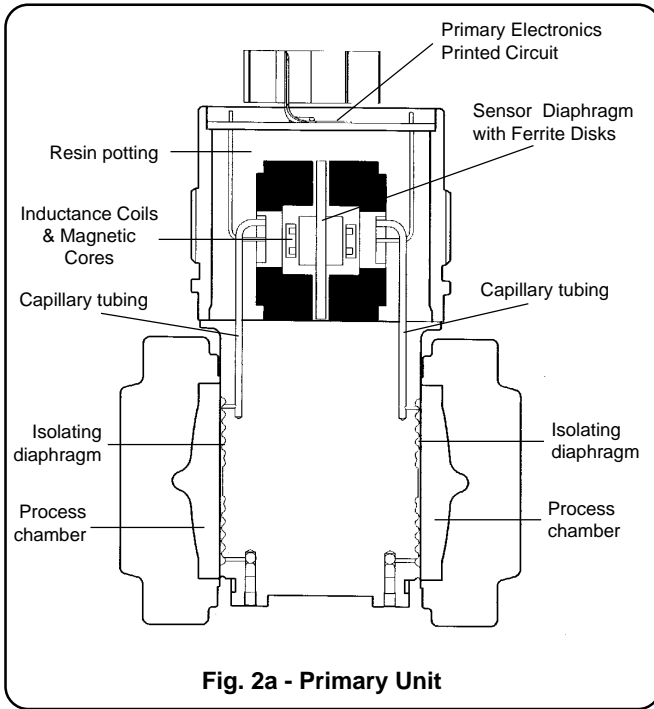


Fig. 1 - Product identification



**Important - The instrument serial number must always be quoted when making enquiries.**

# PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION



**Fig. 2a - Primary Unit**

The principle of operation of the Primary Unit is as follows. The process fluid ( liquid, gas or vapour ) exerts pressure on to the sensor diaphragm via flexible, corrosion-resistant isolating diaphragms and capillary tubing containing the fill fluid (see Fig. 2a).

As the sensor diaphragm deflects in response to differential pressure changes, it simultaneously produces variations in the gap between two fixed magnetic circuits (comprising coil and ferrite core) positioned on both sides of the measuring diaphragm. As a result, the inductance of each coil changes. The two inductance values  $L_1$  and  $L_2$ , and the sensor temperature  $ST$  are combined in the primary electronics to provide a proprietary standardized signal.

In the manufacturing process the sensor output characteristics are compared with reference pressures and temperatures: the "mapped" parameters are then stored in the memory of Primary electronics.

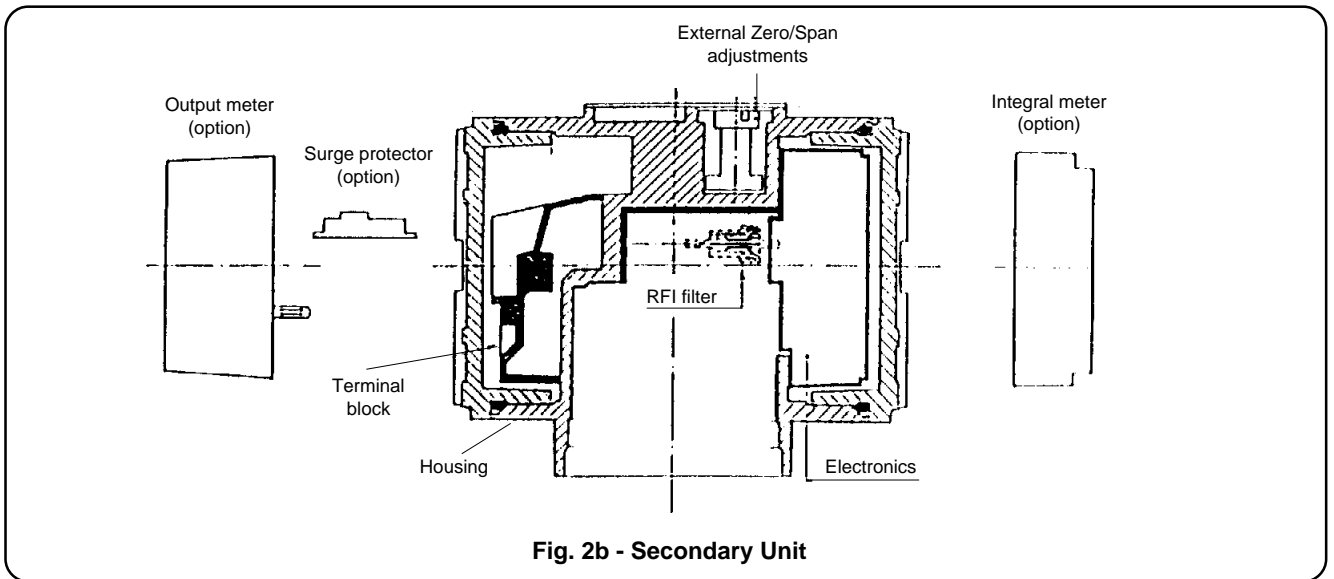
The measured values and the sensor parameters are transferred to the Secondary Unit, where a microprocessor computes precise primary output linearisation, compensating for the combined effects of sensor non linearity, of static pressure and temperature changes. In the secondary electronics permanent memory are stored the transmitter specific information:

- non modifiable data such as the serial number, the UID (Unique Identifier), the manufacturer's name and device type, the hardware and software version of the electronics.
- the modifiable data such as the final trimming and calibration, in other words, all data that can be changed by the user through the configuration devices.

The instrument consists of two functional units:

- Primary Unit
- Secondary Unit

The Primary Unit includes the process interface and the sensor, the Secondary Unit includes the electronics, the terminal block and the housing. The two units are mechanically coupled by a threaded joint. The Electronics of Secondary Unit is based on custom integrated components (Application Specific Integrated Circuit - ASIC).



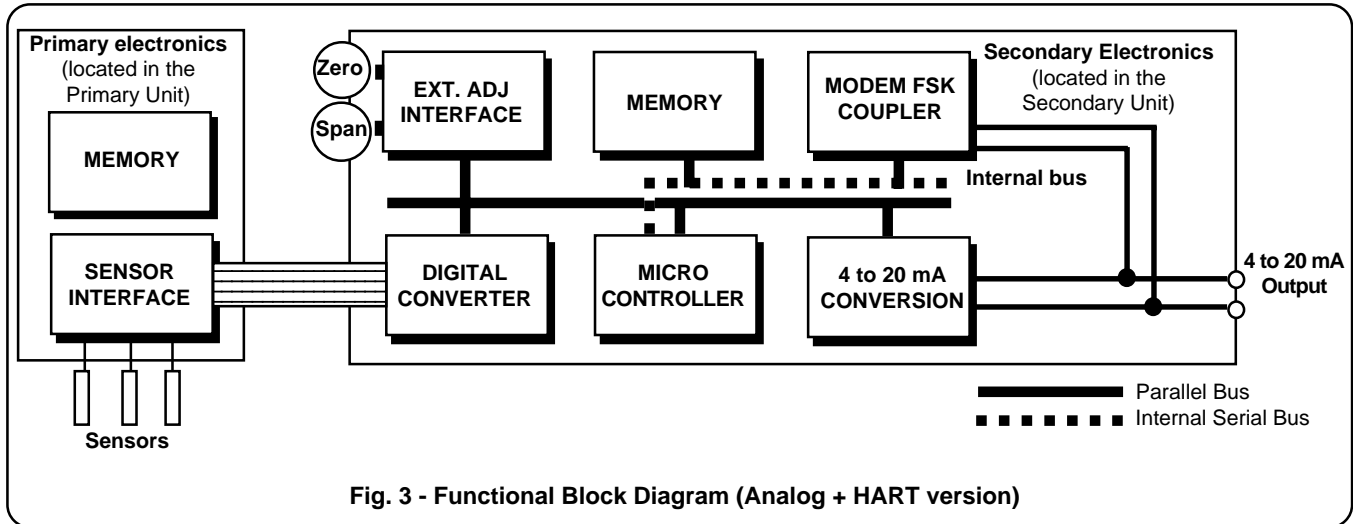
**Fig. 2b - Secondary Unit**

## ... PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

For the ANALOG version the microprocessor computers the 4 to 20 mA output signal.

For the ANALOG + HART version, in addition to the 4 to 20 mA output signal, the microprocessor also receives data from the

internal modem, in order to provide bidirectional digital communication with the configuration device, i.e. the Hand Held terminal "Communicator" or P.C. based "Configurator".



With secondary electronics analog and analog+HART, it is to be considered that different communication protocols exist for configuration and maintenance operations. Here follows a brief description on the matter; please refer to appropriate technical specification for additional deeper explanations on the communication aspects.

The HART protocol is based on the standard Bell 202 FSK (Frequency Shift Keying) with a  $\pm 0.5$  mA signal modulation superimposed on the 4 to 20 mA analog signal. As the energy balance added to the current loop is virtually zero and the frequency is very high compared to that of the process dynamic, the analog process signal remains undisturbed. Using a configuration device it is then possible to remotely modify the configuration of the transmitter, e.g. the measuring range.

It is also possible to read other transmitter data and diagnostic information. Limited rezeroing and respanning, comparable to that of conventional analog transmitters is possible using the optional calibration device. Refer to Fig. 3 for a complete view of the Functional Block Diagram.

The sensor and all electronic parts are galvanically isolated from the transmitter body.

For the analog version the Function Block Diagram is the same as the one represented in Fig. 3, but without the MODEM - FSK COUPLER box for HART signal generation.

# INSTALLATION



**WARNING** - For installation in Hazardous Areas, i.e. areas with dangerous concentrations of e.g. gases or dusts that may explode if ignited, the installation must be carried out in accordance with relative standards either EN 60079-14 or IEC 79-14 and/or with local authority regulations, for the relevant type of protection adopted. Together with safety information here and after enclosed see also the Addendum for "Ex Safety" aspects which is part of this instruction manual.

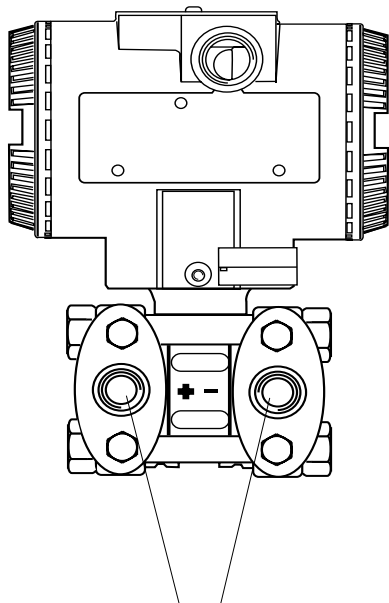


**WARNING**  
In order to ensure operator safety and plant safety it is essential that installation is carried out by suitably trained personnel according to the technical data provided in the specification for the relevant model.

The transmitter may be mounted on a vertical or horizontal 2-inch pipe (fig. 5 and 6) by means of the same mounting bracket.



**Note:** for other installation details see the relevant Addendum.



**Fig. 4 - Process Connections  
(Diff. Press. Transmitter)**



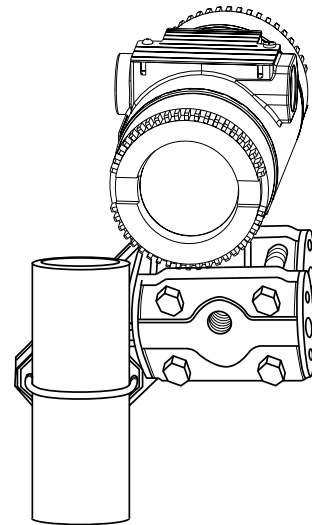
**Note:** High side may be marked H or +  
Low side may be marked L or -



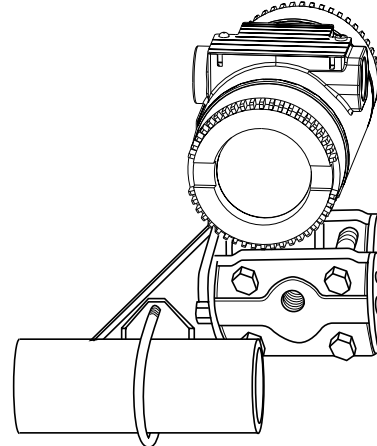
**WARNING:** The transmitter when installed in accordance with this instruction manual will not be subjected to mechanical stresses.



**WARNING:** the transmitter should not be installed where it may be subjected to mechanical and thermal stresses or where it may be attached by existing or foreseeable aggressive substances.



**Fig. 5 - Mounting on 2" vertical pipe**



**Fig. 6 - Mounting on 2" horizontal pipe**



**CAUTION** - Proper location of the transmitter with respect to the process pipe will depend upon the service for which the instrument is used. Care should be exercised to identify correct process connections.

The secondary unit of the transmitter may be rotated through 360° approx. with respect to the primary unit without degrading performance or damaging the internal wiring. Do not force the primary unit to rotate; use the 2 mm Allen key supplied to unlock and lock the tang grub screw (see Fig. 7). This feature, obtained by unscrewing (one turn is sufficient) the Allen screw, is particularly useful for reaching optimum access to the electrical connections and visibility of the output indicator.

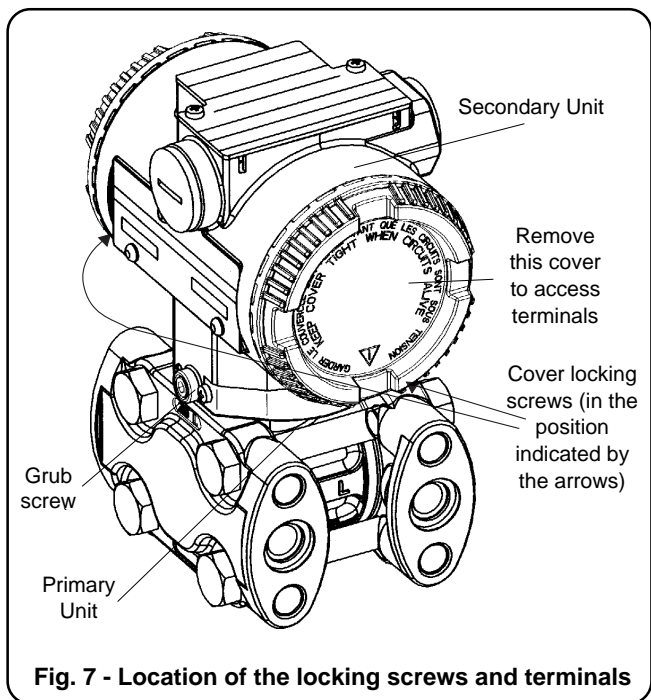
# ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

**WARNING** - For installation in Hazardous Areas, i.e. areas with danger of fire and/or explosion, prior to making electrical connections, ensure compliance with safety information on the Safety Marking plate. Failure to comply with this warning can result in fire or explosion.

Signal terminals are located in a separate compartment of the secondary unit housing. The housing incorporates two connection ports for cable glands or conduit fittings. They are protected with a temporary plastic plug for transit purpose which should be replaced with a suitable permanent plug in the unused port. Connections can be made by removing the cover (indicated in Fig. 7); first screw down the locking screw located below the cover, using a 3 mm Allen Key.

**WARNING** - For Hazardous Areas installations, the connection of cables and conduits to the transmitter shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the relevant type of protection. Cables and cable-glands must be in accordance with the type of protection. Unused openings for connection shall be closed with blanking elements suitable for the relevant type of protection. With the exception of intrinsically safe transmitters, the means provided for this shall be such that the blanking element can be removed only with the aid of tools. The blanking elements must be certified for the type of protection. See standards either EN 60079-14 or IEC 79-14. The transmitter connections must also guarantee the degree of protection of the transmitter enclosure, e.g. IPxx according to EN 60529 standard (or IEC529). See also the Addendum for "IP" protection (and Ex Safety) which is part of this instruction manual.

The signal cable should be connected to the terminals marked respectively (+) and (-). If an internal output meter - either with analog or digital indication - is installed, it should be removed in order to make the connection, simply by pulling it out from its socket. After the connections have been made, reinstall the output meter. Refer to the **Meters Option** addendum for details.



**Fig. 7 - Location of the locking screws and terminals**

The power to the transmitter is supplied over the signal wiring and no additional wiring is required. The signal wiring does not need to be shielded but the use of a twisted pair is highly recommended. The cable shield should be grounded in one side only, to avoid dangerous earth paths.

**WARNING** - For Hazardous Areas installations, when the ambient temperature is higher than 70°C, the cable used for the connections must be suitable for 5°C above the ambient temperature.

Normal practice is to ground in the control room side, in which case the field side of the screen should be adequately protected to avoid contact with metallic objects. Signal wiring may be ungrounded (floating) or grounded at any place in the signal loop, but for intrinsically safe installations the wiring and grounding must follow the specific rules for this technique. The transmitter case may be grounded or ungrounded: a ground connection is provided internally (in the terminal compartment) and externally.

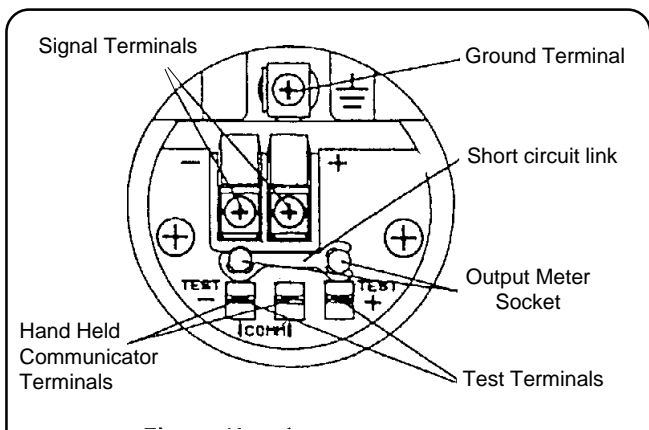
Do not run the signal wiring in close proximity to power cable or high power equipment; use dedicated conduits or trays for signal wiring.

**CAUTION** - Do not connect the powered signal wiring to the mA signal testing terminals as this could damage the by-pass diode.

After the connections have been completed check the integrity of the cover O-ring, screw down the cover and secure it by unscrewing the safety screw.

**CAUTION** - Unless absolutely necessary, avoid the removal on site of the protective cover which gives access to the electronic circuitry. Although the electronics are fully tropicalized they should not be subjected to humidity for long periods.

**WARNING** - For Hazardous Areas installations, at least eight (8) threads on each cover must be engaged in order for the transmitter to meet (flameproof - explosion-proof) requirements.



**Fig. 8a - Terminals arrangements on Analog + HART version**

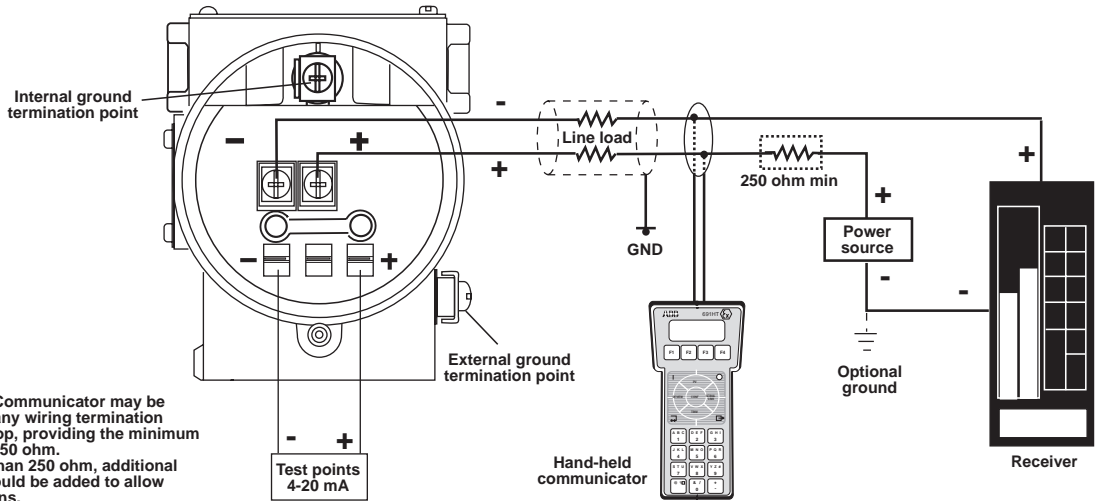




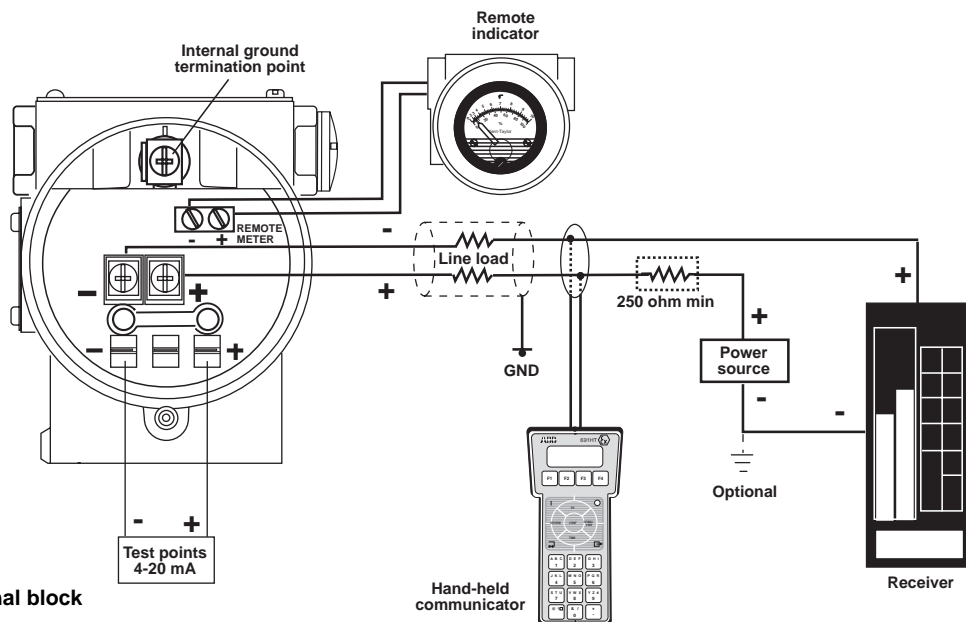
**WARNING : DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CONNECT AN AMPEROMETRIC BETWEEN A "TEST" TERMINAL AND A "COMM" TERMINAL. THE RESULT TO THE POWER SUPPLY IS A SHORT WHICH WILL BLOW FUSES AND POSSIBLY DAMAGE YOUR EQUIPMENT, ALSO CAUSING TO INTERRUPT FUNCTION OF OTHER DEVICES POWERED FROM SAME SUPPLY.**



**NOTE:** If the use of the Hand Held Communicator is foreseen, a resistance of 250 ohms minimum **must** be included in the current loop, between the power supply and the connection point of the Hand Held Terminal, for communication purpose.



