T.5

hex 22

stainless steel

CAN bus technology

Digital Pressure Transmitter with CANopen / CAN J1939 Interface

Hex 22



- Type 0630: CANopen protocol according to CiA DS-301, Device profile according to CiA DS-404
- Type 0631: CAN J1939 protocol according to SAE J1939
- Robust stainless steel construction with high reliability, even in very rough environments
- Completely welded measuring cell made of stainless steel 1.4542 / AISI 630 ensures excellent media compatibility [1)]
- Measuring ranges from 0 - 1 bar to 0 - 600 bar

[1)] excludes pressure range from 0 - 1 bar consisting of completely welded oil-filled measuring cell made of stainless steel 1.4404 / AISI 316L.

Digital Pressure Transmitter with CANopen / CAN J1939 Interface

Technical datails

	0630	0631
Output protocol:	CANopen DIN EN 50325-4 [1) 2)]	SAE J1939 [1)]
Supply voltage U_B:	10 V - 32 VDC	10 V - 32 VDC
Idle power consumption:	< 30 mA	< 30 mA
CAN Interface:	acc. to DIN ISO 11898-2 CAN 2.0 A	acc. to DIN ISO 11898-2 CAN 2.0 B

	0630 / 0631													
Pressure ranges in bar														
Standard pressure ranges p_{nom}:	0 - 1	0 - 2.5	0 - 4	0 - 6	0 - 10	0 - 16	0 - 25	0 - 40	0 - 60	0 - 100	0 - 160	0 - 250	0 - 400	0 - 600
Overpressure protection p_U [3)]:	2	6	10	20	20	40	100	100	200	200	400	750	750	840
Burst pressure [3)]:	5	9	15	30	30	60	150	150	300	300	600	1,000	1,000	1,050
Pressure ranges in PSI														
Standard pressure ranges p_{nom}:	0-15	0-150	0-200	0-300	0-600	0 - 1,000	0 - 1,500	0 - 2,500	0 - 3,000	0 - 6,000	0 - 8,700			
Overpressure protection p_u [3)]:	30	300	580	580	1,450	2,900	2,900	5,800	5,800	10,870	12,180			
Burst pressure [3)]:	75	450	870	870	2,175	4,350	4,350	8,700	8,700	14,500	15,230			
Technical parameters														
Mechanical life expectancy:	10,000,000 pulsations at rise rates to 1,000 bar/s at p_{nom}													
Permitted pressure change rate:	≤ 1,000 bar/s													
Accuracy:	±0.5 % of full scale (FS) at room temperature [4)], ±0.25 % BFSL													
Long-term stability:	< ±0.1 % of full scale (FS) per year													
Repeatability [5)]:	±0.1 % of full scale (FS)													
Temperature error [5)]:	1.0 % of full scale (FS)													
Compensated temperature range:	-20 °C ... +85 °C													
Temperature range ambient:	-40 °C … +105 °C													
Temperature range media:	-40 °C … +125 °C													
Wetted parts material – Housing:	Stainless steel 1.4301 / AISI 304 (0 - 1 bar to 0 - 400 bar) | Stainless steel 1.4542 / AISI 630 (0 - 600 bar)													
Wetted parts material – Measuring cell:	Stainless steel 1.4404 / AISI 316L (0 - 1 bar) | Stainless steel 1.4542 / AISI 630 (0 - 2.5 bar to 0 - 600 bar)													
Insulation resistance:	100 MΩ (50 VDC)													
Response time 10 - 90 %:	< 1 ms													
Vibration resistance:	20 g acc. to IEC 68-2-6 and IEC 68-2-36													
Shock resistance:	1000 g acc. to IEC 68-2-32													
Protection class:	IP67 (IP00 without mating plug)													
Electromagnetic compatibility:	EN 61326-2-3													
Weight	90 g													

[1)] Further information and the standard setting can be found in the Technical Documentation CANopen (1-6-30-628-058) and CAN J1939 (1-6-30-628-059) on our homepage at: https://www.suco.de/en/downloads.
[2)] The EDS (Electronic Data Sheet) of our CANopen device can be downloaded from our homepage at: https://www.suco.de/en/downloads.
[3)] Static pressure. Dynamic value is 30% to 50% lower. Values refer to the hydraulic/pneumatic part of the pressure transmitter.
[4)] Including non-linearity, hysteresis, repeatability, zero error and full scale (FS) according to IEC 61298-2.
[5)] Within the compensated temperature range. For pressure ranges < 3 bar: 1.5 % of fullscale (FS)