**Fig. 8b - Electrical connections in case of Hart Communication**



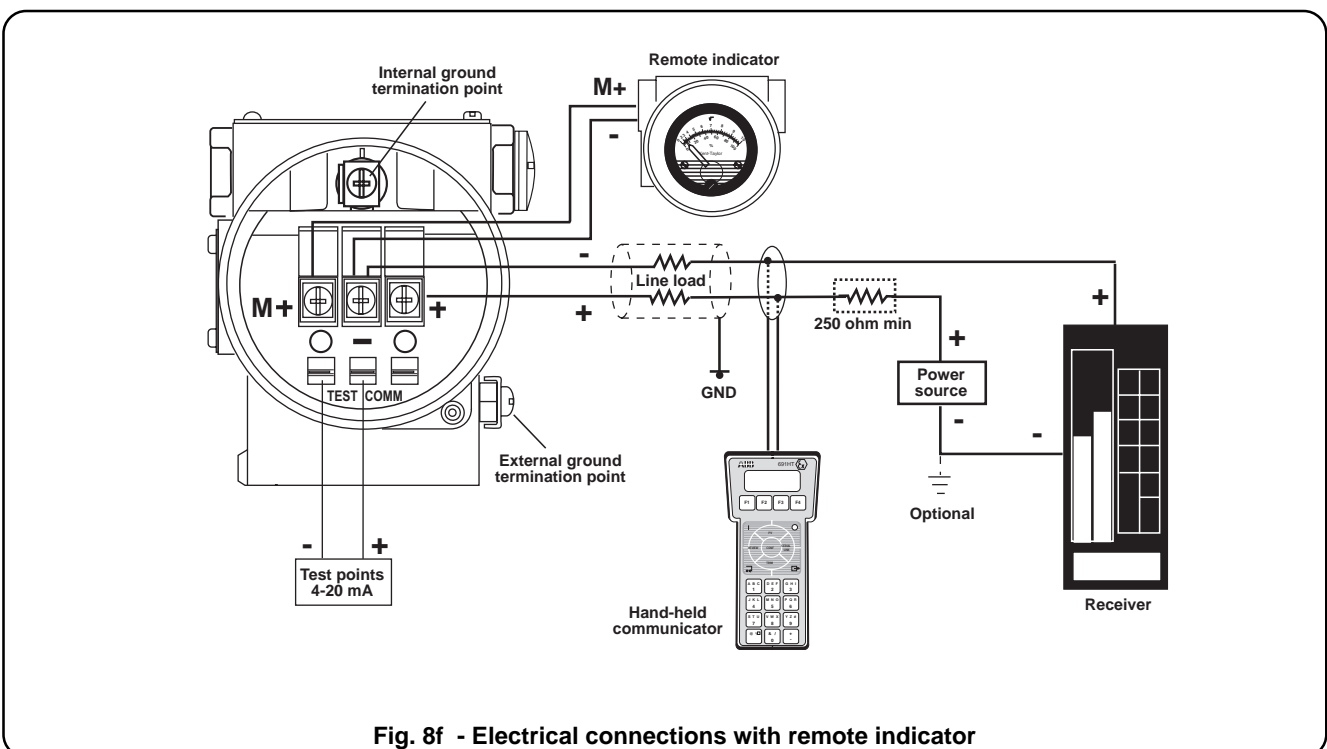
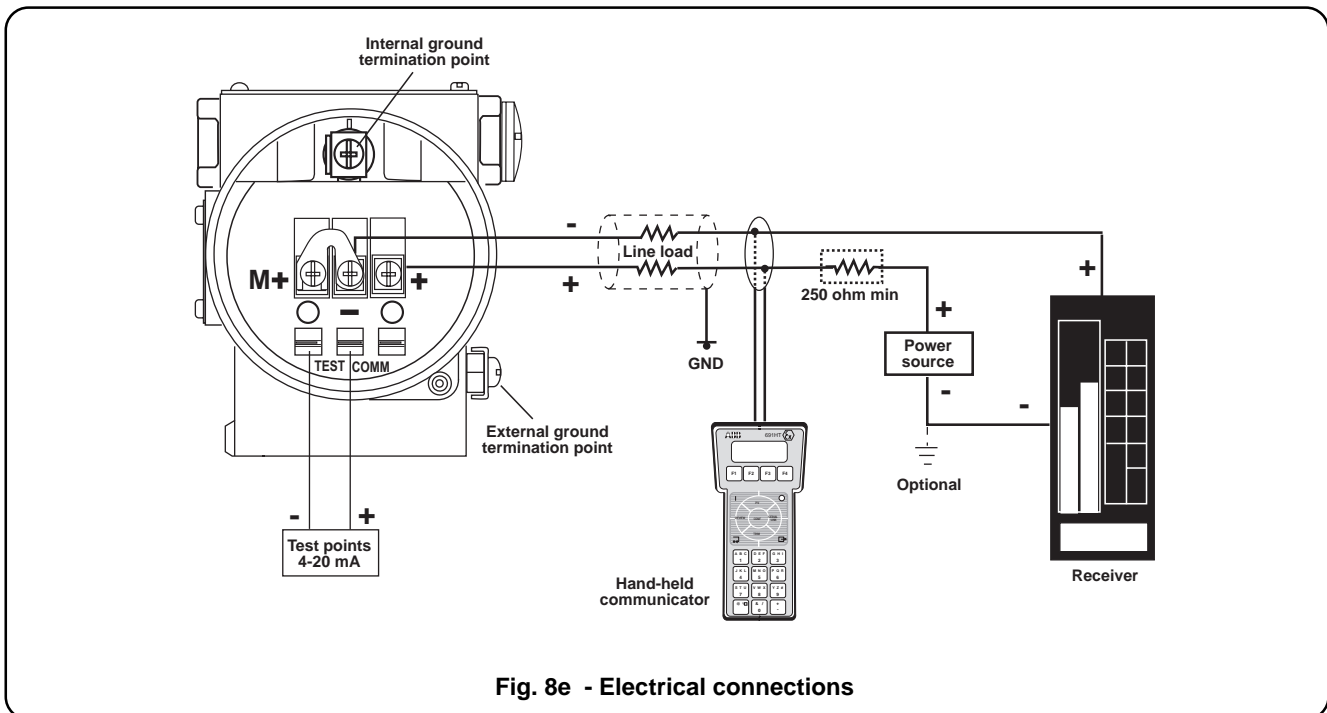
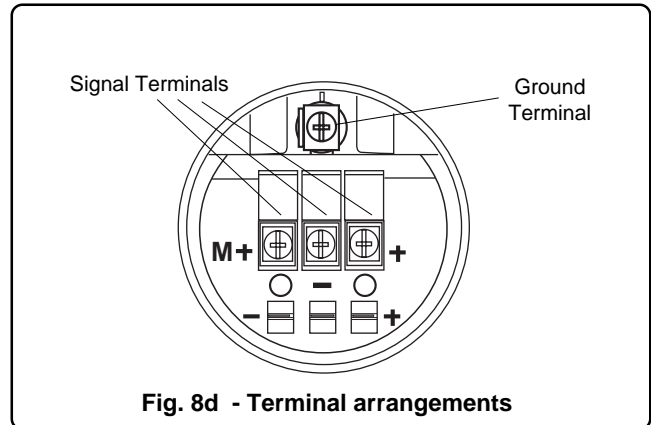
**Fig. 8c - Optional terminal block in case of Hart Communication**

## ... ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

An enhanced version of terminal block may be present on the transmitter.

See fig. 8d. The difference in respect to the one already described in picture 8a is that there are three terminal points, for connection to the power supply/signal and to an external remote indicator.

Refer to Electrical connections scheme in fig. 8e and fig. 8f.



## ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

The transmitter operates on a minimum voltage of 10.5 Vdc to a maximum of 55 Vdc and is protected against polarity inversion.

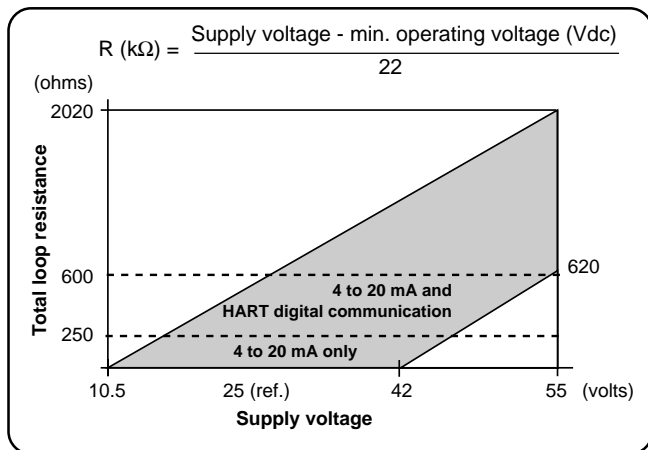


**Note** - The transmitter operates from 10.5 to 42 Vdc with no load (a load up to 620 Ω allows operation up to 55 Vdc). For EEx ia and intrinsically safe (FM, CSA and SAA) approval power supply must not exceed 30 Vdc. In some countries the maximum power supply voltage is limited to a lower value.

Installing optional devices the minimum voltage increases to:

- 10.5 Vdc with no option or with integral digital display
- 10.7 Vdc with output analog indicator
- 12.5 Vdc with output LCD indicator
- 12.1 Vdc with surge protection
- 14.1 Vdc with LCD indicator and surge protection
- 13.1 Vdc with LCD CoMeter

The total loop resistance is indicated in the figure and expression below.



The total loop resistance is the sum of the resistance of all elements of the loop, including wiring, conditioning resistor, safety barriers and additional indicators (excluding the equivalent resistance of the transmitter).

Where a configuration device (HART), such as the Hand Held Communicator or a Modem is likely to be used, a resistance of 250 ohm minimum should be present between the power supply and the point of insertion of these devices, to allow communication.

Several types of safety barriers, either passive or active, can be satisfactorily used in conjunction with the Smart 600T EN transmitter. Nevertheless, in case of use of active barriers, check with the supplier if the model is suitable for use with smart transmitters allowing the connection of the configuration devices in the "safe" or non-hazardous area.

## RANGE AND SPAN CONSIDERATION

The Smart 600T EN Transmitter Specification Sheets provide all information concerning the Range and Span limits in relation to the model and the sensor code.

The terminology currently used to define the various parameters is as follows:

**URL** : Upper Range Limit of a specific sensor. The highest value of the measured value that the transmitter can be adjusted to measure.

**LRL** : Lower Range Limit of a specific sensor. The lowest value of the measured value that the transmitter can be adjusted to measure.

**URV** : Upper Range Value. The highest value of the measured value to which the transmitter is calibrated.

**LRV** : Lower Range Value. The lowest value of the measured value to which the transmitter is calibrated.

**SPAN** : The algebraic difference between the Upper and Lower Range Values. The minimum span is the minimum value that can be used without degradation of the specified performance.

**TURN DOWN RATIO** : is the ratio between the maximum span and the calibrated span.

The transmitter can be calibrated with any range between the LRL and the URL with the following limitations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LRL} &\leq \text{LRV} \leq (\text{URL} - \text{CAL SPAN}) \\ \text{CAL SPAN} &\geq \text{MIN SPAN} \\ \text{URV} &\leq \text{URL} \end{aligned}$$

# CALIBRATION

Unlike conventional electronic transmitters, the use of a microprocessor and the presence of serial communications between the transmitter and the configuration device, allows the use of several different approaches in calibration and servicing. Different methods can be used to calibrate the Smart transmitter:

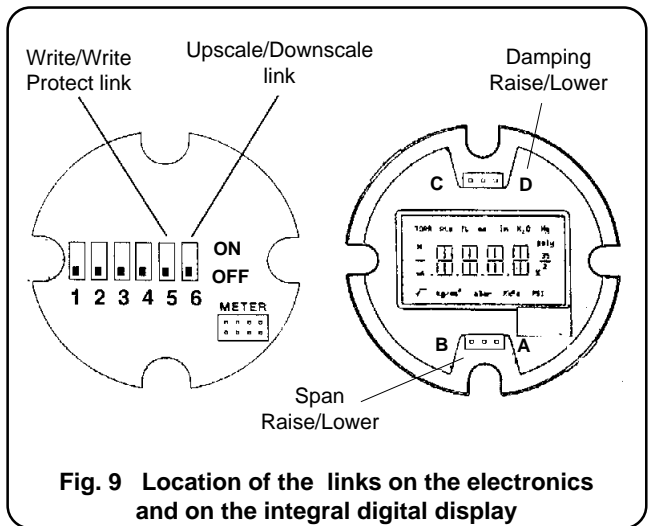
- i) using the optional zero and span calibration screws in the transmitter secondary unit.
- ii) using zero/span raise/lower on transmitter electronics links.
- iii) using the Hand Held Communicator.
- iv) using the Personal Computer Configuration Software Package.

This chapter describes the first method; the others are described next or in the relevant Instruction Manuals of configuration tools. If the optional calibration screws are not fitted calibration must be done by method iii) or iv). In the addendum (use of hardware links on the secondary electronics) there is an explanation of the raise/lower operation for ZERO and SPAN. In the Analog + HART version it is also possible to apply a scaling to the reading of the transmitter. The operation is called PV-scaling and is used to align the "zero" of the process with the "zero" reading of the transmitter. See the description in the Addendum for PV scaling operation.

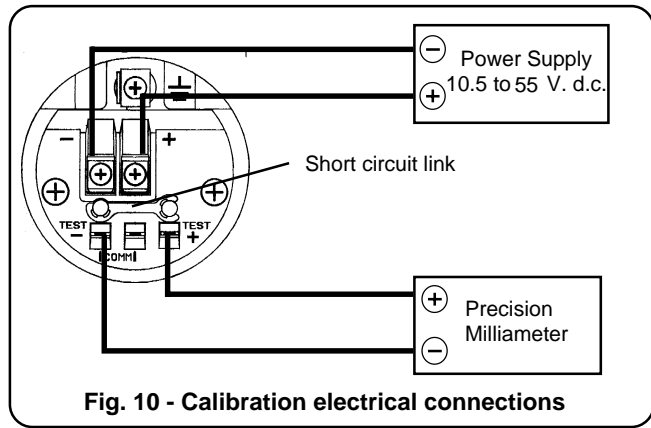
**Note:** Unless otherwise specified the instrument is factory calibrated at maximum span with the LRV set to true zero. Instruments adjusted and tagged for a specific range will not require recalibration. **Rezeroing of the transmitter may be required in order to compensate for zero shift arising from the installation.**

## Preliminary operation

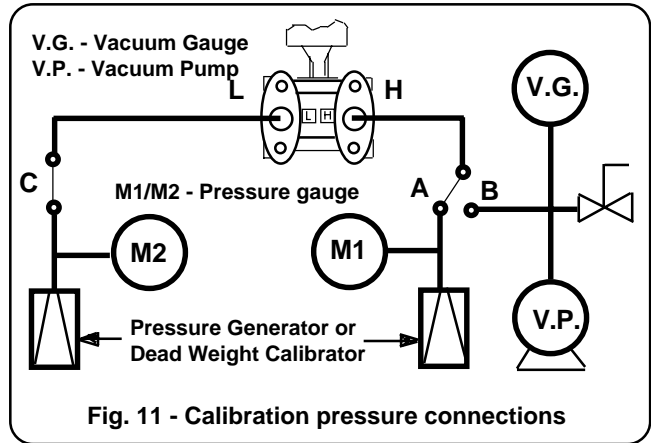
- Before commencing calibration ensure that:
- i) the required span, the upper and lower range value (URV & LRV) are within the span and range limits (URL & LRL) indicated on the nameplate (please refer to "Range and Span" consideration on the previous page).
  - ii) the transmitter is properly powered and the electrical connections correctly made.
  - iii) the write protect link, located on the electronics module is in position OFF (write allowed). Access to the link is gained by unscrewing the secondary unit housing cover at the opposite end to the terminal cover (See Fig. 9).



- iv) the Upscale/Downscale link is positioned to the required function: ON for Downscale OFF for Upscale (see Fig. 9).
- v) make the electrical connections, as indicated in Fig. 10. Connect a precision milliammeter as shown and **remove the short circuit link**.

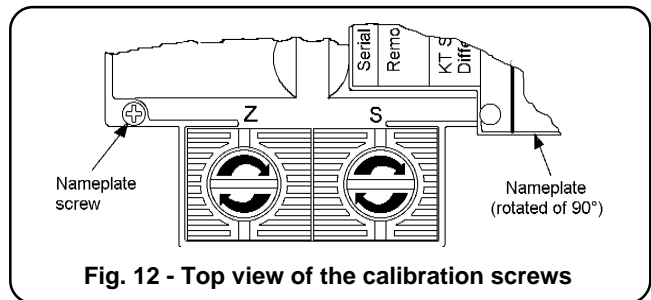


Set up an appropriate test rig in accordance with the required calibration. Figure 11 shows a complete test rig that can be selectively used to suit the calibration.



Note that calibration accuracy is strictly related to the accuracy of the test equipment: the use of a dead weight tester is highly recommended.

The zero and span calibration screws are located behind the Nameplate. To gain access slacken the nameplate screw and rotate 90°; proceed in the reverse mode when the calibration procedure has been completed. Fig. 12 shows the calibration screws: they provide two large plastic heads that can rotate 90° in the direction indicated by the arrows, with spring-return to normal. The calibration screws can be removed after the calibration, to avoid improper use by inserting a screwdriver blade below the plastic flange and pulling out.



The calibration screws can be of type "Push buttons" with exactly the same functionality; keep it pressed for at least two seconds.

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## .... CALIBRATION

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### Zero and span - true zero procedure Differential pressure, gauge and level.

- Switch on the power supply.
- With no pressure applied to the transmitters, the value read on the digital milliammeter should be 4 mA ; if it is not 4 mA turn the zero screw for at least 1 second. After this operation the reading should move to 4 mA: if no change occurs repeat the operation.
- Apply to the H ( high ) connection a pressure equal to the upper range value (URV) and allow time for the pressure to stabilize.
- Turn the span screw for at least 1 second: after this operation the reading on digital milliammeter should be 20 mA and the calibration procedure is complete. If no change occurs either the calibration procedure was not correctly performed or the span exceeds the limit; correct and repeat the operation.

### **Absolute pressure**

- Switch on the power supply.
- Connect a vacuum source to the process connection and draw the maximum possible vacuum obtainable. The value read on the digital milliammeter should be 4 mA ; if it is not turn the zero screw for at least 1 second. After this operation the reading should move to 4 mA : if no change occurs repeat the operation.
- If the value of the calibration span (URV) is less than the atmospheric pressure gently open the vent valve so increasing the pressure to the Upper Range Value. If the calibration span (URV) is greater than the atmospheric pressure then connect the pressure connection to a pressure source and generate a pressure corresponding to the URV. Allow time for the pressure to stabilize.
- Turn the span screw for at least 1 second: after this operation the reading on digital milliammeter should be 20 mA and the calibration procedure is complete. If no change occurs the calibration procedure was not correctly performed or the span exceeds the limit; apply the correction and repeat the operation.

### Zero suppression procedure Differential pressure, gauge and level.

Two different methods (a) or (b) can be used :

- a) After completion of the zero and span procedure above, apply to the H ( high ) connection a pressure equal to the pressure to be suppressed. Allow time for pressure stabilization and then turn the zero screw for at least 1 second. After this operation the digital milliammeter reading should be 4mA and the Upper Range Value automatically moved to a value equal to the sum of the pressure to be suppressed and the previous calibrated span.
- b) Use the zero and span procedure above but apply pressures equal to the Lower Range Value (LRV) and then to Upper Range Value (URV), and turning, for at least 1 second, the zero and span screws respectively.

### **Absolute pressure**

Use the zero and span procedure as previously described, but apply to the process connection absolute pressures equal to the Lower Range Value (LRV) and then to the Upper Range Value (URV), turning, for at least 1 second, the zero and span screws respectively.

### Zero elevation procedure Differential pressure and level

Two different methods (a) or (b) can be used :

- a) After completion of the zero and span procedure above apply to the L ( low ) connection a pressure equal to the pressure to be elevated. Allow time for pressure stabilization and then turn the zero screw for at least 1 second. After this operation the digital milliammeter reading should be 4mA and the Upper Range Value (URV) is automatically moved to a value equal to the sum of the pressure to be elevated and the previous calibrated span.
- b) Use the zero and span procedure above but apply pressures equal to the Lower Range Value (LRV) and then equal to the Upper Range Value (URV) and turning, for at least 1 second, the zero and span screws respectively. The LRV pressure will be applied to the L connection whereas the URV will be applied to the L or to the H connection depending upon the whether the range is all negative or crosses zero.

### **Gauge pressure**

Apply to the process connection, pressures equal to the LRV and then equal to the upper range value (URV) and correspondingly turn the zero and span screws respectively.

★ **Note - To prevent unauthorized calibration operation refit the write protection link in position P (Write Protect) (Fig. 9).**

★ **Note - If during the calibration procedure the readings on the digital milliammeter are outside its inherent accuracy, output trimming of the transmitter may be requested. This operation can only be performed using the Hand Held Terminal Communicator or the Personal Computer Configurator. If this equipment is not available the transmitter should be returned to a Service Center for recalibration.**

In some cases, especially for tank level measurement, the calibration can also be obtained automatically by the indication of the actual output percentage, without any calculation for LRV and URV. The operation is called Output % Reranging and can be performed using a HART configuration tool on a 600T EN transmitter, in the Analog + HART version (see Output % Reranging in the ADDENDUM FOR FLANGE-MOUNTED TRANSMITTER).

## DISMANTLING AND REASSEMBLY

**WARNING** - Process fluids and/or pressure retained in the transmitter primary unit can cause severe injury and death or damage to the equipment. Plant Safety Procedures must be followed when removing the instrument from service or when draining or venting.

**CAUTION** - Dismantling and reassembly should not be carried out on site because of the risk of damage to components and printed circuits as a result of adverse environmental conditions such as humidity, dust, etc. The dismantling and reassembly procedures given below should be carried out in the listed order to avoid instrument damage.

### Required tools

- 2 mm Allen key
- 3 mm Allen key
- Small Phillips screwdriver
- Small flat-bladed screwdriver
- 17 mm spanner (22 mm for mod. 622ED)
- 17 mm torque wrench (22 mm for mod. 622ED)
- (Range > 52 Nm - 39 foot lbs)

### Dismantling

- a) Screw down completely the cover locking screw, electronics side, using the 3 mm Allen key
- b) Unscrew and remove the covers
- c) Unscrew the two fixing screws and remove the secondary electronic assembly
- d) Unplug the sensor cable
- e) Remove the tang grub screw using the 2 mm Allen key
- f) Unscrew the housing taking care not to damage the sensor cable or the connector
- g) Loosen and remove the four flange fixing bolts using a 17 mm. spanner (22 mm for mod. 622ED).

### Reassembly

Check that the "O" rings are not damaged : if in replace.

**WARNING** - Assembling flanges with incorrect fixing bolts and nuts and improper "O rings" can cause fracture or overstressing of bolts and release of pressurized process material. Use only official spare parts and do not exceed the specified torque limits. **DO NOT REMOVE** the "O ring" fitted in the sensor neck: it provides the housing a degree of protection.

- a) Refit the flange fixing bolts with a torque of 20 Nm (15 ft lbs) using a 17 mm. torque wrench (52 Nm - 39 ft lbs for mod. 622, using a 22 mm torque wrench).  
1 Nm is equivalent to 0.738 ft lbs (8.85 in lbs)
- b) Insert the sensor cable in its recess at the bottom of the housing.
- c) Screw the housing down completely until the nesting of housing/sensor assy is reached, then unscrew by one complete turn maximum. Rotate the topwork in the desired position and lock it with the tang grub screw previously removed.
- d) Plug the sensor cable to the secondary electronics. Fix the electronic circuit by its screws.
- e) Refit the covers and tighten securely.

**WARNING** - For Hazardous Location installations, at least eight (8) threads on the cover must be engaged in order to meet the flameproof (explosion-proof) requirements.

- f) Unscrew the cover locking screw to secure the covers. This is **mandatory** to meet "Flameproof requirements" for Hazardous Areas installation.

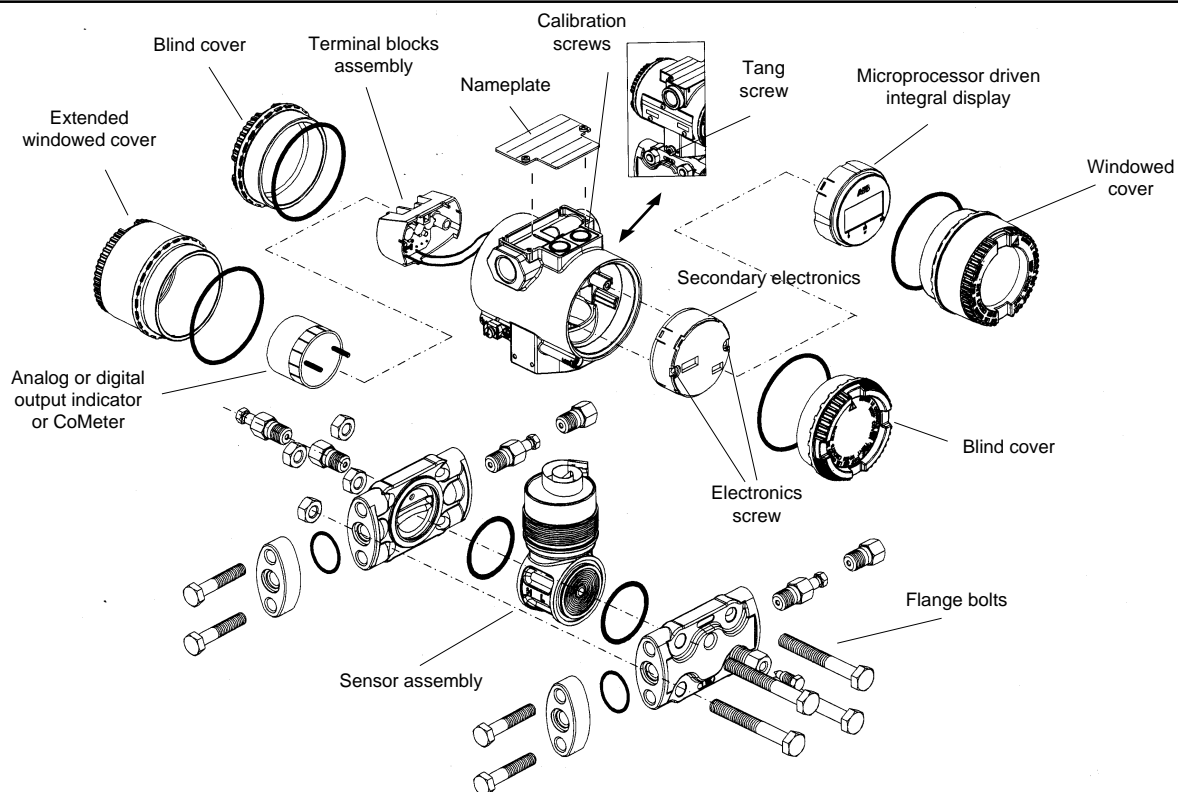


Fig. 13 - Transmitter Sectional View

# SIMPLE FAULT FINDING (HART)

This part is applicable only for a quick fault finding in the case that the Hand Held Terminal or the P.C. Configurator Package are not available.

If the transmitter does not appear to be working satisfactory, carry out the following fault finding checks before contacting your nearest Service Centre.

If the instrument is to be returned for repair, ensure that it is adequately packed using the original polystyrene box or high density chip foam: **the trouble sheet/returning form should be sent with the instrument, filled in all its parts.** If the transmitter needs to be dismantled follow the procedures of the previous section.



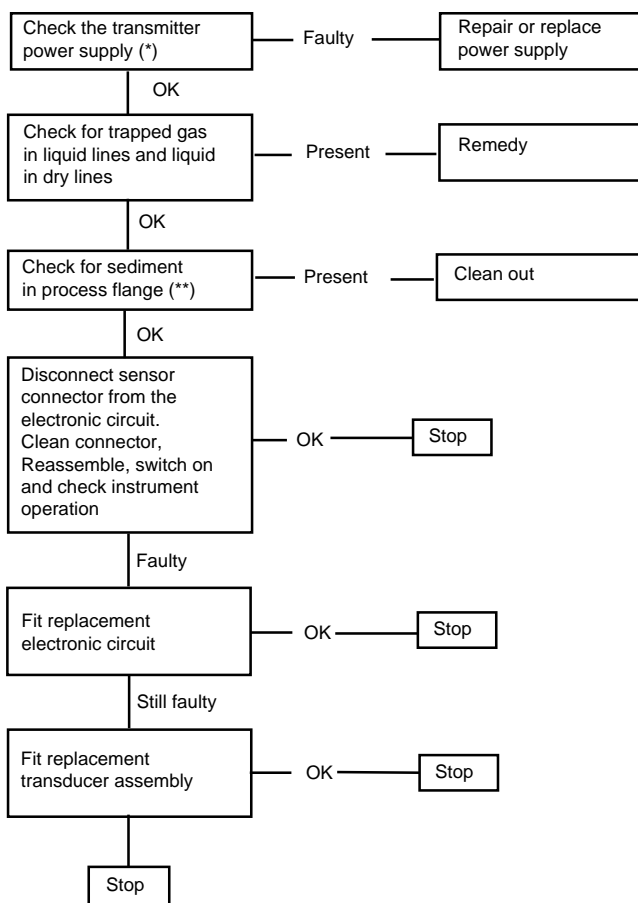
**WARNING : If the transmitter forms part of a control loop, the plant must be placed under local manual control while the instrument is examined or taken out of service. Take all precautions to avoid damages caused by pressure or dangerous fluids release.**

## Equipment needed

Voltmeter , milliammeter (0 to 100 mA d.c.), solvent contact cleaner.

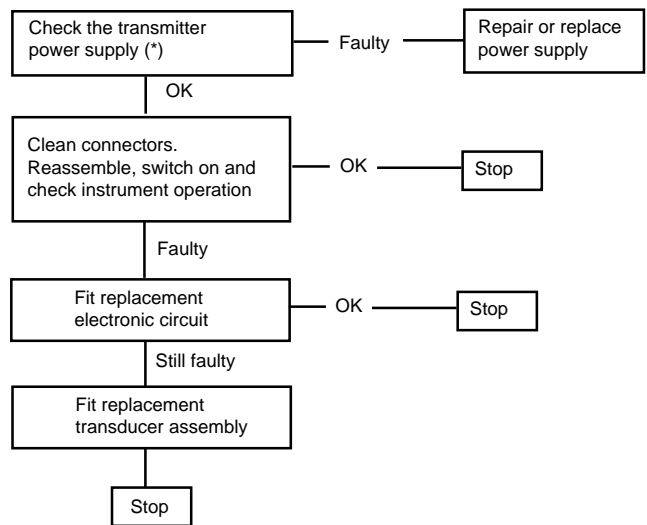
### High, Low or Irregular Output

Start (power off)



### No output

Start (power off)



**WARNING - If the transmitter needs to be repaired, the faulty unit/assembly must be replaced by an equivalent unit/assembly.**

(\*) If the source of the problem is suspected to be the power supply, check it by disconnecting the wires from the transmitter and testing the volts available at the wires.

(\*\*) If there are sediments in process flanges they must be cleaned, if inevitable flanges have to be removed. Before reassembly pay attention to the O-ring: Teflon O-ring probably requires to be substituted. Refer to dismantling and reassembly section for these operations.



**TROUBLE SHEET**

WARRANTY REPAIR  REPAIR ORDER

Rejection or discrepancy reports

Copy attached  Not available

● IDENTIFICATION

Customer

Purchase order No.

Plant

Name of person to contact

Instrument tag No.

Model

Serial No.

● OPERATING CONDITIONS

Specify location, environmental conditions, type of service and approximate number of operating hours or date of installation if known.

[Empty box for operating conditions]

● REASON FOR RETURN

[Empty box for reason for return]

Trouble found during : Installation  Commissioning  Maintenance   
At start up  On service

Shipping information for the return of the equipment

Material returned for factory repair, should be sent to the nearest ABB Service Center, transportation charges prepaid by the Purchaser.

Please enclose this sheet duly completed to cover letter and packing list

Date

Signature

Originator



# ADDENDUM FOR "METERS" OPTION OF THE TRANSMITTERS

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This option provides four different indications (meters) inside the transmitter housing. Three meters, "output meters", can be mounted on the terminal block (field terminals) side; the first is of "analog" type, the second is of "digital" type (LCD, 3 1/2 -digit) and the third is the CoMeter. All are operated by the output signal of the transmitter. The fourth meter, "integral digital display", is mounted on the electronics side: it is of "digital" type (LCD, 4-digit), microprocessor driven. The integral digital display has 4 different mounting positions. The analog meters can be rotated to exactly match the mounting position of the transmitter (see Figs. 1, 2 and 5).

## ANALOG OUTPUT METER

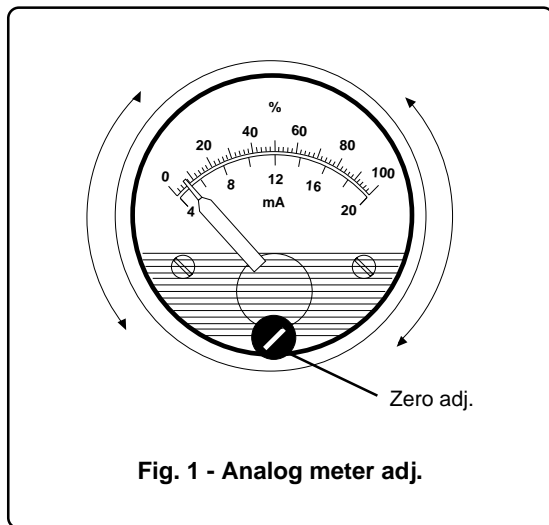
The analog output meter provides a 90° scale indication. It has either a 0 to 100 linear scale or a 0 to 10 square root scale.

## ANALOG OUTPUT METER CALIBRATION

The calibration of the analog type meter only involves zeroing. Fig. 1 shows the analog output meter and the location of the zero adjustment.

The calibration is quite simple using one of the following methods:

- with the loop unpowered adjust the zero screw to read exactly the **true zero** mark on the scale (Fig. 1).
- with the transmitter transmitting 4 mA adjust the zero screw to read exactly the **live zero** of the scale.

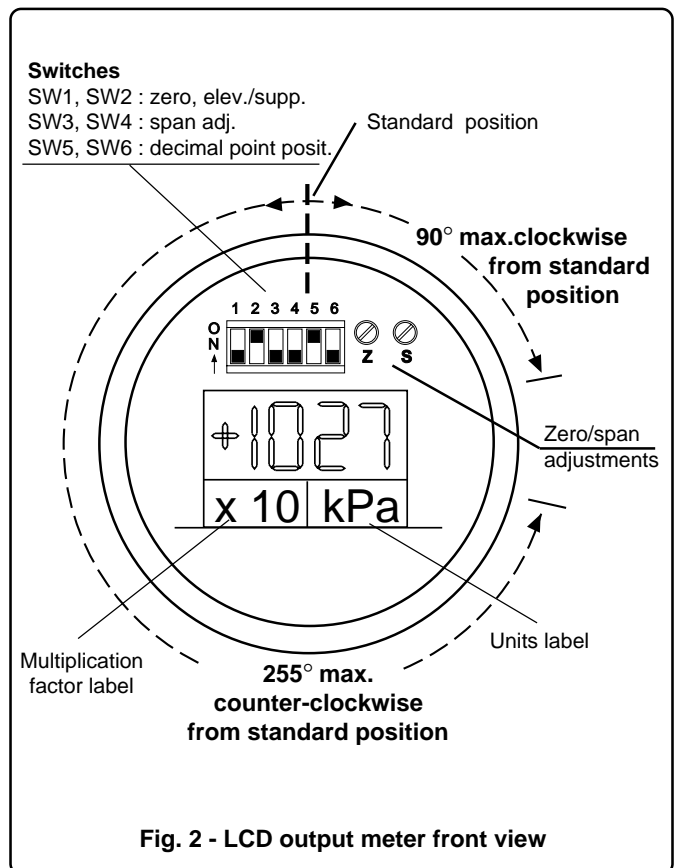


## DIGITAL OUTPUT METER

The digital output meter has a 3 1/2-digit, 10 mm (3/8 in) high liquid crystal display (LCD). The maximum count is 1999.

## DIGITAL OUTPUT METER CALIBRATION

The LCD digital type output meter can be calibrated, to indicate the output current, output as a percentage or the process value. Meter calibration may be accomplished during calibration of the transmitter or utilizing the capability of the Smart KT transmitter as a current generator. However the latter can be used only in conjunction with the Hand Held Communicator or a suitable P.C. based program.



## ... ADDENDUM FOR "METERS" OPTION OF THE TRANSMITTERS

The calibration can be performed in output current or percentage, or in process engineering units (see fig. 2).

Proceed as follows:

### A) OUTPUT CURRENT (4÷20 mA)

- 1) The switches from SW1 to SW6 must be positioned as follows:  
ON - OFF - ON - OFF - ON - OFF
- 2) Set the output current of the current generator to 4 mA, reading it on the milliammeter or 1 V. on the DVM. Alternatively force, using the "Loop Test" procedure on the Hand Held Communicator, the output of your Smart transmitter to 4 mA.
- 3) Adjust the zero trimmer (Z) to read approximately 4.00
- 4) Set the output current to 19.9 mA, reading it on the milliammeter, or 4.975 V. on the DVM. Alternatively force the output of your Smart transmitter to 19.9 mA checking for this value in the Hand Held Communicator.
- 5) Adjust the span trimmer (S) to read approximately 19.90.
- 6) Repeat the points 2) 3) to read exactly 4.00 (± 0.1)
- 7) Repeat the points 4) 5) to read exactly 19.90 (± 0.1).
- 8) Fit the "mA" unit label in the right recess below the indication.

### B) OUTPUT PERCENTAGE (0÷100%)

- 1) The switches from SW1 to SW6 must be positioned as follows:  
ON - OFF - ON - ON - OFF - ON
- 2) Set the output current of the current generator to 4 mA, reading it on the milliammeter or 1 V. on the DVM. Alternatively force, using the "Loop Test" procedure on the Hand Held Communicator, the output of your Smart transmitter to 4 mA.
- 3) Adjust the zero trimmer (Z) to read approximately 00.0
- 4) Set the output current to 20 mA, reading it on the milliammeter, or 5 V. on the DVM. Alternatively force the output of your Smart transmitter to 20 mA checking for this value in the Hand Held Communicator.
- 5) Adjust the span trimmer (S) to read approximately 100.0.
- 6) Repeat the points 2) 3) to read exactly 00.0 (± 0.1)
- 7) Repeat the points 4) 5) to read exactly 100.0 (± 0.1)
- 8) Fit the "%" unit label in the right recess below the indication.

### C) ENGINEERING UNITS

The switches must be positioned as follows:

SW1 SW2 For ZERO adjustment, between

OFF	OFF	-1999 ÷ -1000
OFF	ON	-1000 ÷ 0
ON	OFF	0 ÷ 1000
ON	ON	1000 ÷ 1999

SW3 SW4 For SPAN adjustment, between

ON	ON	100 ÷ 1000
ON	OFF	1000 ÷ 2000
OFF	ON	2000 ÷ 3000
OFF	OFF	3000 ÷ 3998

SW5 SW6 For DECIMAL POINT position, like

ON	OFF	4.00 ÷ 19.99
OFF	ON	40.0 ÷ 199.9
OFF	OFF	400 ÷ 1999

Then proceed as follows:

- 1) Set the output current of the current generator to 4 mA on the milliammeter or 1 V. on the DVM. Alternatively, using the "Loop Test" procedure on the Hand Held Communicator, force the output of your Smart transmitter to 4 mA.
- 2) Adjust the zero trimmer (Z) to read approximately the lower range value (LRV) on the digital meter.
- 3) Set the output current to 20 mA, on the milliammeter or 5 V. on the DVM. Alternatively force the output of the transmitter to 20 mA using the Hand Held Communicator.
- 4) Adjust the span trimmer (S) to read approximately the upper range value (URV) on the digital meter.
- 5) Repeat the points 1) 2) to read exactly the LRV (± 0.1).
- 6) Repeat the points 3) 4) to read exactly the URV (± 0.1).
- 7) Complete the calibration procedure by fitting the multiplication factor label (if any) in the left recess below the display and the engineering unit label in the right recess (see fig. 2).

### INTEGRAL DIGITAL DISPLAY MICROPROCESSOR DRIVEN (fig. 3)

This type of display is fitted in the Secondary Unit housing, connected directly to the electronics and secured by a "Snap-locking". Its primary use is the display of the transmitter's output. The variables displayed are software programmable and can be selected using the Hand Held Communicator or a suitable P.C. based program:

#### - Process Variable

The PV value represents the primary variable (pressure) after sensor trimming adjustment, or it may represent the "true primary variable" applied (process variable) in its engineering units, when the "PV scaling" function is active. (see the Addendum for PV-Scaling operation)

#### - Percent of Range

#### - Process Variable + Percent of Range

#### - Process Variable + Output Current

When two variables are displayed they are shown alternating every two seconds. A Process Value outside the display limits (4 digits) will be shown as "9999" while a saturated output (>20 mA) will be shown as "E---". When square root or other output conditioning is activated the appropriate symbol is displayed.

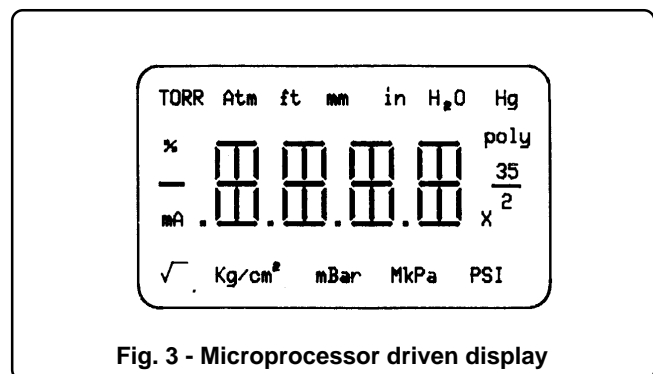


Fig. 3 - Microprocessor driven display

What has been described is for a HART version. The "Analog only" transmitter can also have an integral digital display. It can be configured from the factory to display the percent of range and the output current in mA.

## ... ADDENDUM FOR "METERS" OPTION OF THE TRANSMITTERS

This display is also used for diagnostic messages occurring either during normal operation or during calibration of the transmitter operation. The diagnostics are displayed in two four letter words alternating every two seconds. Only the highest priority message will appear at any time. The following messages are pertinent to the calibration operations:

**DSBL ZERO** or **DSBL SPAN** : indicates an attempt to use the calibration devices while they are software disabled.

**FAIL ZERO** or **FAIL SPAN**: indicates that the input value exceeds the maximum allowed turndown or that the pressure input is outside of the sensor limits.

**PASS ZERO** or **PASS SPAN**: indicates that the zero or span calibration procedure has been correctly performed and accepted. The output will assume the expected value (4 or 20 mA).

**FAIL** or **EPR2 FAIL**: indicates a failed attempt to write in the EEPROM #2.

See also addendum use of hardware links on the secondary electronics.

### METER INSTALLATION OR REPLACEMENT

**WARNING** - If the transmitter is not certified as Intrinsic Safety type, DO NOT REMOVE ANY COVER in areas classified as "HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS: CAN RESULTS IN HAZARD OF FIRE AND EXPLOSION". Contact your Safety Dpt. in order to establish correct installation procedure.

### ANALOG OR DIGITAL OUTPUT METER

To install (or to replace) the meter, use the following procedure:

- 1) If the transmitter is part of a control loop, put the loop in manual.
- 2) Remove the cover on the terminal block side; inside of which is affixed the label shown in Fig. 4.

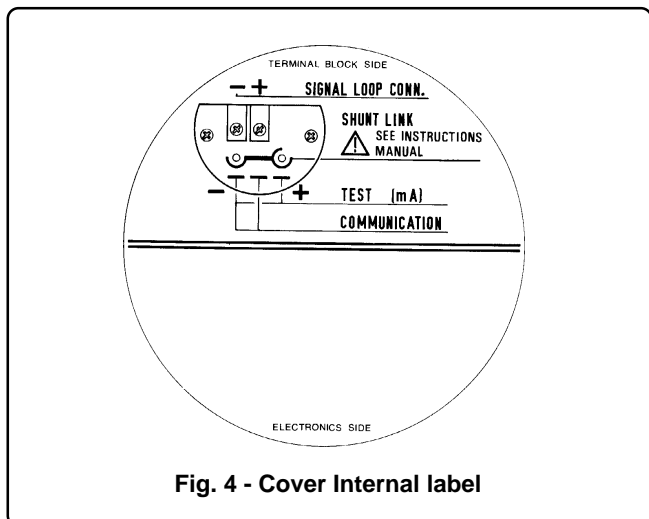


Fig. 4 - Cover Internal label

- 3) Remove the link shown on the label by pushing down at its left extremity and then its right. Alternatively it can be removed on the left side only in preparation for a further refit.
- 4) Plug the meter into the socket. The digital indication meter can rotate, for easy viewing, in 15° steps, 90° degree clockwise and 255° counterclockwise, as shown in figure 2.

Further rotation causes damage to the meter stops or to the "banana" connections and should be avoided. Note that considerable effort must be applied for 15° rotation. The analog output meter can also rotate for easy viewing.

- 5) Check that the cover O-ring gasket is properly in place, screw on the extended windowed cover and tighten properly.

To remove the meter simply pull it out from the socket and fit a replacement following the above procedure.

**CAUTION** - If the meter is removed, ensure that it is replaced immediately by another one or with the proper link provided. **This operation is important for I.S. loop operation.**

### INTEGRAL DIGITAL DISPLAY MICROPROCESSOR DRIVEN

The Microprocessor Driven Integral Display can be installed simply by plugging it into the connector provided in the secondary electronics and replacing the blind cover with a windowed one.

To provide an easy view, the indicator can be installed in 4 different positions, in steps of 90°. The indicator is provided with 4 female connectors, equally spaced at 90°, while the secondary electronics is provided with one female connector, marked "METER". An 8 pin insert, supplied with the meter, should be positioned in order to connect the two female connectors with the indicator in the required position.

Proceed, with reference to the fig. 9 of the Transmitter Operating Manual, as follows:

- 1) **Switch Off the transmitter power supply**
- 2) Remove the blind cover in the electronics side.  
Verify the correct position of the hardware links (Refer to the proper ADDENDUM).
- 3) Fit the insert in to the electronics connector, place the indicator in the required position, check that the connectors match, and push, with both thumbs, until the two parts hook together.
- 4) Screw on the windowed cover.
- 5) Switch on the transmitter power supply

To replace a Microprocessor Driven Integral Display proceed as follows:

- 1) **Switch Off the transmitter power supply**
- 2) Remove the windowed cover in the electronics side.  
Unscrew the two fixing screws and remove the secondary electronic assembly. Unplug the sensor cable. Lift gently the 4 plastic hooks and disengage the two units.

Proceed now as indicated at point 3) to 5) above and don't forget to adjust the hardware links on the display.

# ADDENDUM FOR COMETER - ANALOG LCD INDICATOR WITH HART PROGRAMMING CAPABILITY

The name **CoMeter** is an acronym for **COMMUNICATING METER**.

It can be connected, plug & play, into the standard terminal block of the 600T EN Series Pressure Transmitter.





It is capable to provide both reading and configuration operations, when used in connection with the analog-only version, obviously its functionality is intended as programmable meter. The LCD display has three lines; the first one is used for 5 numeric characters, up to 99999, plus a minus (-) sign on the left and a star (\*) sign, up on the right, to indicate HART communication is in progress;

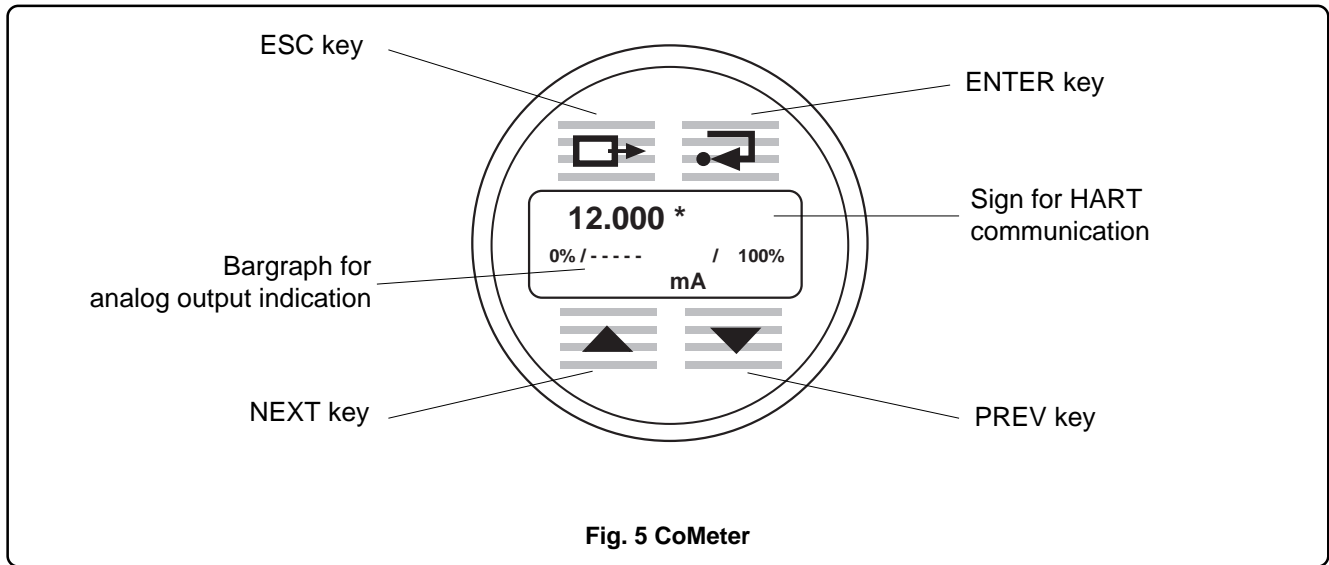
the second line is a 10 segments bargraph used to show the output, from 0% to 100% in 10% steps;

the third line is used for seven alphanumeric characters to display units or messages.