T.5

hex 22

stainless steel

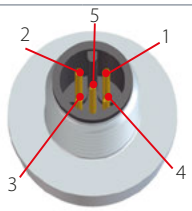
CAN bus technology

0630 / 0631

Electrical connectors and threads

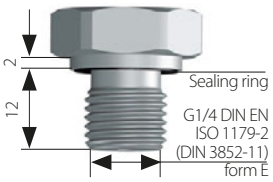


M12 DIN EN 61076 - 2-101 A CiA-DR303-1



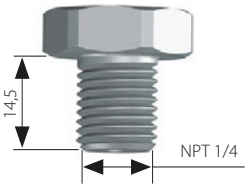
Pin	0630 / 0631
1	nc
2	U_{V+}
3	Gnd
4	CAN-High
5	CAN-Low
IP67	
x ~ 60 mm	
d ~ Ø 22 mm	
Connection code: 032	

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



Thread code: 41

NPT 1/4



Thread code: 09

CAN J1939

CANopen

RoHSIII 2020 - 209 compliant

CE

0630 / 0631

Article matrix for digital pressure transmitters

	Type	Pressure range bar / PSI	Pressure connection	Pressure unit	Electrical connection

CANopen, CAN 2.0 A	**0630**
CAN J1939, CAN 2.0 B	**0631**

Pressure range in bar [1) 2)]

0 - 1.0 bar	**100**
0 - 2.5 bar	**250**
0 - 4.0 bar	**400**
0 - 6.0 bar	**600**
0 - 10 bar	**101**
0 - 16 bar	**161**
0 – 25 bar	**251**
0 – 40 bar	**401**
0 – 60 bar	**601**
0 – 100 bar	**102**
0 – 160 bar	**162**
0 – 250 bar	**252**
0 – 400 bar	**402**
0 – 600 bar	**602**

Pressure range in PSI [1) 2)]

0 - 15 PSI	**151**
0 - 150 PSI	**152**
0 - 200 PSI	**202**
0 - 300 PSI	**302**
0 - 600 PSI	**602**
0 - 1,000 PSI	**103**
0 - 1,500 PSI	**153**
0 – 2,500 PSI	**253**
0 – 3,000 PSI	**303**
0 – 6,000 PSI	**603**
0 – 8,700 PSI	**873**

B	
P	

Pressure connection

G 1/4 - DIN 3852, form E, male thread	**41**
NPT 1/4	**09**

Pressure unit

bar	**B**
PSI	**P**

Electrical connection

M12x1 - DIN EN 61076-2-101 A, CiA-DR303-1	**032**

Article no.	**063X**	**XXX**	**/**	**XXX**	**XX**	**X**	**032**

[1)] The proprietary PGN and SPN of the respective pressure range can be found in the Technical Documentation CAN J1939 (1-6-30-628-059) on our homepage at: https://www.suco.de/en/downloads.
[2)] The respective overpressure and burst pressure values of the individual pressure ranges (in bar and PSI) can be found in the „Technical data“ on page 161.
[3)] The pressure unit (bar or PSI) must correspond to the selected pressure range (in bar or PSI).

General technical explanations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IP protection tests are performed as type tests.

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

Protection types IP00, IP65, IP67 and IP6K9K

IP00:
No protection against penetration of solid particles or water, no protection against contact.
IP6X:
Protection against penetration of dust (dust proof). Full contact protection.
IPX5:
A jet of water from a nozzle, aimed at equipment (such as a pressure switch) from all directions, must not have any harmful effect.
IPX7:
Protection from water, when equipment (such as a pressure switch) is immersed in water under defined pressure and time conditions. Water must not penetrate into the equipment in harmful quantities.
IP6K9K:
Devices satisfying these requirements must be dust-proof and be able to withstand loads during the use of high-pressure cleaners and steam jets. The standard stipulates a water pressure from 80 to 100 bar at a temperature of 80 °C for testing.
IP6KX:
Dust must not penetrate. Letter K: Specific to the electrical equipment of road vehicles.
IPX9K:
Protection against penetration of water at high pressure / for steam jet cleaning. Water aimed at the housing from every direction at greatly increased pressure may not have any damaging effects.