In addition to the display the plastic membrane has 4 push buttons used for programming and for menus navigation.

And more precisely, they are:

- top left position: **ESCAPE** key 
- top right position: **ENTER** key 
- bottom left position: **NEXT** key 
- bottom right position: **PREVIOUS** key 



**\*** **NOTE:** the installation and usage of the CoMeter on a 600T Series Pressure Transmitter, not Enhanced, requires the terminal block upgrade or substitution.

The normal operating condition for the CoMeter is to display the analog output signal of the transmitter, expressed in milliAmpere (this is the default setting), or in percentage or in engineering unit, with all the units available as for the HART Communication Protocol.

In addition to the indicator functionality, the CoMeter can be used as a configuration tool, where both the CoMeter itself and the transmitter can be configured.

In fact, two are the main menu : **ConF METER**" and **"ConF XMTR"**.

## ACCESS TO CONFIGURATION

To enter these menù the keys **PREV** and **NEXT** must be pressed simultaneously for 3 seconds, then the user can switch between the XMTR and the METER configuration using the NEXT and the PREV key.

**\*** **NOTE:** when the Configuration action is finished, remember to press the **ESC** key to return to display the previous selected value.

## ConF METER - METER CONFIGURATION

### PASSWORD

The access to the configuration menus can be protected by a 5 digits numeric password.

It is under the ConF METER menu that the password can be defined and enabled.

See figure 6 for the access to the **"ConF PASSWORD"** menu. Once you have entered the "ConF PASSWORD" menu the cursor is blinking on the most significant digit.

Press **ENTER**, if you want to change the digits, initially set to zero (0).

Use the **NEXT** and **PREV** key to increase or decrease the value of the single digit, use the **ENTER** key to move the cursor to the next digit, use the **ESC** key to move back to the previous digit.

When the string **"UPDATE?"** appears on the display you can use the **ENTER** key to accept the new password or the **ESC** key to abort the password definition.

When all digits are set to zero, the password is disabled.

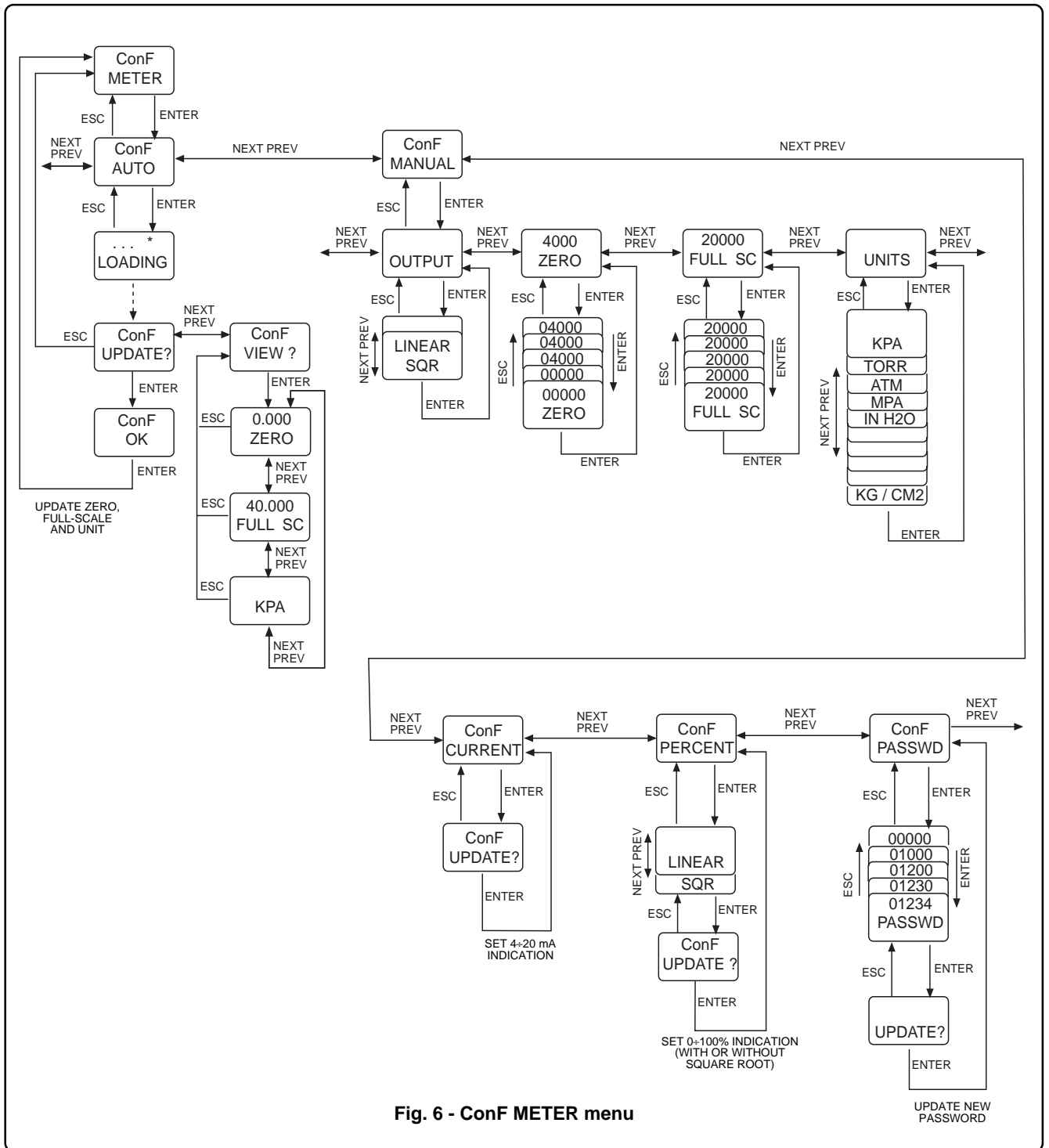


Fig. 6 - ConF METER menu

The other options under ConF METER menu are:

**ConF AUTO**

By selecting this option, the CoMeter is automatically updated with the LRV, URV and Unit of the HART transmitter connected. Before accepting the transmitter configuration by pressing ENTER at the request "ConF UPDATE?", it is possible to view the LRV (ZERO), the URV (FULL SC) and the UNIT.

If the output transfer function of the transmitter is not linear, the CoMeter shows the message: **ConF NO\_LIN** and the user cannot update the configuration.

It is necessary to change the output transfer function of the transmitter to linear.

See Fig. 6 - "ConF METER" menu, for ConF AUTO procedure.

**ConF MANUAL**

The selection of MANUAL configuration allows the user to define manually the CoMeter configuration, i.e. define the LRV (ZERO), the URV (FULL SC), and the UNIT, as well as to decide for a LINEAR on SQR output function. LRV and URV can have a value between -99999 and +99999. Refer to Fig. 6 - ConF METER menu for detail on the procedure. For having the CoMeter to display the analog output current or the output percentage, select respectively:

**ConF CURRENT and ConF PERCENT**



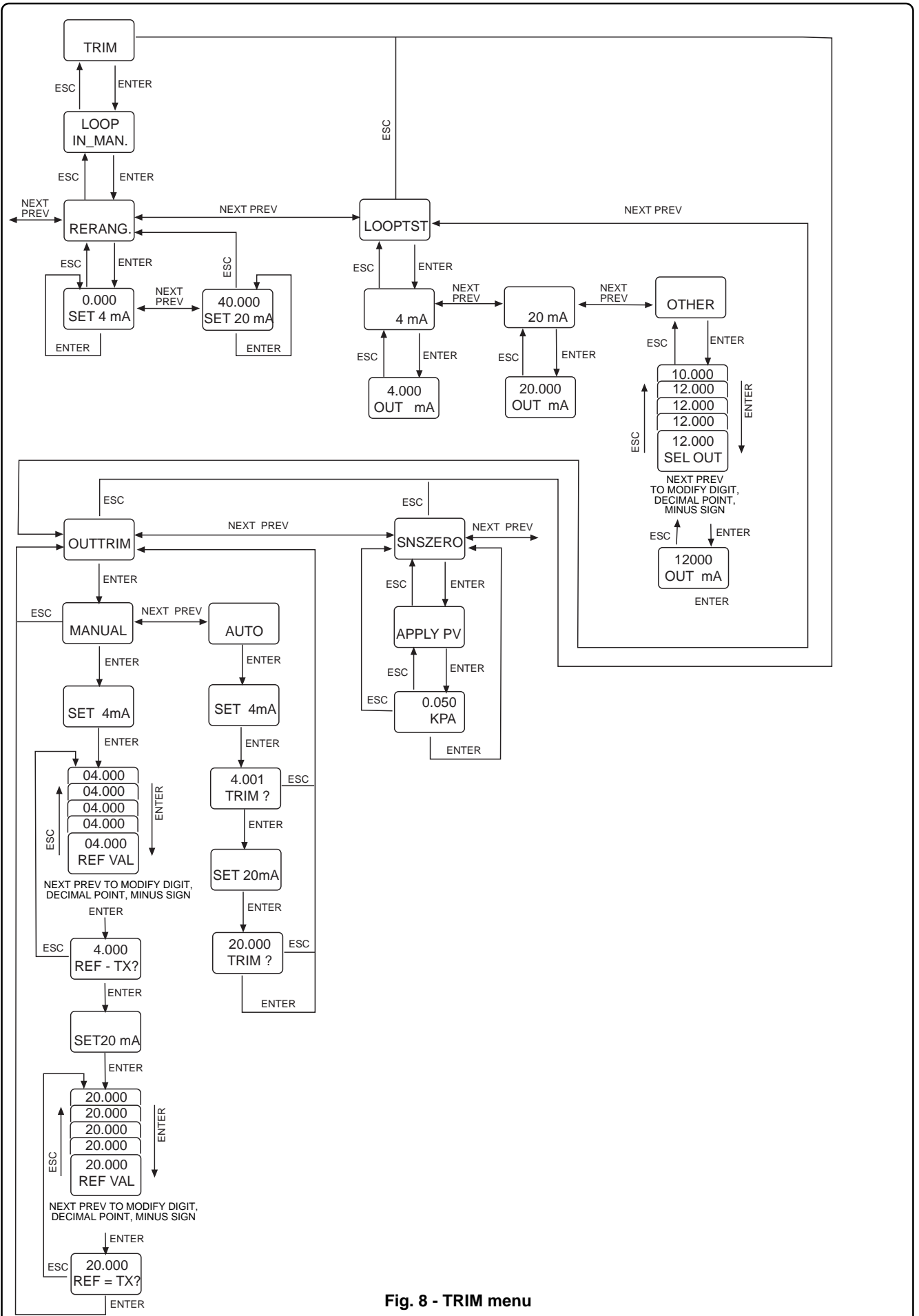
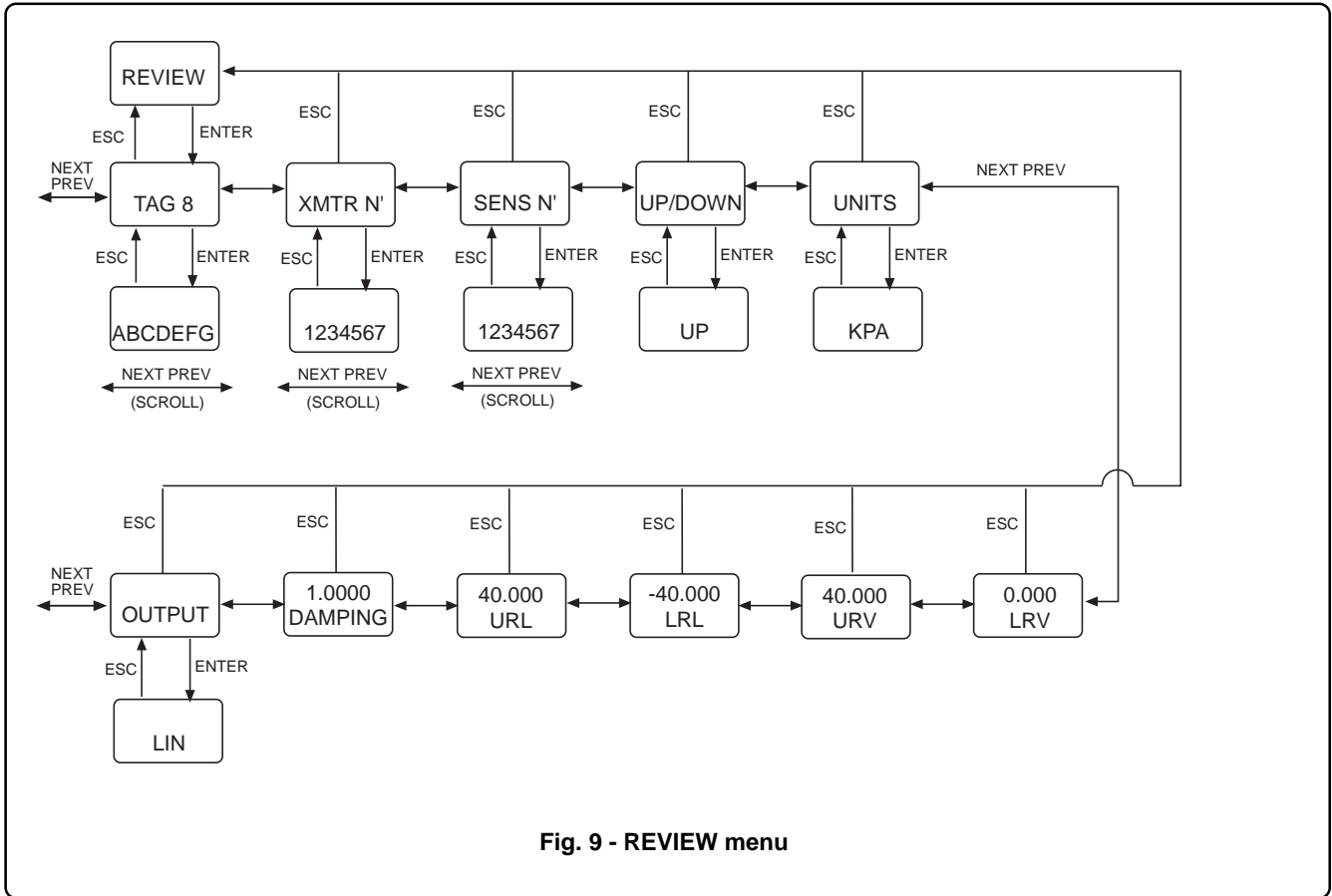
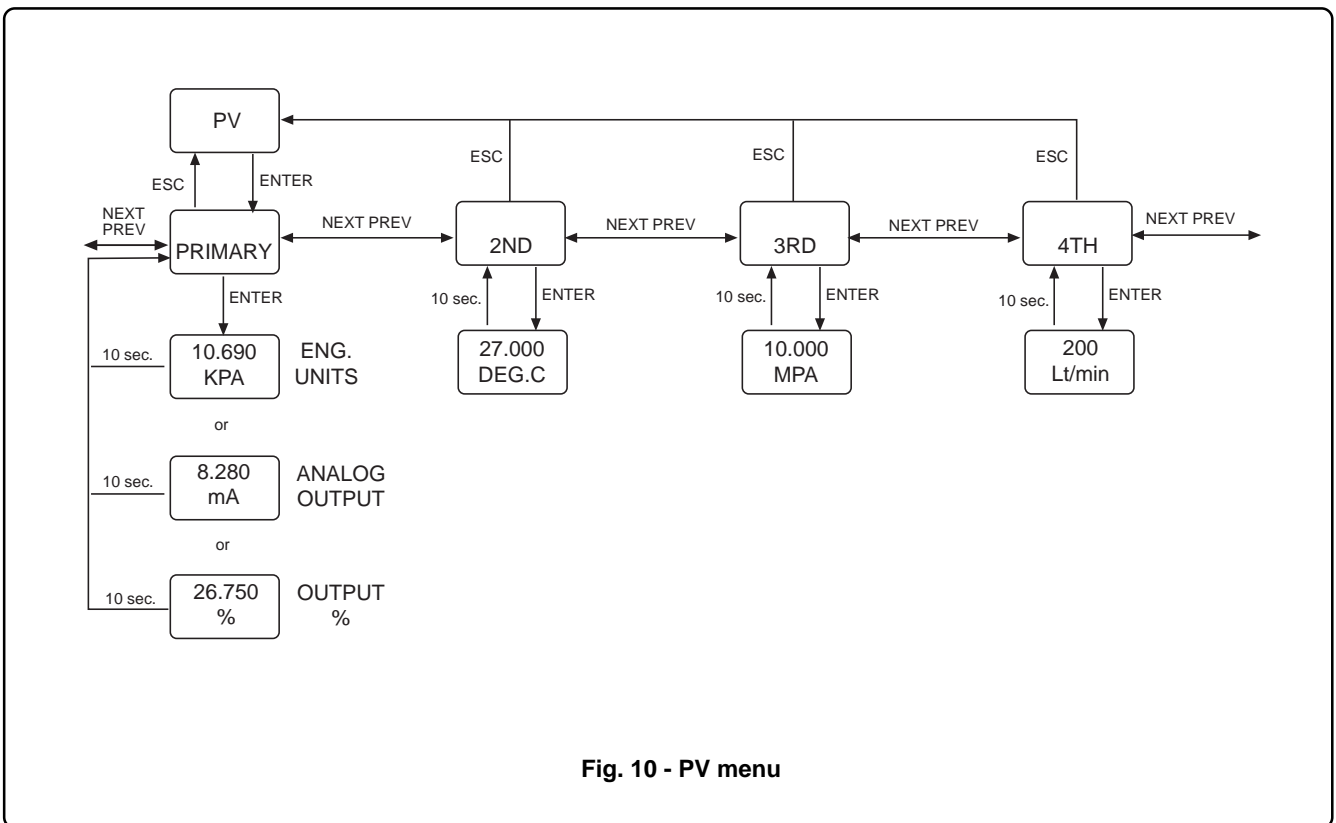


Fig. 8 - TRIM menu

**ADDENDUM FOR COMETER - ANALOG LCD INDICATOR WITH HART PROGRAMMING CAPABILITY**



**Fig. 9 - REVIEW menu**



**Fig. 10 - PV menu**



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## ADDENDUM FOR PV-SCALING OPERATION

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PV-scaling operation can be used to align the "zero" of the process with the "zero" reading of the transmitter. A configuration tool must be used to perform this operation through digital communication.

### 1) PV scaling for analog + HART version

There are two different ways to perform a PV-scaling.

Method 1: apply to the transmitter a pressure that corresponds to the scaling value (offset) you have to apply to the reading and perform the operation using the configuration tools. The operation is called SET PV ZERO (see example 1).

Method 2: calculate the scaling value (offset) and apply it to the transmitter following the operation available on the configuration tool. With this method it is possible to perform a scaling operation even for a value different than zero. The operation is called SET PV VALUE (see example 2).

Effect of the PV-scaling operation:

An example can better explain the effect of the scaling action.

#### Example n° 1

the transmitter is calibrated at:

LRV = 0 mbar

URV = 200 mbar

the transmitter model has the following limits of operation:

LRL = -400 mbar

URL = +400 mbar

For the effect of a transmitter's capillary, connected to a tank, there is a pressure of 80 mbar when the tank is empty, i.e. the transmitter's reading is 80 mbar.

In order to eliminate the pressure caused by the fluid inside the capillary, you can perform a PV scaling for compensating/scaling the reading for these 80 mbar. The result of this operation is:

the transmitter's reading is now 0 mbar.

offset is -80 mbar and must be considered that while the limits of the transmitter remains:

LRL = -400 mbar

URL = +400 mbar

and the calibration does not change

LRV = 0 mbar

URV = 200 mbar

The configuration tools allows you to evaluate the new operative limits:

operative LRL = -480 mbar

operative URL = +320 mbar

#### Example n° 2

the transmitter is calibrated at:

LRV = 0 mbar

URV = 200 mbar

the transmitter model has the following limits of operation:

LRL = -400 mbar

URL = +400 mbar

the transmitter is reading:

PV = 100 mbar

and you know the process value is 50 mbar.

You can apply this 50 mbar for your PV scaling operation, with similar effect as per the previous example:

PV reading = 50 mbar

offset = 50 mbar so that while the limits of the transmitter remains:

LRL = -400 mbar

URL = +400 mbar

with no change for the calibration, the configuration tools allows you to display the new operative limits:

operative LRL = -450 mbar

operative URL = +350 mbar

When requested it is possible to reset the value actually applied as offset.

**When an offset is defined, the trimming operations are disabled and can be rehabilitated only by eliminating the scaling, i.e. setting the offset to 0.**

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# ADDENDUM FOR "SURGE PROTECTION" OPTION OF THE TRANSMITTERS

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## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This option provides a built-in surge protection circuit.

The surge protector is designed to dissipate large quantities of electrical energy which have been induced in a transmission line. The option is suitable to protect up to 2500 V (5 kA discharge current) of 8 $\mu$ s rise time/20 $\mu$ s decay to half value.

These large quantities of energy can be induced in the signal transmission line by lightning discharge in the area or by nearby electrical equipment.

The dissipation of this energy prevents damage to transmitter circuitry connected to the transmission line.

**The surge protector will not protect the instrument in case of a direct lightning strike.**

The surge protector board is located inside the terminal block of the transmitter (see drawing).

The circuit is designed to operate and recover automatically. It does not require periodic testing or adjustment.

## FITTING PROCEDURE

(In case of traditional terminal block with two terminal for connection. See Fig. 1)



**CAUTION : This procedure should not be carried out on the field site.**

- a) Remove the transmitter cover of the field connections side.
- b) Unplug the built-in indicator, if present.
- c) Unscrew the two Phillips screws (M 4 x 18 mm) which secure the terminal block and pull it off the housing.
- d) Unscrew the two Phillips screws (M 3 x 6 mm) which fix the wire eyelet terminals of the two RF (radio frequency) filters, on the back of the terminal block. Retain the screws.
- e) Fit properly the surge protector p.c. board and secure it by a self-tapping screw (M 2.9 x 6mm)
- f) Secure the two +/- eyelet terminals to +/- threaded holes on the back of the terminal block, by the two Phillips screws (M 3 x 6 mm) previously removed.
- g) Secure the two +/- wire eyelet terminals of the RF filters to the +/- threaded bushes of the p.c. board by two Phillips screws (M 3 x 6 mm).
- h) Connect the wire eyelet terminal of the Surge Protector to the dedicated ground connection below terminal block, using a provided self tapping screw M4x8 mm and relevant washers.
- i) Reinstall the terminal block and stick on the notice label in the proper position.
- l) Plug the built-in indicator, if used.
- m) Refit the cover.



### WARNING

The Surge Protector must not be used in I.S. and Type N european certified transmitters.

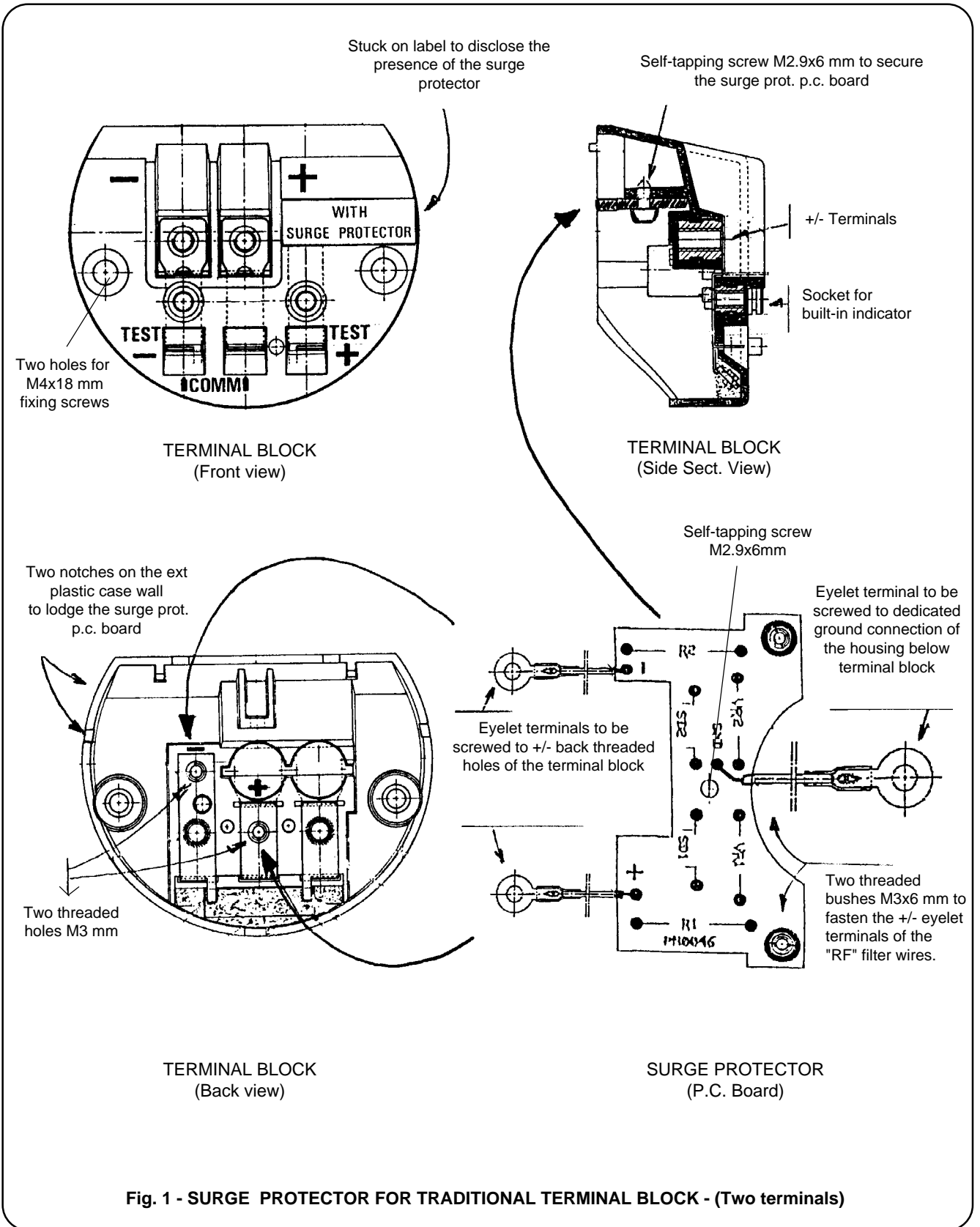


### NOTE

The Surge Protector is suitably provided with the necessary installation screws and the notice label.

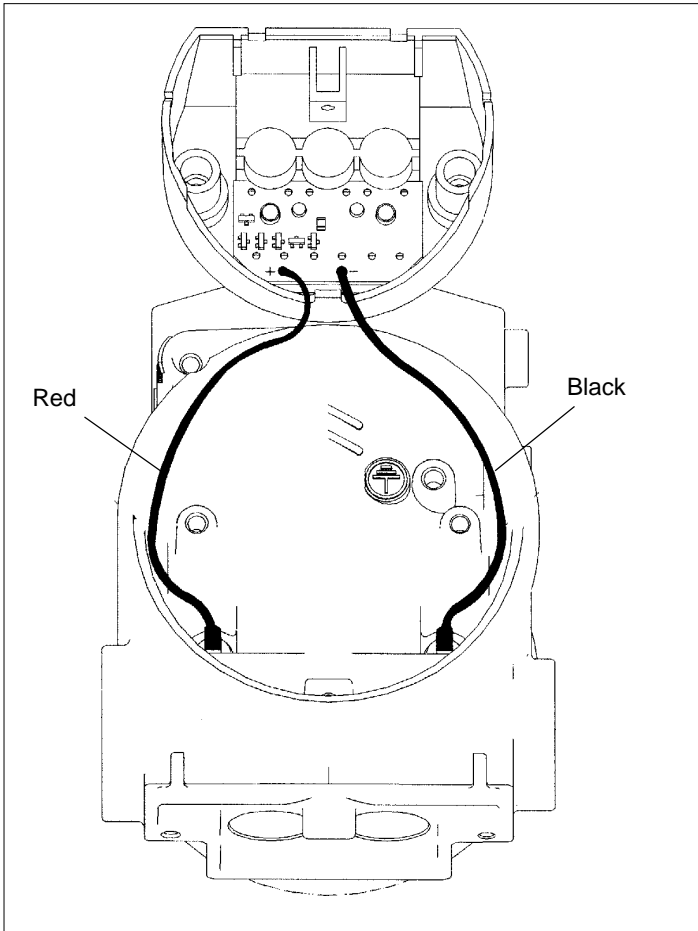
Adding the unit to an existing transmitter will affect the power supply requirement for a minimum added operating voltage of 1.6 V d.c.

... ADDENDUM FOR "SURGE PROTECTION" OPTION OF THE TRANSMITTERS





**... ADDENDUM FOR "SURGE PROTECTION" OPTION OF THE TRANSMITTERS**

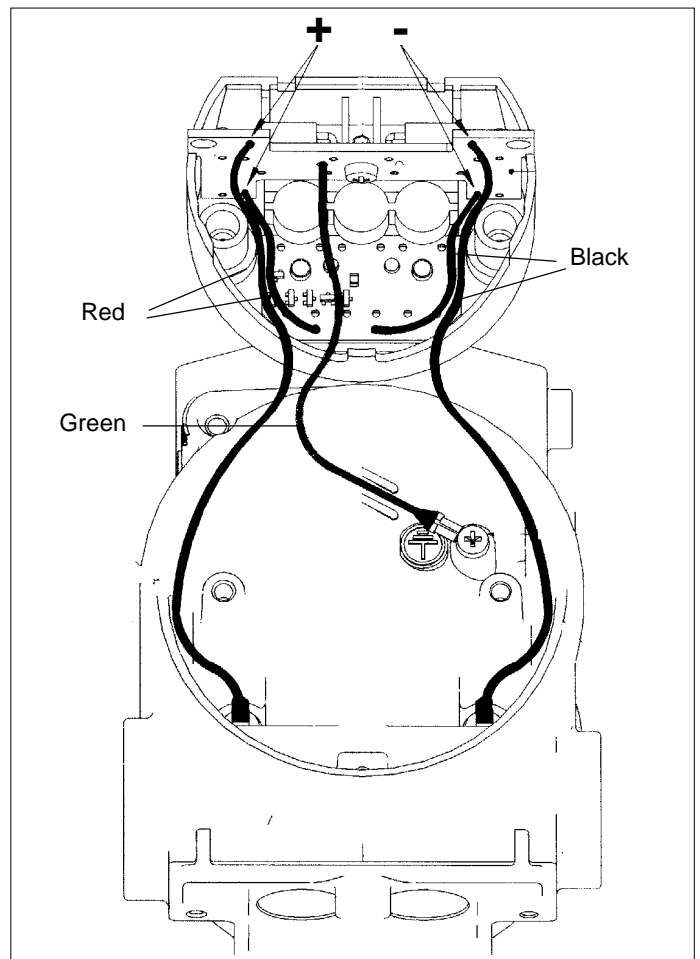


**Fig. 2a**  
**Connection for terminal block and housing.**

Note: Before to fix the terminal block to the housing put the two wires in the position as shown above, in order to avoid any damages.

**Fig. 2b**  
**Connection for terminal block and housing, with surge protection.**

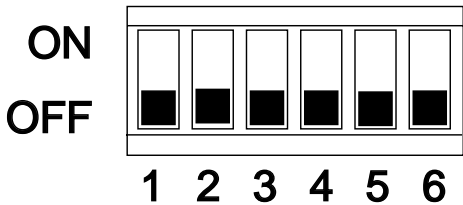
Note: Before to fix the terminal block to the housing put the two wires in the position as shown above, in order to avoid any damages.



# ADDENDUM USE OF HARDWARE LINKS ON THE SECONDARY ELECTRONICS

A picture of the secondary electronics, ANALOG version and HART + ANALOG version are given in the pictures (see fig. 1 and 2).

There are 6 dip switches located on the secondary electronics for the Analog and for the Analog+HART versions, as indicated below:



- Switch 1 is for Span Raise/Lower
- Switch 2 is for Damping Raise/Lower
- Switch 3 is for Raise/lower Enable/Disable
- Switch 4 is for Square Root Enable/Disable
- Switch 5 is for Write Protect mode selection
- Switch 6 is for Up/Down Scale selection

In the Analog version switch 3 is disabled!  
 In the HART + Analog version the switch 4 is disabled!

Note: For a proper usage, switch 1 and 2 must be always left in default position: OFF

Now follows a description of the operations.

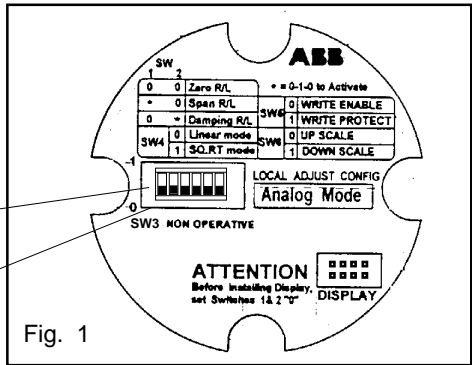


Fig. 1

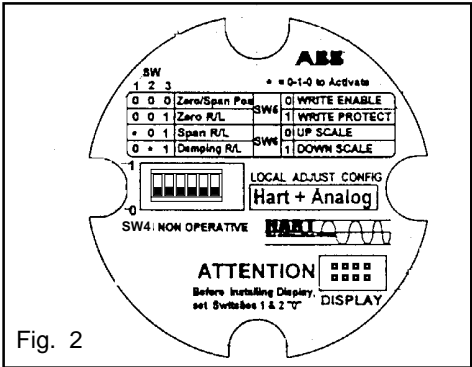
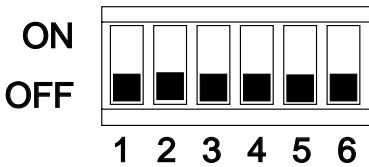
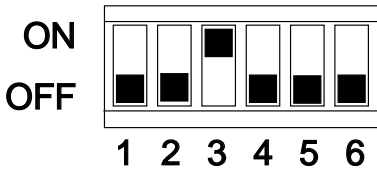


Fig. 2



With switch 3 down in off position, ZERO and SPAN local adjustment, located below the nameplate of the transmitter housing can be used for ZERO (4-mA point), and SPAN (20 mA point), adjustment, i.e. range calibration.



With switch 3 up in on position, ZERO and SPAN local adjustment can be used for ZERO and SPAN RAISE/LOWER.

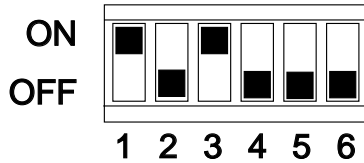
### ZERO Raise/Lower

The Raise/Lower for ZERO is normally enabled. Just rotate the ZERO or SPAN local adjustment for 2 secs. If you have an Integral digital display you receive the message: LRV ACT (for Lower Range Value Active) and then the LRV VALUE with engineering unit is displayed.

- use ZERO to decrease the value
- use SPAN to increase the value

After 10 secs of non use of Zero or Span the operation terminates and the message on the display is: END and the LRV is stored permanently. With no integral digital display available you must read the analog output 4-20 mA during the setting.

## ... ADDENDUM USE OF HARDWARE LINKS ON THE SECONDARY ELECTRONICS



### SPAN Raise/Lower

To enable this operation switch 1 must be moved up and down, that is:  
Toggle switch 1 ON and OFF

Just rotate the Zero or Span local adjustment for 2 secs.

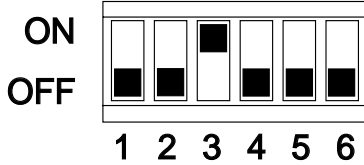
If you have an Integral digital display you receive the message.

URV ACT (for Upper range value active)  
 and then the URV VALUE with engineering unit is displayed:

- use ZERO to decrease the value
- use SPAN to increase the value

After 10 secs of non use of Zero or Span the operation terminates and the message on the display is:

END and the URV is stored permanently. With no integral digital display available you must read the analog output 4-20 mA during the setting.

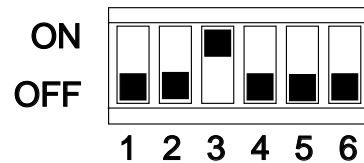
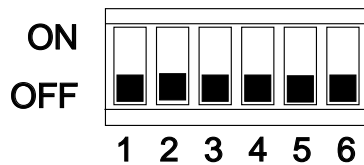


### DAMPING Raise/Lower

With switch 3 up in ON position, the ZERO and SPAN local adjustment can be used for Damping Raise/Lower, for analog + HART version.

This function is always enabled for the analog only version.

So for the analog + HART version, put switch 3 up in on position.



In order to enable the Damping Raise/Lower option toggle switch 2 ON and OFF. Rotate the ZERO or SPAN local adjustment for 2 secs.

If you have an Integral digital display you receive the message:

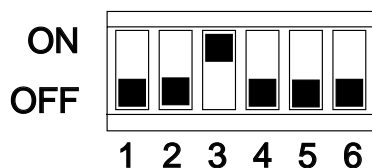
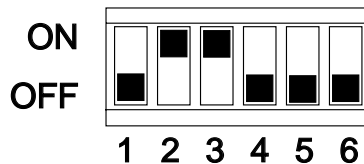
DAMP ACT (for Damping Active)

and then you have the Damping value displayed:

- use ZERO to decrease the value (up to 0 secs)
- use SPAN to increase the value (up to 16 secs)

After 10 secs of non use of zero or span the operation terminates and the message on the display is:

END and the Damping value is stored permanently.



It is suggested to have an integral digital display to perform this change for damping.

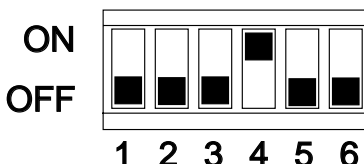


### SQUARE ROOT selection

This operation is available only for the analog version.

It can be used to select the square root output transfer function.

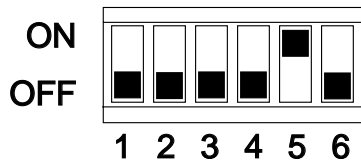
With the switch 4 down in off position the analog output transfer function is linear.



By moving up switch 4 in ON position, you change the output transfer function from linear to square root.

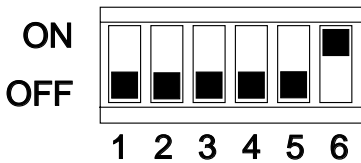
The square root function can only be defined for the default configuration (see also square root (x) in the addendum for differential pressure transmitter: selectable output function).

## ... ADDENDUM USE OF HARDWARE LINKS ON THE SECONDARY ELECTRONICS



### WRITE PROTECT mode

With the switch 5 up in ON position the write protect mode is active. It is a way to protect the device from any change: configuration data and parameters cannot be modified.

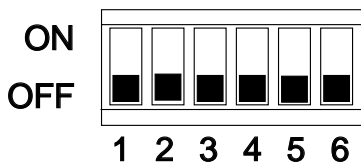


### UP/DOWN SCALE mode

The switch 6 defines the fail safe output condition in case of transmitter failure:

- In the ON position the output is Down (below 4 mA and more precisely 3,6 mA);

- In the OFF position the output is UP (above 20 mA and more precisely 21,8 mA)



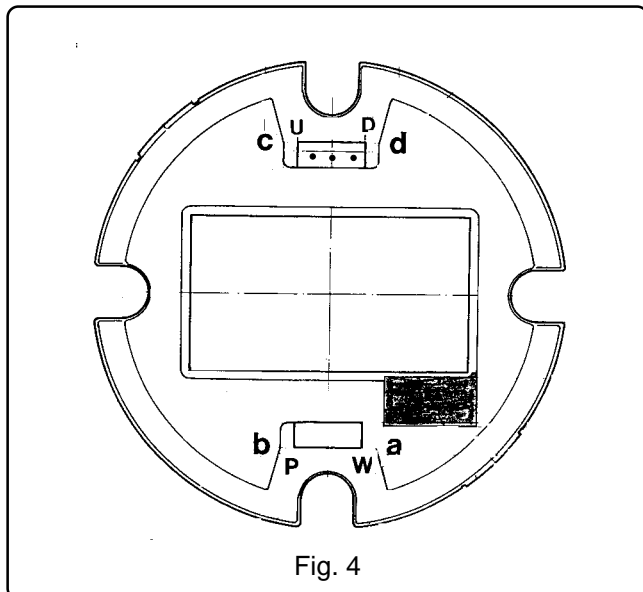
### NOTE:

The message **ZERO PROT** or **SPAN PROT** appears on the integral digital display when Write Protect Link is in Protect position.  
The message **ZERO DSBL** or **SPAN DSBL** appears on the integral digital display when ZERO and SPAN local adjustment are disable. Zero and Span can be disabled using a HART configuration software, so it applies only to Analog + HART version.

When a digital integral display is applied to the secondary electronics, the following operation can be performed using the hardware links located on the integral digital display:

- ZERO Raise/Lower if the switch 3 is in ON position
- SPAN Raise/Lower moving the switch on the display from 'a' to 'b' and to 'a' again (see Fig. 4), and then using zero and span local adjustment, as already explained (see SPAN Raise/Lower on the previous pages).
- DAMPING Raise/Lower moving the switch on the display from 'c' to 'd' and to 'c' again (see Fig. 4), and then using zero and span local adjustment, as already explained (see DAMPING Raise/Lower on the previous pages).

A label located inside the cover on the integral digital display side, helps the user in the use of the hardware links (see Fig. 5).



CAUTION	JUMPERS POSITION
BE SURE INTERNAL SWITCHES 1 & 2 ARE IN "0" POSITION	a : SPAN ENABLE a - b - a : SPAN R/L c : DAMP ENABLE c - d - c : DAMP R/L

Fig. 5



# ADDENDUM FOR DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE TRANSMITTERS: SELECTABLE OUTPUT FUNCTIONS

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The 600T Series Differential Pressure Transmitter provides a selection of output functions, as follows:

<b>Linear</b>	for differential pressure or level measurements
<b>Sq. Root (x)</b>	for flow measurements using restriction type primary element, like orifice plate, integral orifice, Venturi or Dall tube and similar.
<b>Sq. Root (x<sup>3</sup>)</b>	for open channel flow measurements using rectangular or trapezoidal weir
<b>Sq. Root (x<sup>5</sup>)</b>	for open channel flow measurements using V-notch (triangular) weir.
<b>Polynomial</b>	for input linearization using a 5th-order polynomial function
<b>Costant current</b>	for loop or associated equipment test.

where |x| and output are in the range 0 to 1 (0% to 100%).

Figure 1 shows the Input/output relationships with the different Square Root Options applied.

These output functions can be activated using a Configuration Tool like the Hand Held Communicator, a HART Universal Communicator or a Personal Computer, carrying the Smart Configuration Program, connected to the transmitter via a Bell 202 modem (see the relevant Operating Instructions). In the Analog version the Sq. Root (x) can be selected through the use of a hardware link (see the ADDENDUM use of Hardware links on the secondary electronics).

The output of the transmitter is actually the analog signal 4 to 20 mA and the digital signal read in engineering units on the integral display.

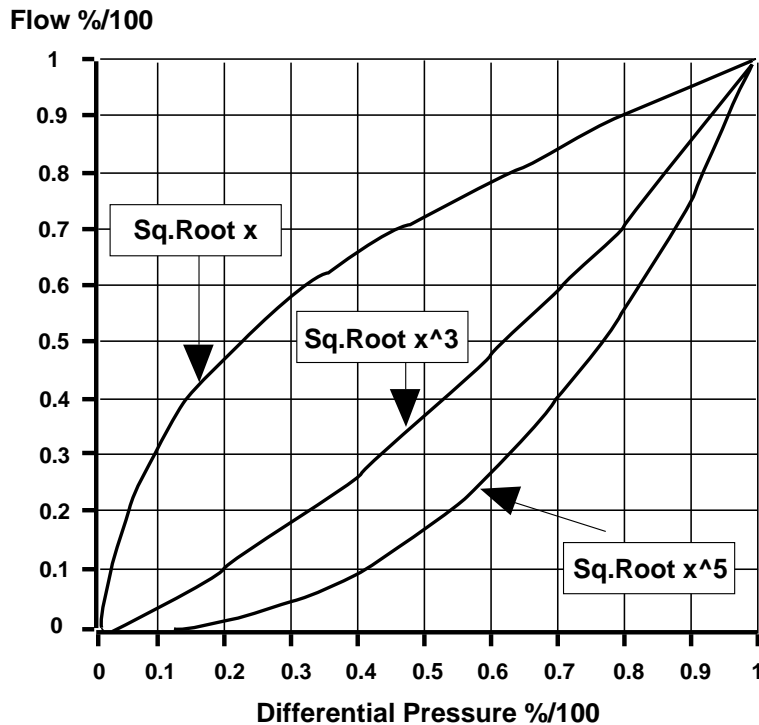


Fig. 1

# ADDENDUM FOR DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE TRANSMITTERS: SELECTABLE OUTPUT FUNCTIONS

## 1.0 LINEAR

Using this function, the relationship between the input (measured value), expressed in % of the calibrated span and the output is linear, e.g. at 0% input, corresponds 0% output (4mA), at 50% input corresponds 50% output (12mA) and at 100% input corresponds 100% output (20mA). Available for analog and analog + HART version.

## 2.0 SQUARE ROOT (X)

Using this function (available for analog and analog + HART version), the output (in % of the span) is proportional to the square root of the input signal in % of the calibrated span: the instrument, e.g., gives an analog output proportional to the rate of flow. To avoid the extremely high gain with the input approaching zero, the transmitter output is linear with the input up to 4%, programmable in order to ensure a more stable output near zero. This also allows an easier zero adjustment and performs a reduced zero error for ambient temperature variations.

An explanation is given in fig. 2 For an input variation from 0 to 0.5% the output varies linearly. For input variation greater then 0.5% up to a value programmable from 1 to 4%, the output still varies linearly. Then at input values greater then 4% the output follows the applied transfer function. In the figure it is also indicated the default selection.

To convert from a pressure value within the calibrated span to a percent of flow, first express the pressure as a percent of calibrated span, then take the square root of this pressure percentage and multiply by 10.

Example : Transmitter calibrated 0-400 mbar - with 196 mbar, pressure input, the percentage of flow is determined as follows:

$$\frac{196}{400} \times 100 = 49\% \text{ of calibrated pressure}$$

$$\sqrt{49} \times 10 = 70\% \text{ of calibrated flow}$$

To convert from a percentage of the calibrated flow to the equivalent output current (see figure), first divide the percentage of flow by 100, then multiply this figure by the 16 mA adding also the live zero 4 mA.

$$\frac{70\% \text{ calibrated flow}}{100} \times 16 \text{ mA} + 4 \text{ mA d.c.} = 15,2 \text{ mA d.c.}$$

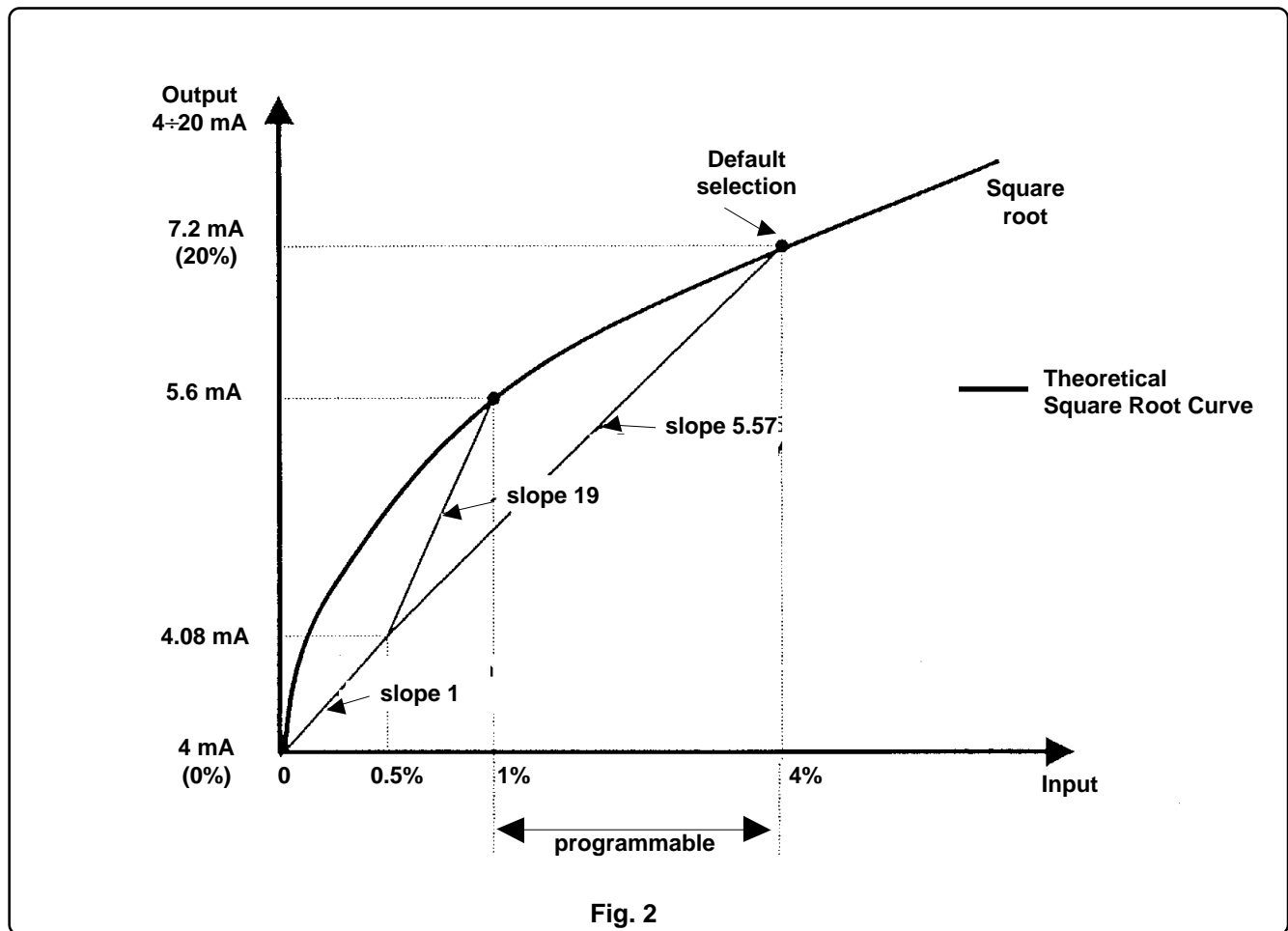


Fig. 2

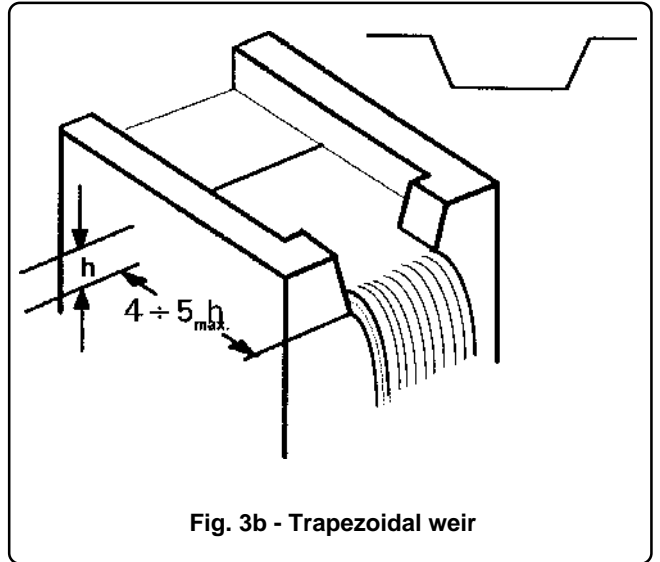
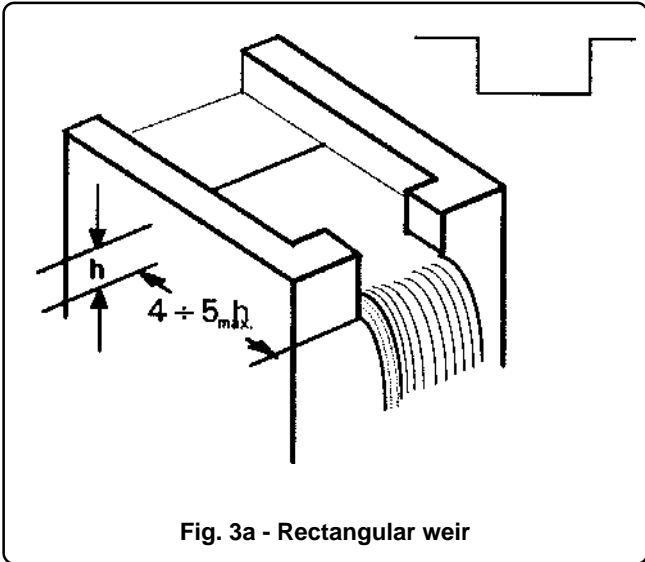
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**... ADDENDUM FOR DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE TRANSMITTERS:  
SELECTABLE OUTPUT FUNCTIONS**

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**3.0 SQUARE ROOT ( $X^3$ ) - Available for analog + HART version**

This function, as mentioned before, can be used for open channel flow measurement using ISO 1438 rectangular weirs (Hamilton Smith, Kindsvater-Carter, Rehbock formulas) or trapezoidal weirs (Cippoletti formulas) (see Fig. 3a and 3b) and ISO 1438 Venturi flumes. In these types of devices the relationship between the flow and the developed head  $h$  (the differential pressure measured by the transmitter) is proportional to  $h^{3/2}$  or square root of  $h^3$ . Other types of Venturi or Parshall flume do not follow this relationship.

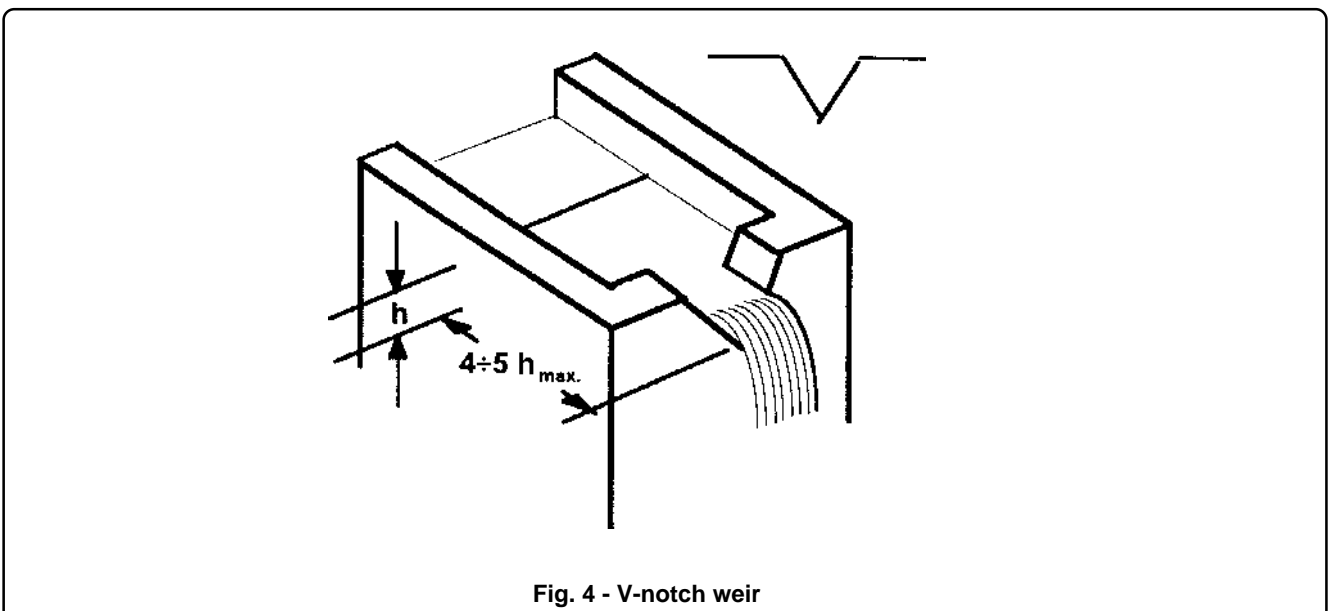


Using this function, the output (in % of the span) is proportional to the square root of the third power of the input signal in % of the calibrated span: the instrument, e.g., gives an output proportional to the rate of flow calculated using the above mentioned formulas.

**4.0 SQUARE ROOT ( $X^5$ ) - Available for analog + HART version**

This function can be used for open channel flow measurement using ISO 1438 V-notch (triangular) weirs (see Fig. 4) where the relationship between the flow and the developed head  $h$  (the differential pressure measured by the transmitter) is proportional to  $h^{5/2}$  or square root of  $h^5$ .

Using this function, the output (in % of the span) is proportional to the square root of the fifth power of the input signal in % of the calibrated span: the instrument, e.g., gives an output proportional to the rate of flow calculated using the Kingsvater-Shen formula.



## ... ADDENDUM FOR DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE TRANSMITTERS: SELECTABLE OUTPUT FUNCTIONS

### 5.0 POLYNOMIAL 1 (5th order)

#### Available for analog + HART version

The polynomial function, applied to the transmitter input (x) expressed in % of the calibrated span, has the following form:

$$\text{Out} = \pm A_0 \pm A_1 (x) \pm A_2 (x^2) \pm A_3 (x^3) \pm A_4 (x^4) \pm A_5 (x^5)$$

where (x) and Out should be normalized in the range 0 to 1 for calculation purpose, with following Out meaning:

Out = 0 means Analog out 4 mA

Out = 1 means Analog out 20 mA

This function can be used for linearization purpose: the user can plot the characteristic curve of the input and find, using a mathematical method, the parameters of the polynomial that better approximate the plotted curve. Check, after the calculation, if the maximum error is compatible with the application.

The following are some application examples.

### 5.1 CYLINDRICAL VESSEL

Using the polynomial function applied to a level transmitter installed in a horizontal cylindrical vessel it is possible to transmit the measure of level in term of partial volume. Some different cases should be considered:

a) Cylindrical vessel with flat ends (not often used. Fig. 5a). Transmitter measuring the whole vessel height.

The following polynomial gives the area of the circular section in relation to the height h (height of the liquid in the vessel).

$$\text{Out} = -0.02 + 0.297 h + 2.83 h^2 - 4.255 h^3 + 3.5525 h^4 - 1.421 h^5$$

Being both the input h and the output Out normalized, i.e. in the range 0 to 1 (or 0% to 100%), the vessel diameter corresponding to a circular area equal to 1 (100%) will be "normalized" by a "K" factor of the following value :

$$K = 2 \cdot \sqrt{17/\pi} = 1.12838$$

The volume of the liquid contained in the vessel, at height = h will be

$$V = \text{Out} \cdot (d/1.12838)^2 \cdot L$$

where d = vessel diameter and L = vessel length.

The non conformity error is within 0.1% between 0.5% and 99.5% of h, 0.2% at 0% and 100%.

b) Cylindrical vessel with hemispherical ends (see Fig. 5b). Transmitter measuring the whole vessel height.

The same polynomial can be used also for the cylindrical vessel with hemispherical ends. To obtain the volume contained in the vessel can be used the following empirical formula:

$$V = \text{Out} \cdot (d/1.12838)^2 \cdot (L + 2/3 d)$$

The non conformity error depends on the ratio between diameter and length of the vessel: for ratio  $\geq 5$  to 1 the error is  $\leq 0.25\%$ . The polynomial found with mathematical method gives an error of  $\pm 0.15\%$ .

c) Cylindrical vessel with elliptical or pseudoelliptical ends (see Fig. 5c). Transmitter measuring the whole vessel height.

The same polynomial can be used also for the cylindrical vessel with elliptical or pseudoelliptical ends. To obtain the volume contained in the vessel can be used the following empirical formula:

$$V = \text{Out} \cdot (d/1.12838)^2 \cdot (L + 2/3 m)$$

where m is the length of the minor ellipse axis (see Fig.5c)

The non conformity error depends on the ratio between the diameter and the length of the vessel: for ratio  $\geq 5$  to 1 the error is  $\leq 0.25\%$ . The polynomial found with mathematical method gives an error of  $\pm 0.15\%$ .

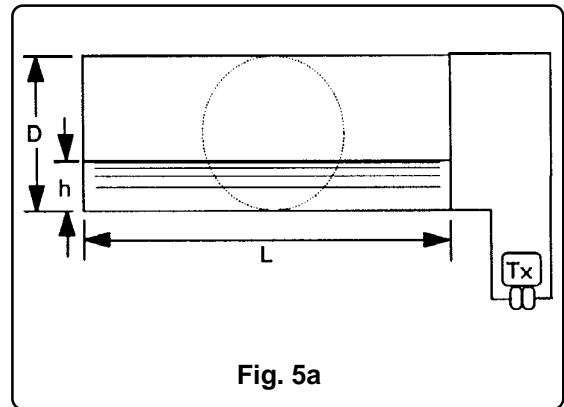


Fig. 5a

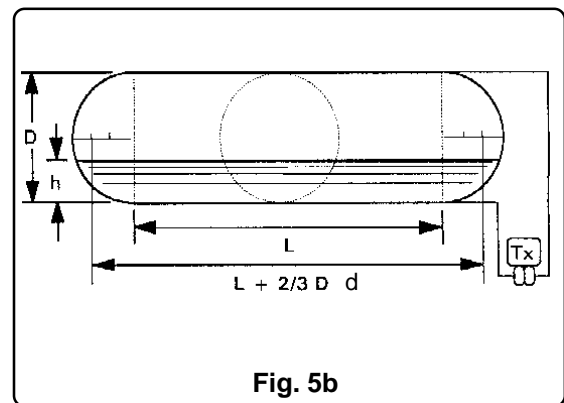


Fig. 5b

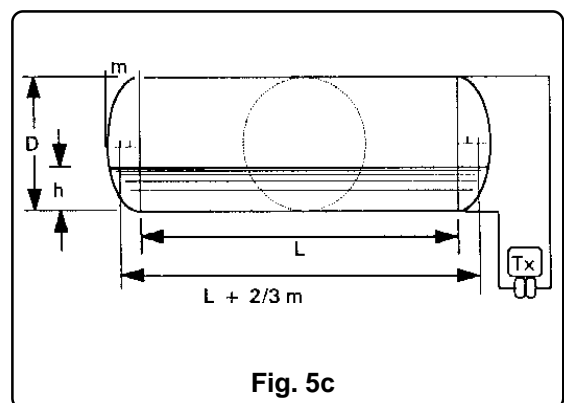


Fig. 5c

## ... ADDENDUM FOR DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE TRANSMITTERS: SELECTABLE OUTPUT FUNCTIONS

### 5.2 SPHERICAL TANK

Spherical tank (see Fig.5d). Transmitter measuring the whole vessel height.

The following polynomial gives the volume of the spherical section in relation to the height  $h$  of the liquid in the tank.

$$\text{Out} = 3 h^2 - 2 h^3$$

This formula is geometrical and then its conformity is perfect.

Being both the input  $h$  and the output  $\text{Out}$  normalized, i.e. in the range 0 to 1 (or 0% to 100%), the sphere diameter  $D$  corresponding to a volume equal to 1 (100%) will be "normalized" by a "K" factor of the following value:

$$K = 2 \cdot \sqrt[3]{3 / (4 \pi)} = 1.2407$$

The volume of the liquid contained in the tank, at height =  $h$  will be

$$V = \text{Out} \cdot (D/1.2407)^3$$

where  $D$  = sphere diameter .

### 5.3 CYLINDRICAL VESSEL AND SPHERICAL TANK WITH PARTIAL LEVEL MEASUREMENT

Cases a) to d) but with partial level measurement (Fig. 6a)

In these cases two methods can be used:

- 1) Plot the changes in volume in relation to the level changes and, using a mathematical method, find the relevant polynomial.
- 2) Use the polynomial coefficients for cases a) to d) and calibrate the transmitter range to cover the full diameter of the vessel or tank: the changes in volume for the  $h$  changes between  $h_0$  and  $h_{\max}$  will be correct. Of course the transmitter will transmit, when the level is  $\leq h_0$ , the volume corresponding to  $h_0$ ; the same apply for level  $\geq h_{\max}$ .  
All transmitted volumes are % of the total volume of the vessel.

If it is required the partial volume starting from  $h_0$  (i.e. the volume at  $h_0 = 0$ ) then the  $A_0$  coefficient should be equal to the polynomial solved for  $h_0$  with negative sign: for example for  $h_0 = 20\%$

$$A_0 = - 0.02 + 0.297 \cdot 0.2 + 2.83 \cdot 0.2^2 - 4.255 \cdot 0.2^3 + 3.5525 \cdot 0.2^4 - 1.421 \cdot 0.2^5 = - 0.14179$$

The polynomial coefficients for the example will be:

$$\text{Out} = - A_0 + A_1 h + A_2 h^2 - A_3 h^3 + A_4 h^4 - A_5 h^5$$

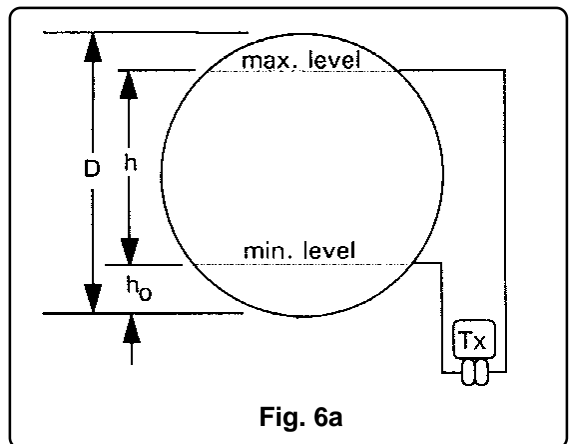
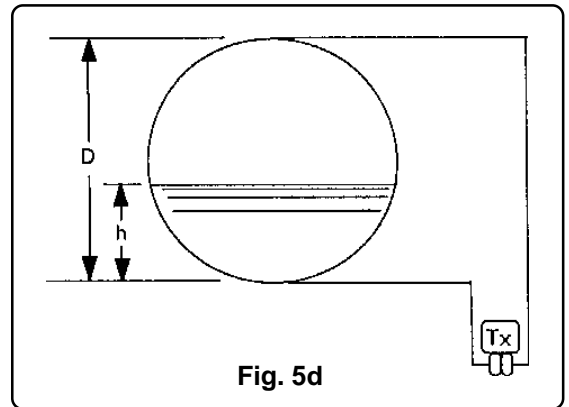


**Note** : The accuracy of all above numerical values can not be guaranteed.



#### **General notes for level measurement**

The level transmitter calibration is effected by the transmitter installation conditions, i.e. if the reference connection is empty (dry leg) or liquid filled (wet leg). In the first case (dry leg) the calibration is affected by the specific gravity of the measured liquid and the atmosphere above the liquid at process condition, whereas in the second case (wet leg), it is affected by the specific gravity of the liquid in the connecting pipe(s).



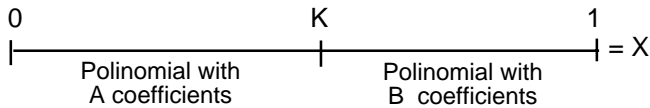
**... ADDENDUM FOR DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE TRANSMITTERS:  
SELECTABLE OUTPUT FUNCTIONS**

**6.0 POLYNOMIAL 2 (Two polynomial functions of 2nd order) -  
Available for Analog + HART version - Fig. 6b**

Analog Output transfer function can also be defined as a two polynomial function. Both polynomials are of 2nd order. So two different polynomial functions are used:

$$\text{Out} = [\pm A_0 + A_1 (x^1) \pm A_2 (x^2)] + [\pm B_0 + B_1 (x^1) \pm B_2 (x^2)]$$

Here the polynomial with A coefficients is used for X from 0 to a K value, and the second one with B coefficients for X greater than the K value.



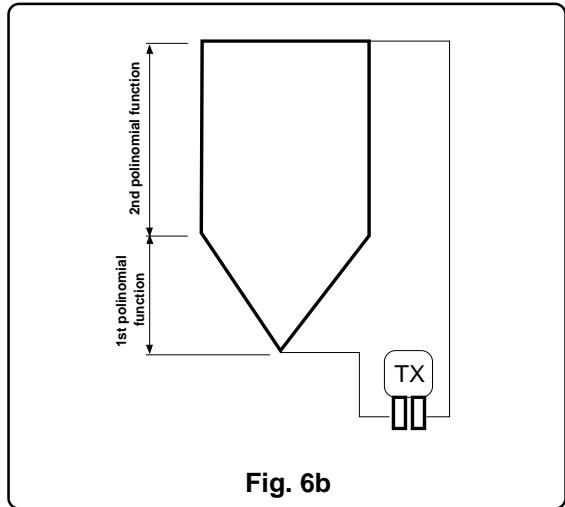
Ax and Bx terms of the polynomials have to be calculated according to the shape of the vessel.

A PC based software tool is available for polynomial coefficients definition.

**7.0 CONSTANT CURRENT  
Available for analog + HART version**

This output function, activated by a Configuration Tool, can be used to test the transmitter output, the integrity of the transmission loop and the calibration of associated equipment like receivers, recorders, etc.

When this function is activated the transmitter acts like a constant current generator: using the configuration tool the user can specify a fixed output current of 4 mA, 20 mA or any value between 4 and 20 mA.



**Fig. 6b**

## ADDENDUM FOR FLANGE-MOUNTED TRANSMITTERS

Flange-mounted transmitters are suitable for open or closed tank service.

The process fluid may, or may not, be corrosive, viscous, dirty and with suspended solids; each case requires a proper transmitter. 600T EN Series provides a model for tank service: mod. 621ES.

621ES includes two main application variants: one is dedicated to liquid level measurement and the other is marketed as differential pressure transmitter but it is particularly suitable for liquid level measurement.

Liquid level transmitter is mounted to a tank as shown in Figure 1.

The ambient temperature of the transmitter mounting location must be between  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-40$  and  $+185^{\circ}\text{F}$ ).

The process temperature can instead be between  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $+320^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-40$  and  $+608^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). The process interface and fill fluid of the transmitter must be selected amongst the various options provided according to the specific range of temperature.



**DANGER - For installation in Hazardous Areas, i.e. areas with danger of fire and/or explosion, irrespective of the protection mode used, the installation must be carried out in accordance with local regulations. Ensure also that the temperature of the transmitter does not exceed the value indicated in the Safety Marking plate. In this connection, consider that process temperature above  $85^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $185^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) requires derating the ambient limits by 1.5:1 ratio.**

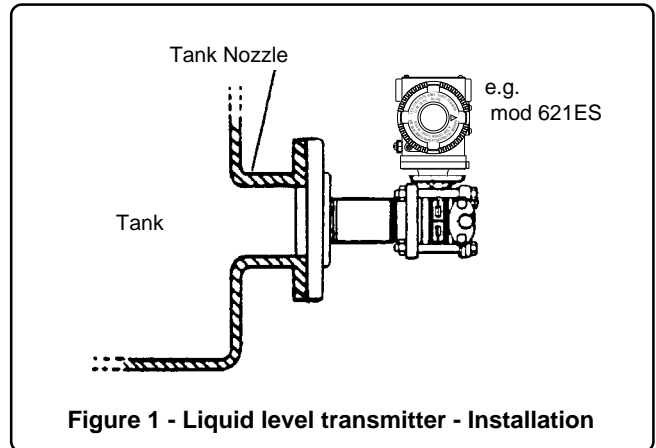


Figure 1 - Liquid level transmitter - Installation

The 621ES liquid level transmitter has been designed to connect to a flanged tank nozzle, or similar ANSI (DIN) fitting. Standard connections for 2/3-inch Class 150/300/600 flanges, and equivalent DIN, are available.

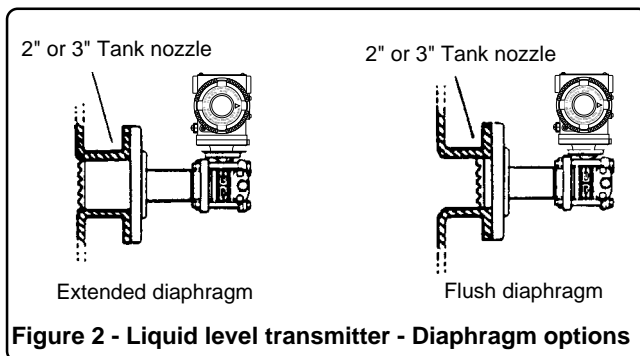


Figure 2 - Liquid level transmitter - Diaphragm options

Flush and extended diaphragm options are also available, Figure 2.

The flush diaphragm is suitable for applications where the process is free of suspended solids.

The extended diaphragm eliminates the pocket at the transmitter connection and is typically used for slurries and viscous liquids.

It is recommended that the liquid level transmitter be mounted with the process diaphragm vertical and with the housing above the primary transducer as described in the pictures.

Operation is not affected by mounting in other positions, however, some rezeroing may be required.

The transmitter is insensitive to level changes over the lower half of the diaphragm, so it is important to locate the transmitter datum line with the center line of the tank nozzle. The nozzle also must be located so that the minimum level is always at or above the datum line.

The liquid level transmitter model 621ES can be used to measure liquid level in either open or closed (pressurized) tanks.

## ... ADDENDUM FOR FLANGE-MOUNTED TRANSMITTERS

In open tank applications, mounting the transmitter on the tank nozzle provides the HI side process connection, with the LO side being vented to atmosphere. The hydraulic head pressure acting against the process diaphragm is a direct measurement of the liquid level. The effect of atmospheric pressure is canceled because this pressure is applied to both sides of the transmitter.

A recommended open tank installation is shown in Figure 3.

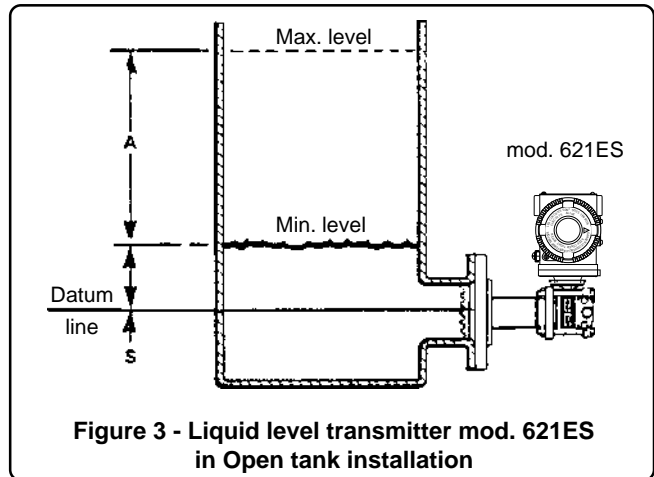


Figure 3 - Liquid level transmitter mod. 621ES in Open tank installation

In the closed tank application, Figure 4, the effect of tank pressure is canceled by connecting the HI side and LO side of the primary transducer to the tank. The HI side connection is made by mounting the transmitter on the tank nozzle. A compensating leg connects to the LO side near the top of the tank. It is important to ensure that this leg is either completely free of liquid (dry leg) or completely filled to a constant level (wet leg).

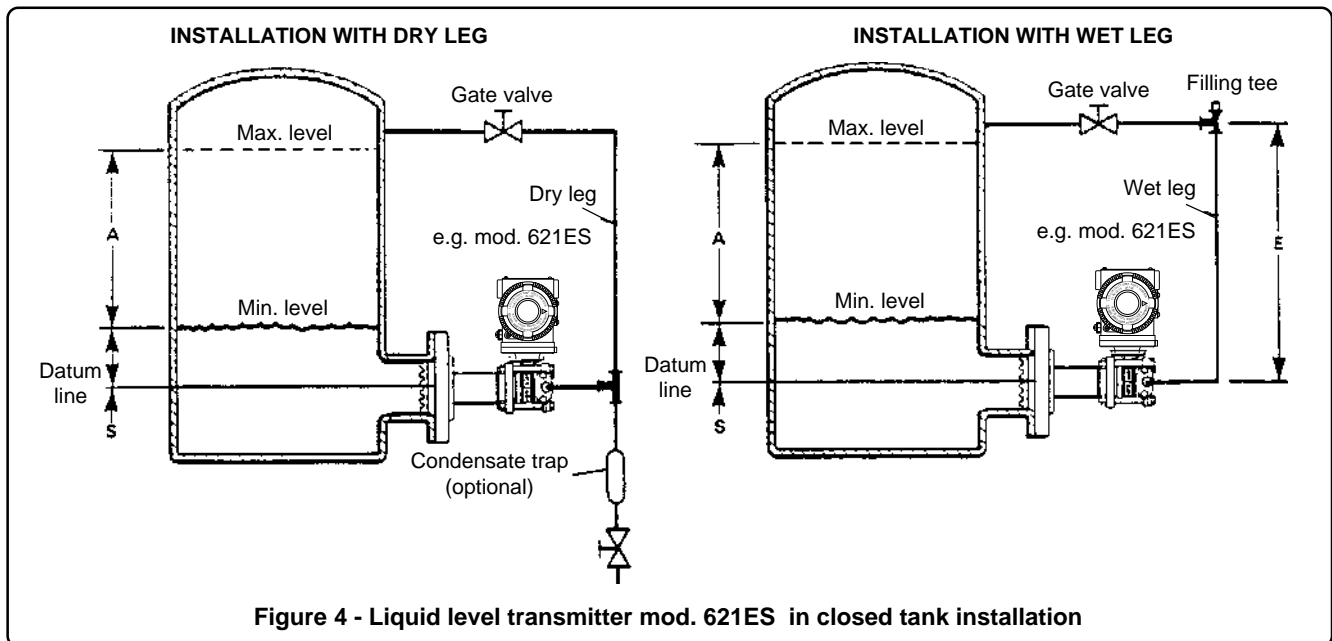
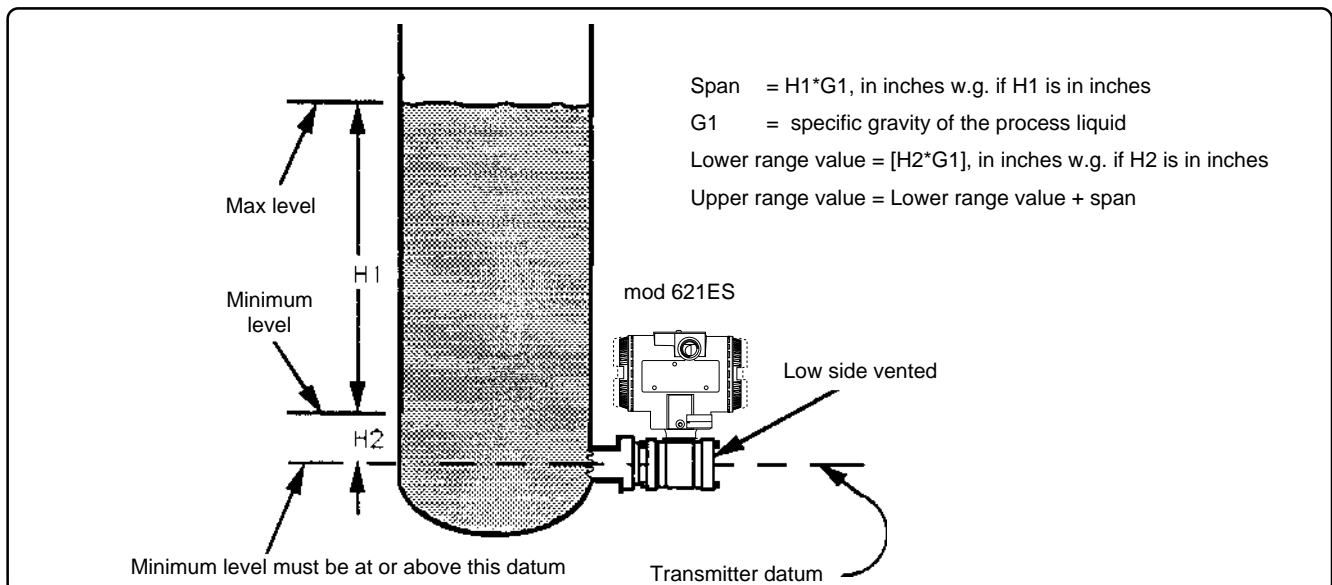


Figure 4 - Liquid level transmitter mod. 621ES in closed tank installation

For a better understanding, three applications of liquid level measure are shown, as follows:

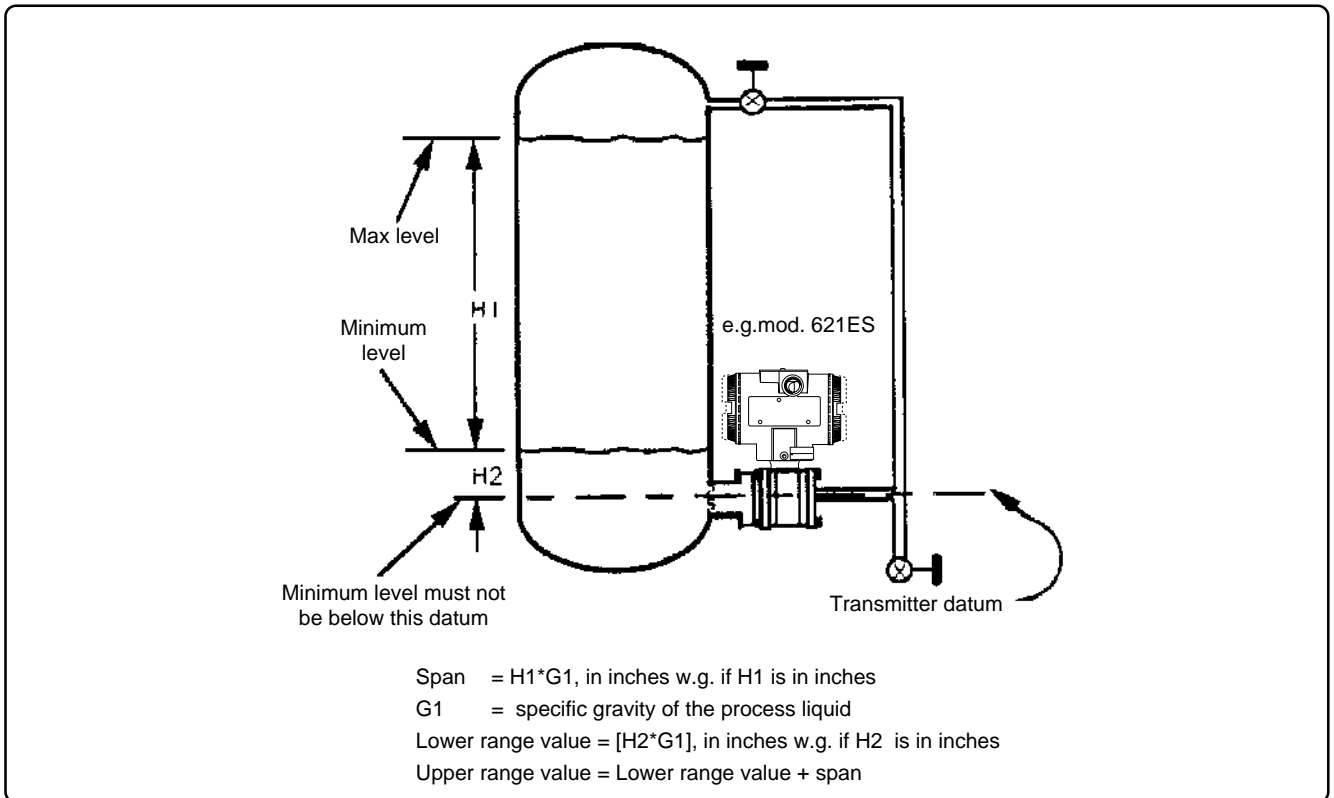
### Application n° 1 : Liquid Level - Open Tank Using a Flange-Mounted Transmitter mod. 621ES



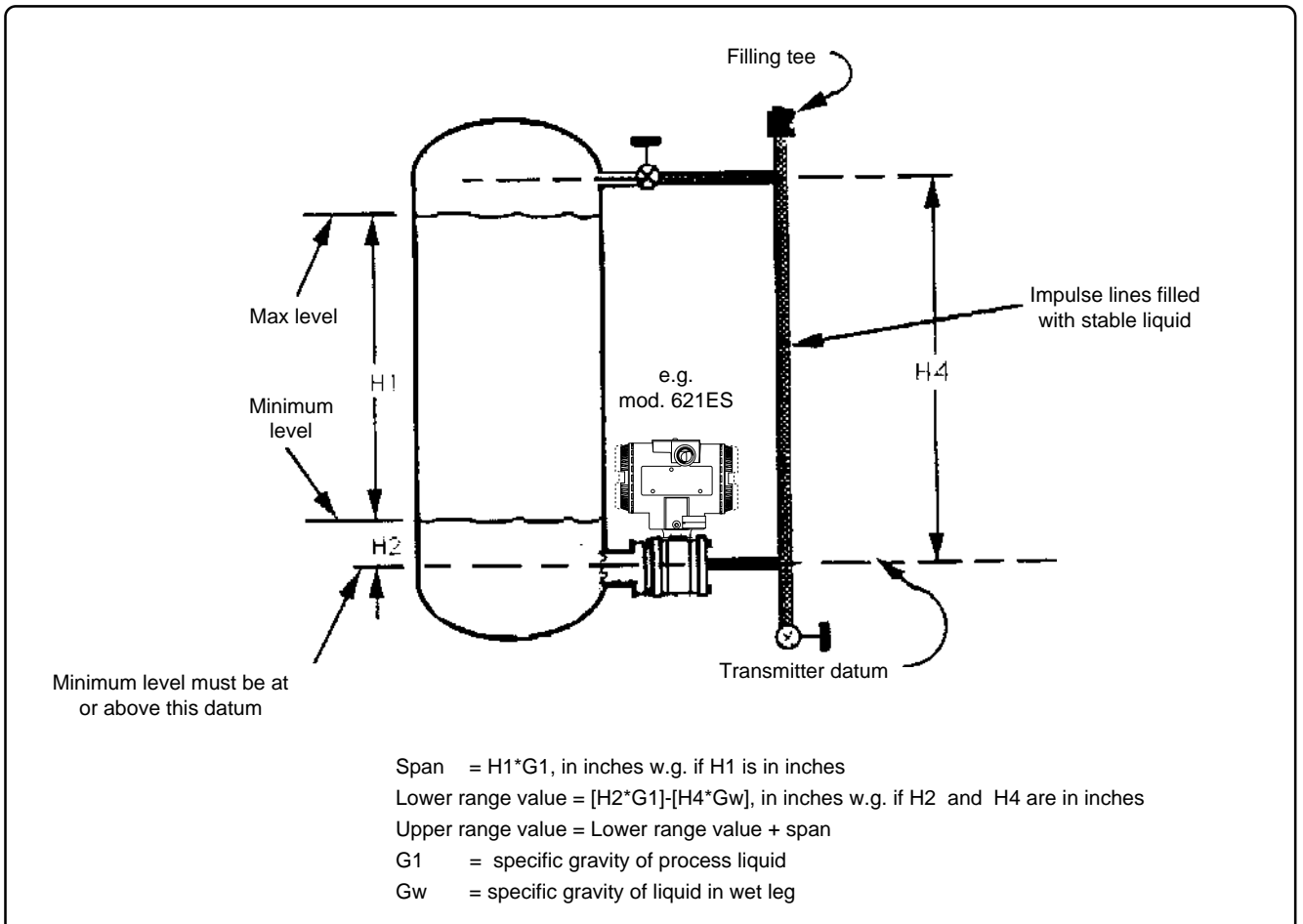


... ADDENDUM FOR FLANGE-MOUNTED TRANSMITTERS

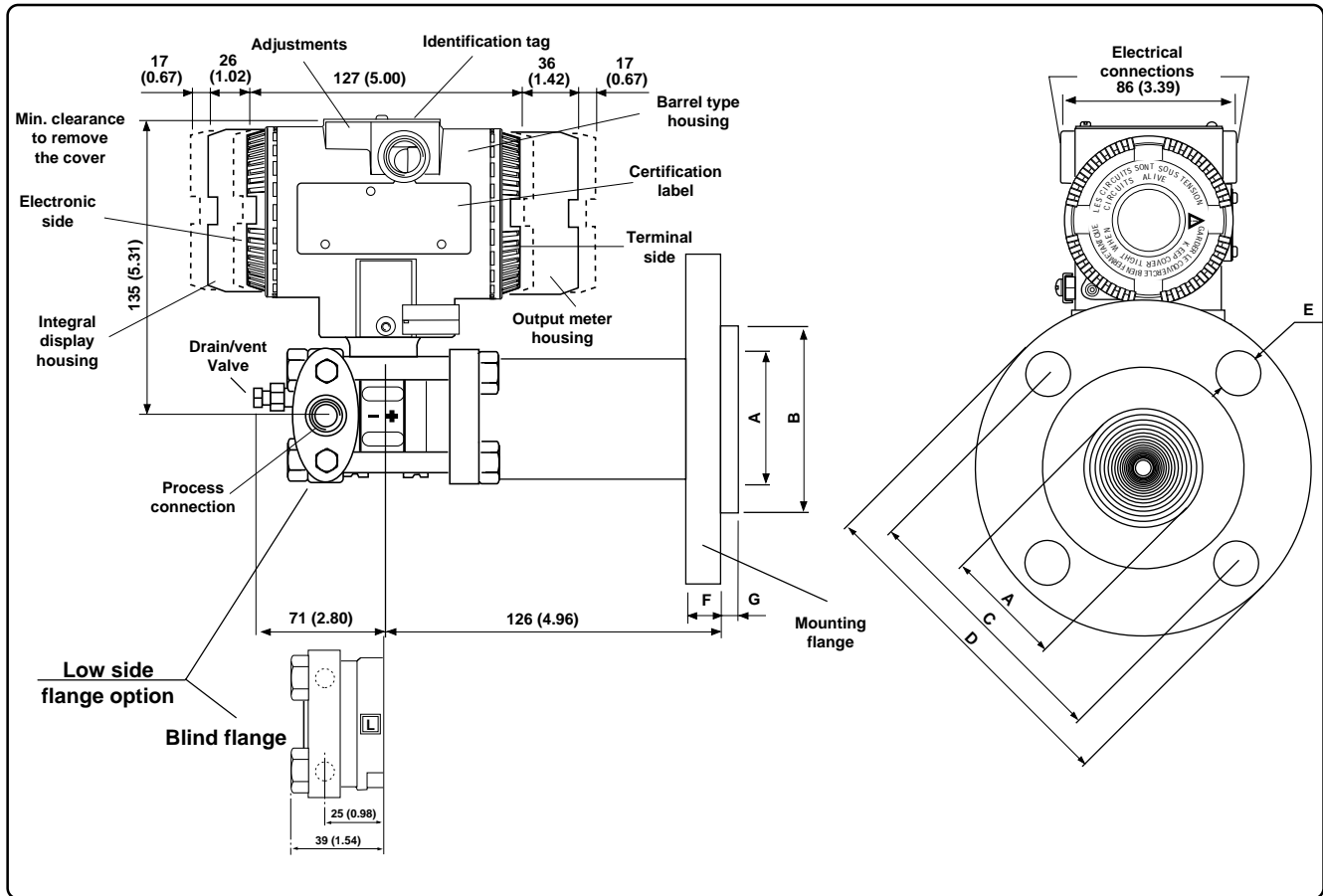
Application n° 2 : Liquid Level - Closed Tank Using a Flange-Mounted Transmitter mod. 621ES (No Condensable Vapors)



Application n° 3 : Liquid Level - Closed Tank Using a Flange-Mounted Transmitter mod. 621ES and a Wet Leg (With Condensable Vapors)



## ... ADDENDUM FOR FLANGE-MOUNTED TRANSMITTERS



SIZE/RATING	DIMENSIONS mm (in)								N° OF HOLES
	A (dia)		B (dia)	C (dia)	D (dia)	E (dia)	F	G	
	flush	extended							
2in ANSI CL 150	60 (2.36)	48 (1.9)	92.1 (3.62)	120.5 (4.74)	152.5 (6)	20 (0.79)	19.5 (0.77)	9.5 (0.37)	4
2in ANSI CL 300	60 (2.36)	48 (1.9)	92.1 (3.62)	127 (5)	165 (6.5)	20 (0.79)	22.5 (0.88)	9.5 (0.37)	8
2in ANSI CL 600	60 (2.36)	NA	92.1 (3.62)	127 (5)	165 (6.5)	20 (0.79)	25.5 (1)	9.5 (0.37)	8
2in ANSI CL 900	60 (2.36)	NA	92.1 (3.62)	165 (6.5)	216 (8.5)	26 (1.02)	38.5 (1.51)	9.5 (0.37)	8
3in ANSI CL 150	89 (3.5)	72 (2.83)	127 (5)	152.5 (6)	190.5 (7.5)	20 (0.79)	24 (0.94)	9.5 (0.37)	4
3in ANSI CL 300	89 (3.5)	72 (2.83)	127 (5)	168.5 (6.63)	210 (8.26)	22 (0.86)	28.5 (1.12)	9.5 (0.37)	8
3in ANSI CL 600	89 (3.5)	NA	127 (5)	168.5 (6.63)	210 (8.26)	22 (0.86)	32 (1.26)	9.5 (0.37)	8
3in ANSI CL 900	89 (3.5)	NA	127 (5)	190.5 (7.5)	241 (9.48)	26 (1.02)	38.5 (1.51)	9.5 (0.37)	8
4in ANSI CL 150	89 (3.5)	94 (3.7)	157.2 (6.2)	190.5 (7.5)	228.6 (9)	20 (0.79)	24 (0.94)	9.5 (0.37)	8
4in ANSI CL 300	89 (3.5)	94 (3.7)	157.2 (6.2)	200.2 (7.88)	254 (10)	22 (0.86)	32 (1.26)	9.5 (0.37)	8
DN50 DIN ND16	60 (2.36)	48 (1.9)	102 (4.02)	125 (4.92)	165 (6.5)	18 (0.71)	20 (0.79)	9.5 (0.37)	4
DN50 DIN ND40	60 (2.36)	48 (1.9)	102 (4.02)	125 (4.92)	165 (6.5)	18 (0.71)	20 (0.79)	9.5 (0.37)	4
DN50 DIN ND64	60 (2.36)	NA	102 (4.02)	135 (5.31)	180 (7.08)	22 (0.86)	26 (1.02)	9.5 (0.37)	4
DN50 DIN ND100	60 (2.36)	NA	102 (4.02)	145 (5.71)	195 (7.67)	26 (1.02)	28 (1.1)	9.5 (0.37)	4
DN50 DIN ND160	60 (2.36)	NA	102 (4.02)	145 (5.71)	195 (7.67)	26 (1.02)	30 (1.18)	9.5 (0.37)	4
DN80 DIN ND16	89 (3.5)	72 (2.83)	138 (5.43)	160 (6.3)	200 (7.87)	18 (0.71)	20 (0.79)	9.5 (0.37)	8
DN80 DIN ND40	89 (3.5)	72 (2.83)	138 (5.43)	160 (6.3)	200 (7.87)	18 (0.71)	24 (0.94)	9.5 (0.37)	8
DN80 DIN ND64	89 (3.5)	NA	138 (5.43)	170 (6.7)	215 (8.46)	22 (0.86)	28 (1.1)	9.5 (0.37)	8
DN80 DIN ND100	89 (3.5)	NA	138 (5.43)	180 (7.08)	230 (9.05)	26 (1.02)	32 (1.26)	9.5 (0.37)	8
DN80 DIN ND160	89 (3.5)	NA	138 (5.43)	180 (7.08)	230 (9.05)	26 (1.02)	36 (1.42)	9.5 (0.37)	8
DN100 DIN ND16	89 (3.5)	94 (3.7)	158 (6.22)	180 (7.08)	220 (8.66)	18 (0.71)	20 (0.79)	9.5 (0.37)	8
DN100 DIN ND40	89 (3.5)	94 (3.7)	162 (6.38)	190 (7.48)	235 (9.25)	22 (0.86)	24 (0.94)	9.5 (0.37)	8

Note: dimensions are expressed in mm. (Between parenthesis the same dimensions expressed in inches).

**Sensor trimming**

If a sensor trimming operation is requested for mod. 621ES level transmitter, follow the relevant procedure of the Hand Held Communicator and PC Software instructions.

If the result is not satisfactory after having carried out either the ZERO TRIMMING or the FULL TRIMMING, the operation must be repeated with a special variation for these transmitters.

This special procedure dedicated to the model 621ES level transmitter, is as follows:

- a) LOW TRIM (low value) for FULL TRIM operation, or ZERO TRIM, only.

A standard operation must be performed according to the procedure. If the result is not satisfactory the operation must be repeated with a similar procedure but with a new value which has to be entered. This value must be calculated, as follows, taking in consideration the error with reversed sign:

$$\text{new } V \text{ entered} = V \text{ applied} - (V \text{ displayed} - V \text{ applied}) * (*) \text{ error}$$

- 1st Example: Trimming at 10 mbar (applied value)

If the displayed value (via HART) after the first operation, is 10.2 mbar, then the error is +0.2 (10.2 - 10).

The new value to be therefore entered is 9.8 mbar (10 - 0.2).

- 2nd Example: Trimming at true zero (0 mbar)

If the displayed value (via HART) after the first operation, is -0.5 mbar, the operation must be repeated entering + 0.5 mbar.

**\*** **Note:** The LOW TRIM and ZERO TRIM operations affect the span as they do not change the upper range value previously set. So a high trimming operation according to point **b**, is highly recommended.

- b) HIGH TRIM (high value) for FULL TRIM operation.

A standard operation must be performed according to the procedure. If the result is not satisfactory the operation must be repeated with a procedure similar to that shown at point **a** above.

(new calculated value with error taken with reversed sign).

**Output % Reranging**

Sometimes, in case of tank level measurement, it becomes difficult to calculate the LRV or the URV of the transmitter, or to empty the tank for zero adjustment. So, not only with flange-mounted, but also with differential pressure transmitters using remote seals, the Output % Reranging operation helps the user during transmitter calibration.

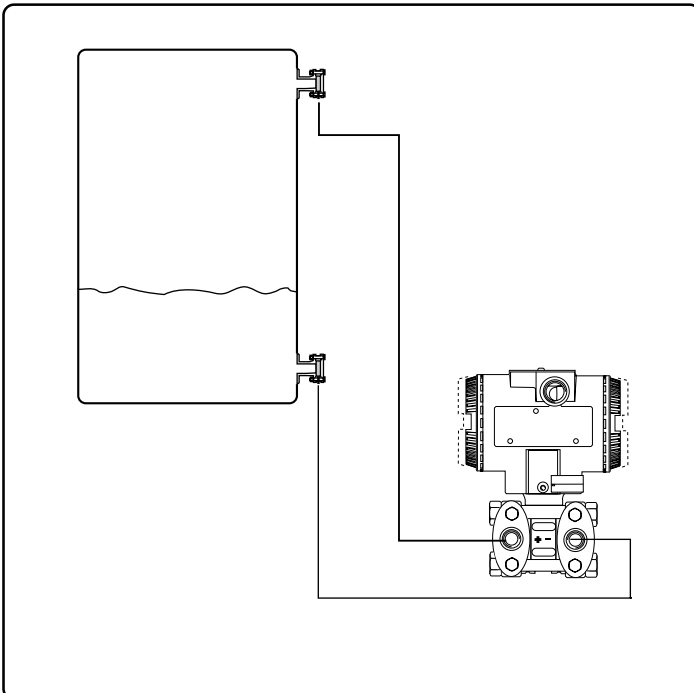
When it is known the level of the tank, expressed in percentage, the liquid level, it is possible to input this percentage that automatically the transmitter recalculates its LRV and URV according to the new percentage value.

This can be done using a HART configuration tool on a 600T EN Transmitter, in Analog + HART version.

Two options are available as Output % Reranging operation:

- 1) OP Range Low where both LRV and URV are adjusted
- 2) OP Range High where only URV is change in accordance with the new input percentage

As example:



Actual level measured by the transmitter:

Transmitter output = 27%

Calibration : LRV = -125 mbar

URV = +340 mbar

- a) New input level measurement (Option 1) = 30%

New calibration : LRV = -139.5 mbar

URV = +325.5 mbar

The transmitter output is now = 30%

Starting again from the initial settings:

Transmitter output = 27%

Calibration : LRV = -125 mbar

URV = +340 mbar

- b) New input level measurement (Option 2) = 30%

New calibration : LRV = -125 mbar

URV = +291.5 mbar

The transmitter output is now = 30%

## ... ADDENDUM FOR FLANGE-MOUNTED TRANSMITTERS

### Model 621ES differential transmitter

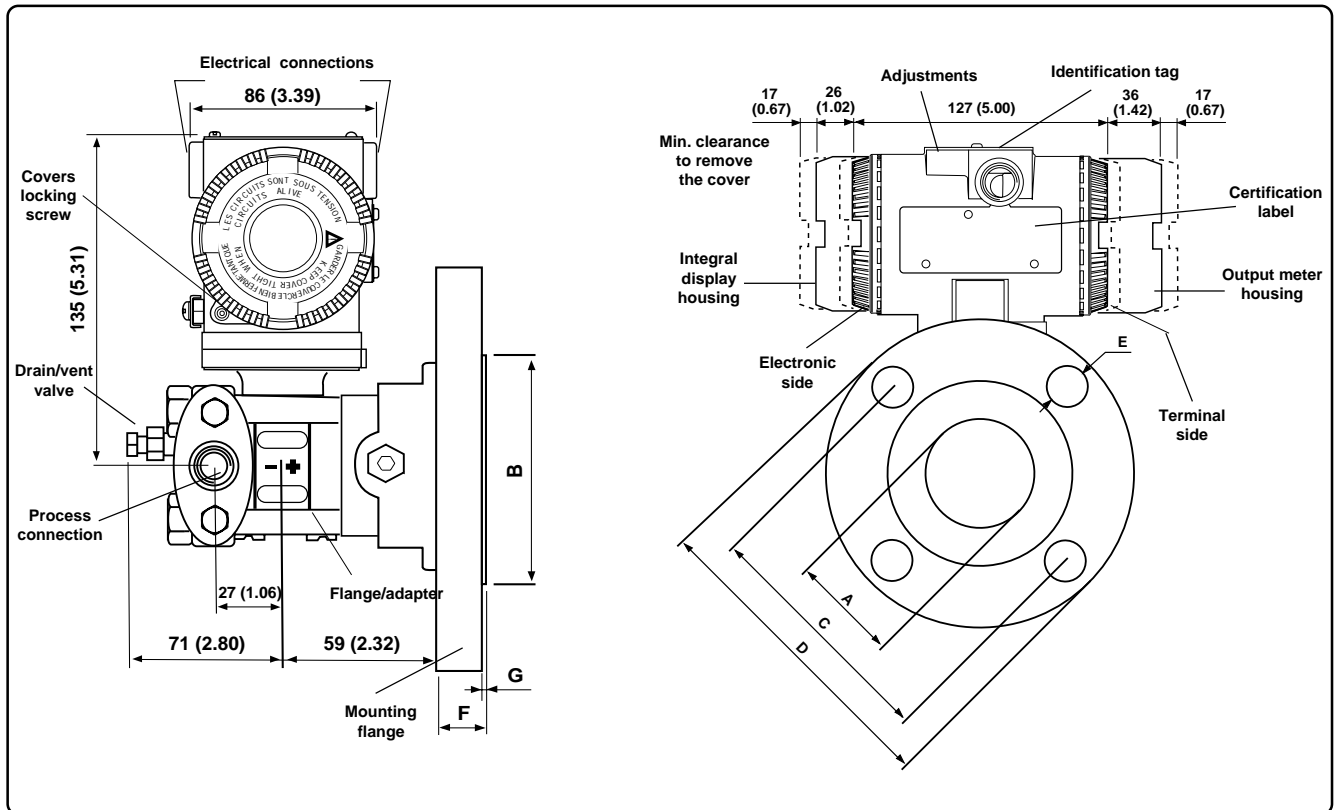
This model, as already said, is suitable for liquid level measurement.

The fluid, in this case, must be clean, free of solids and not viscous. This because the process diaphragm is recessed as regards the flange face.

The model 621ES differential transmitter has been designed to connect to a flanged tank nozzle, or similar ANSI (DIN) fitting. Standard connections for 2/3-inch Class 150/300, and equivalent DIN, are available (see Figures 1 and 2).

This model is specifically dedicated to closed (pressurized) tanks (see Figure 4 and Applications n°2 and n°3).

Mounting recommendations are like those of model 621ES level transmitter.



RATING	SIZE	A	B	C	D	E	No. of holes	F	G
ANSI 150 R.F.	2"	53 (2.09)	92 (3.62)	120.6 (4.75)	152.5 (6.0)	20 (0.79)	4	19.5 (0.77)	1.6 (0.07)
ANSI 150 R.F.	3"	77 (3.04)	127 (5.0)	152.4 (6.0)	190.5 (7.5)	20 (0.79)	4	24 (0.94)	1.6 (0.07)
ANSI 300 R.F.	2"	53 (2.09)	92 (3.62)	127 (5.0)	165 (6.50)	20 (0.79)	8	22.5 (0.89)	1.6 (0.07)
ANSI 300 R.F.	3"	77 (3.04)	127 (5.0)	168.5 (6.63)	210 (8.26)	22 (0.86)	8	28.5 (1.12)	1.6 (0.07)
DIN ND 16 FORM C	DN 50	53 (2.09)	102 (4.02)	125 (4.92)	165 (6.50)	18 (0.71)	4	20 (0.79)	3 (0.12)
DIN ND 16 FORM C	DN 80	77 (3.04)	138 (5.43)	160 (6.30)	200 (7.87)	18 (0.71)	8	20 (0.79)	2 (0.08)
DIN ND 40 FORM C	DN 50	53 (2.09)	102 (4.02)	125 (4.92)	165 (6.50)	18 (0.71)	4	20 (0.79)	3 (0.12)
DIN ND 40 FORM C	DN 80	77 (3.04)	138 (5.43)	160 (6.30)	200 (7.87)	18 (0.71)	8	24 (0.94)	2 (0.08)

# ADDENDUM FOR "EX SAFETY" ASPECTS AND "IP" PROTECTION (EUROPE)

According to ATEX Directive (European Directive 94/9/EC of 23 March 1994) and relative European Standards which can assure compliance with Essential Safety Requirements, i.e., EN 50014 (General requirements) EN 50018 (Flameproof enclosures "d") EN 50020 (Intrinsic safety "i") EN 50284 (Equipments, group II, category 1G) EN 50281 (Apparatus for use with combustible dusts), the pressure transmitters of the 600T EN SERIES have been certified for the following group, categories, media of dangerous atmosphere, temperature classes, types of protection. Examples of application are also shown below by simple sketches.

- a) Certificate ATEX II 1G DT50°C, EEx ia IIC T5 (-40°C ≤ Ta ≤ +40°C)  
DT95°C, EEx ia IIC T4 (-40°C ≤ Ta ≤ +85°C)

BASEEFA certificate number BAS 99ATEX 1180

The meaning of ATEX code is as follows:

II : Group for surface areas (not mines)

1 : Category

G : Gas (dangerous media)

D : Dust (dangerous media)

T50°C: Maximum surface temperature of the transmitter enclosure with a Ta (ambient temperature) +40°C for Dust (not Gas) with a dust layer up to 50 mm depth.

T95°C: As before for Dust for a Ta +85°C

(Note: the number close to the CE marking of the transmitter safety label identifies the Notified Body which carries out the surveillance for the production of the transmitter)

The other marking refers to the protection type used according to relevant EN standards:

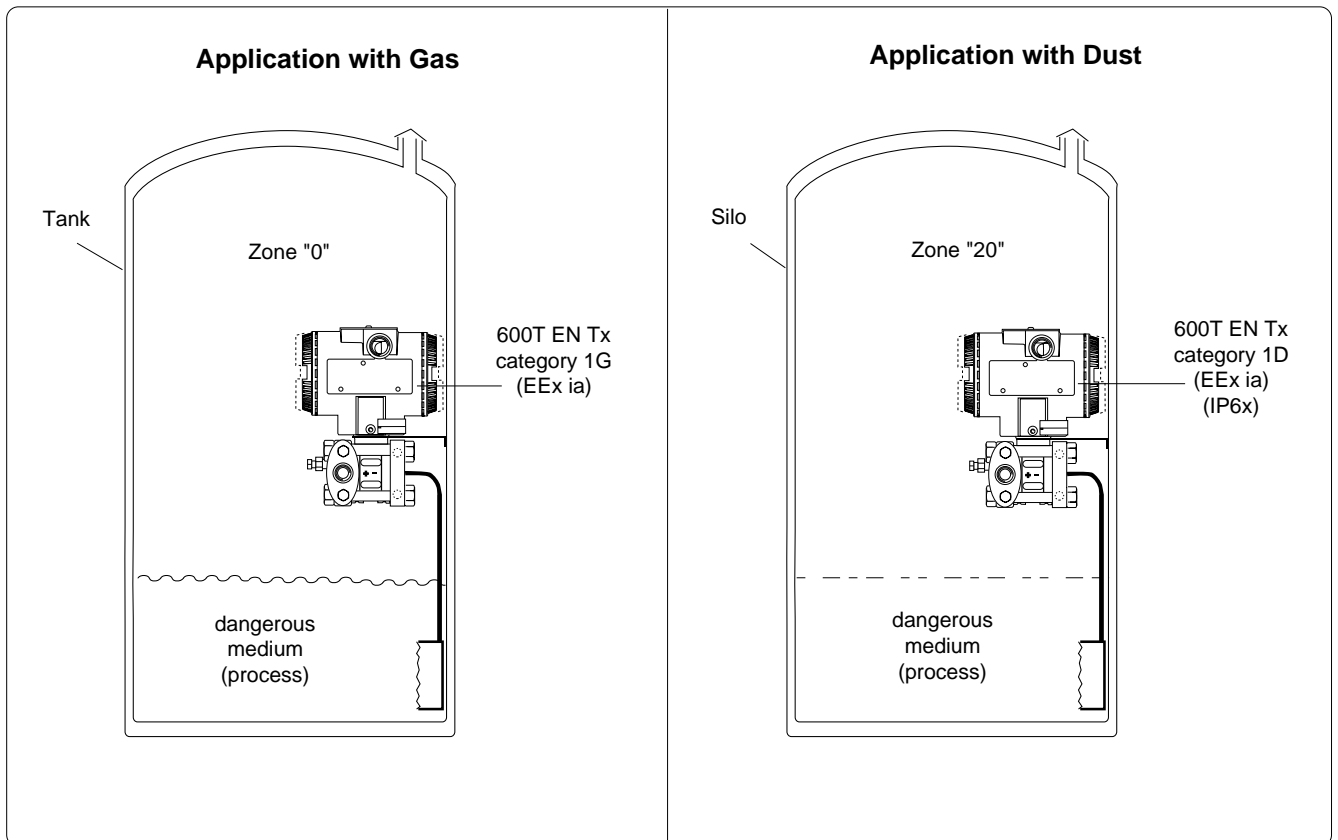
EEx ia : Intrinsic safety, protection level "a"

IIC : Gas group

T5 : Temperature class of the transmitter (which corresponds to 100°C max) with a Ta (ambient temperature) +40°C

T4 : Temperature class of the transmitter (which corresponds to 135°C max) with a Ta (ambient temperature) +85°C

About the applications, this transmitter can be used in "Zone 0" (Gas) and "Zone 20" (Dust) classified areas (continuous hazard) as it is shown on the following sketch:



## ADDENDUM FOR "EX SAFETY" ASPECTS AND "IP" PROTECTION (EUROPE)

- b) Certificate ATEX II 1/2 G DT80°C, EEx d IIC T6 (-40°C ≤ Ta ≤ +70°C)  
DT95°C, EEx d IIC T5 (-40°C ≤ Ta ≤ +85°C)

CESI Certificate number CESI 00ATEX 035

The meaning of ATEX code is as follows:

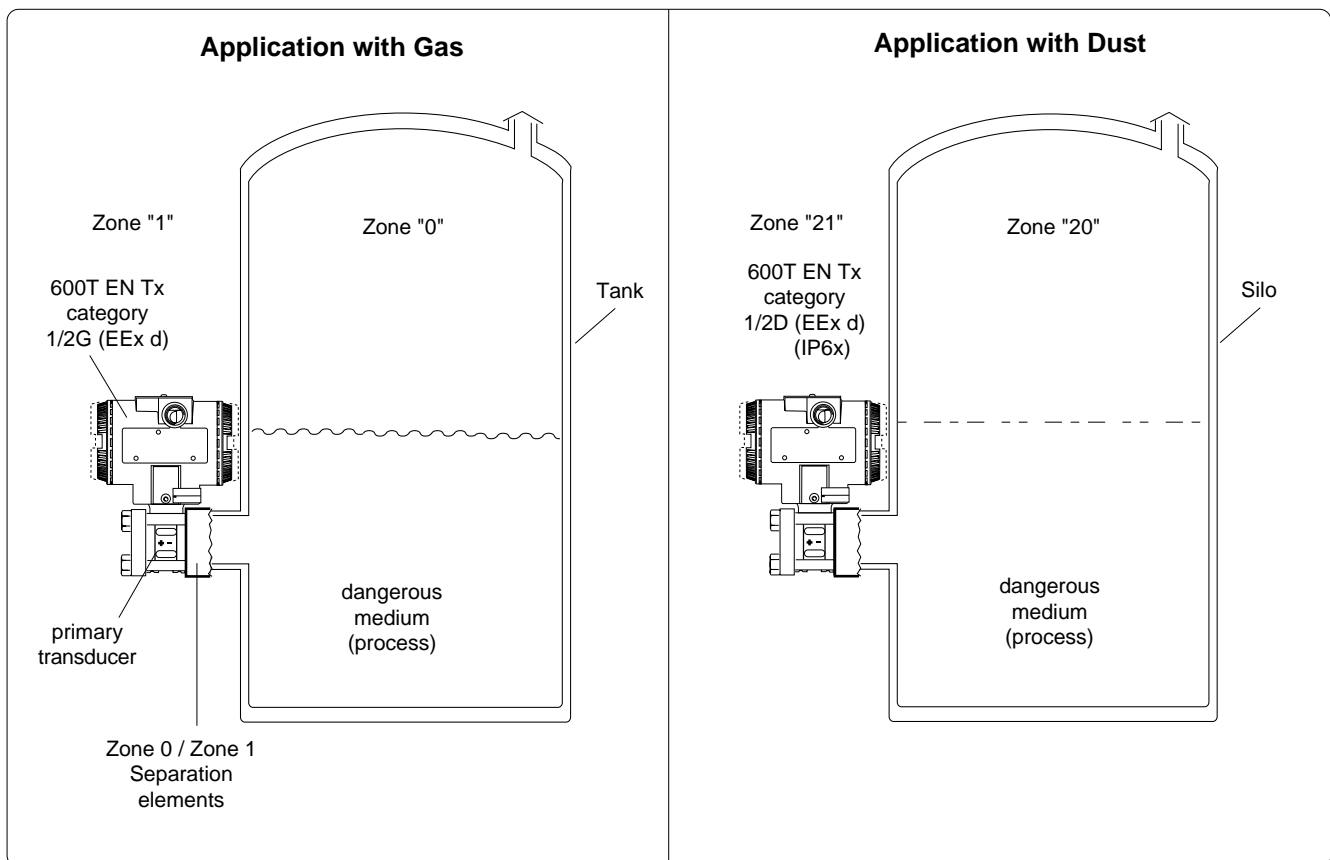
- II : Group for surface areas (not mines)
- 1/2 : Category - It means that only a part of the transmitter complies with category 1 and a second part complies with category 2 (see next application sketch)
- G : Gas (dangerous media)
- D : Dust (dangerous media)
- T80°C: Maximum surface temperature of the transmitter enclosure with a Ta (ambient temperature) +70°C for Dust (not Gas) with a dust layer up to 50 mm depth.
- T95°C: As before for Dust for a Ta +85°C

Note: the number close to the CE marking of the transmitter safety label identifies the Notified Body which carries out the Surveillance for the production of the transmitter.

The other marking refers to the protection type used according to relevant EN Standards:

- EEx d: Flameproof
- IIC : Gas group
- T6 : Temperature class of the transmitter (which corresponds to 85°C max) with a Ta (ambient temperature) +70°C
- T5 : Temperature class of the transmitter (which corresponds to 100°C max) with a Ta (ambient temperature) +85°C

About the applications, this transmitter can be used in Zone "0" (Gas) classified areas (continuous hazard) with its "process part" only, whereas the remaining part of the transmitter, i.e. its enclosure, can be used in Zone 1 (Gas), only (see sketch below). Reason of this is the process part of the transmitter (normally called primary transducer) that provides inside separation elements to seal off the electrical sensor from the continuously hazardous process, according to the EN50284 and EN50018. About Dust application, the transmitter is suitable for "Zone 21" according to the EN 50281 as it is shown on the relevant part of the sketch:



IP code

About the degree of protection provided by the enclosure of the pressure transmitter, the 600T EN SERIES has been certified IP67 according to EN 60529 standard (this is equivalent to IEC 529).

The first characteristic numeral indicates the protection of the inside electronics against ingress of solid foreign objects including dusts. The assigned "6" means an enclosure dust-tight (no ingress of dust).

The second characteristic numeral indicates the protection of the inside electronics against ingress of water. The assigned "7" means an enclosure water-protected against a temporary immersion in water under standardized conditions of pressure and time.

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pH and dissolved oxygen meters and associated sensors.
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For water quality monitoring in environmental, power generation and general industrial applications including: pH, conductivity, ammonia, nitrate, phosphate, silica, sodium, chloride, fluoride, dissolved oxygen and hydrazine.
- **Gas Analyzers**  
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ABB Instrumentation provides a comprehensive after sales service via a Worldwide Service Organization. Contact one of the following offices for details on your nearest Service and Repair Centre.

### Italy

ABB Instrumentation SpA  
Tel: +39 (0) 344 58111  
Fax: +39 (0) 344 58278

### United Kingdom

ABB Automation Limited  
Tel: +44 (0)1480 475321  
Fax: +44 (0)1480 470787

### United States of America

ABB Automation Inc.  
Instrumentation Division  
Tel: +1 215-674-6000  
Fax: +1 215-674-7183

#### Client Warranty

Prior to installation, the equipment referred to in this manual must be stored in a clean, dry environment, in accordance with the Company's published specification. Periodic checks must be made on the equipment's condition.

In the event of a failure under warranty, the following documentation must be provided as substantiation:

1. A listing evidencing process operation and alarm logs at time of failure.
2. Copies of operating and maintenance records relating to the alleged faulty unit.









# EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

We: ABB Instrumentation Spa  
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22016 Lenno (Como)  
Italy

declares under our sole responsibility that the products:

*600T EN Series (Transmitters, Hand Held Terminal, Field Indicator) in all the communication configurations (4-20 mA + HART®, Profibus, FOUNDATION Fieldbus, Safety)*

## are in conformity with the following standards:

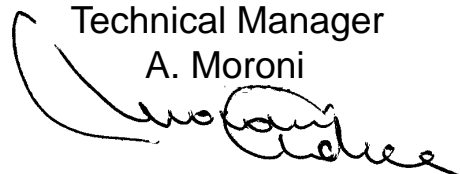
**EN 50 081-1 (1992)** Electromagnetic compatibility - Generic emission standard - Residential, commercial and light industry  
according to: EN55022 (1995)

**EN 50 082-2 (1995)** Electromagnetic compatibility - Generic immunity standard - Industrial environment  
according to: EN61000-4-2 (1998)  
EN61000-4-3 (1998)  
EN61000-4-4 (1995)  
EN61000-4-5 (1995)  
ENV50141 (1993)

following the provisions of the EMC Directives 89/336/EEC and 93/68/EEC.

Lenno, October 10, 2001

ABB Instrumentation Spa  
Technical Manager  
A. Moroni





The Company's policy is one of continuous product improvement and the right is reserved to modify the specifications contained herein without notice.

IM/600TEN H Rev 5

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