We are able to offer IP67 / IP6K9K for many of our mechanical and electronic pressure switches (pre-wired or with integrated connector) and for our transmitters.

IP67 / IP6K9K is the recommended protection for mobile hydraulics and any equipment exposed to the outdoor environment.

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

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

R_{amax} 1.6 | R_{max} 6.3 | R_{mr}(-0.10) > 5 % C_{ref} 5 %

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

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

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

Threads M10, G 1/8, R 1/8 and NPT 1/8 are limited to overpressure strengths of up to 600 bar.

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

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

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

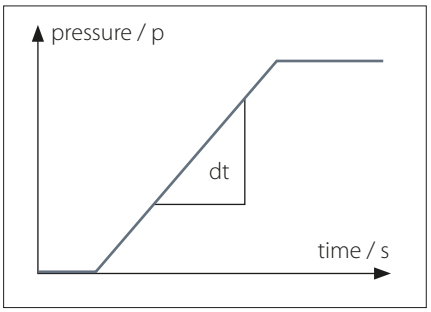
Plasma cleaning for oxygen applications
When pressure switches/transmitters are used with oxygen, the surfaces must be free of oil and grease residues to prevent spontaneous combustion. Special requirements must also be observed for oxygen applications with regard to the material selection of housings and seals as well as the permitted operating pressure (see also page 17). We would be pleased to advise you if necessary.

For these operating conditions, we offer plasma cleaning of the components in order to achieve the required elimination of oil and grease. The components are packed and sealed in plastic bags. The packaging is marked with safety instructions for use in oxygen applications.

Plasma cleaning LABS-free (PWIS-free)
Our products are always manufactured without the use of substances that interfere with the wetting of the paint throughout the entire manufacturing process. For use in LABS-free applications, we offer plasma cleaning of the components. The components are packed and sealed in plastic bags. The packaging is marked with safety instructions for use in LABS applications.

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

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



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

Overpressure protection
The specified overpressure protection in the catalogue is based on a static pressure. The values refer to the hydraulic or pneumatic part of the switch.

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

If the pressure conditions are known and the pressure change rates are 100 bar/s, our pressure switches and transmitters can be used up to the permitted overpressure protection as per data sheet / catalogue. Only 50 % of the specified overpressure protection is permitted when operating at the maximum permitted pressure change rate of ≤ 1,000 bar/s for mechanical pressure switches, and at ≤ 5,000 bar/s for transmitters.

RoHS-Compliance
= **R**estriction **o**f **H**azardous **S**ubstances (Directives 2011/65/EU and 2020/863/EU)

CE-Mark
= **C**ommunauté **E**uropéenne

European Parliament and Council directives must be observed when products are launched onto the market. If a directive existsfor a product, it must be applied. Only products for which a directive exists may bear the CE mark.

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

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

Our electronic products satisfy EMC (Electromagnetic Compatibility) Directive 2014/30/EC. Mechanical pressure switches do not fall under the EMC Directive.

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

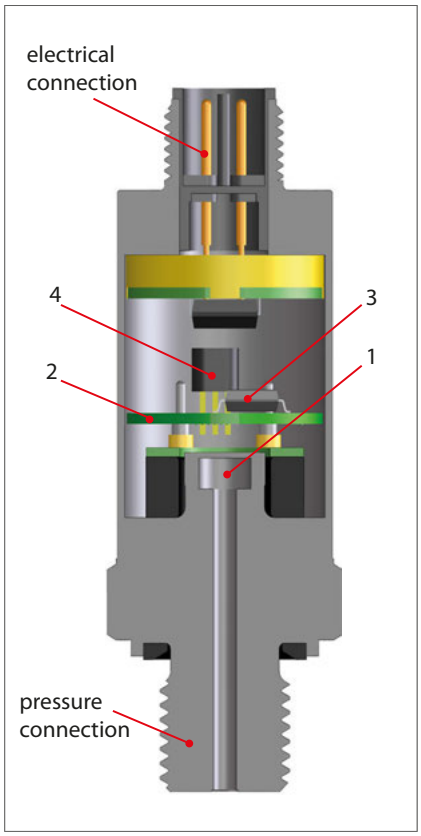
Our product designs are based upon „good engineering practise" in line with Article 4, Paragraph 3 of the Pressure Equipment Directive (2014/68/EU), meaning neither a declaration of conformity may be issued nor a CE mark affixed.

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

Subject to technical changes

Technical explanations for pressure transmitters

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



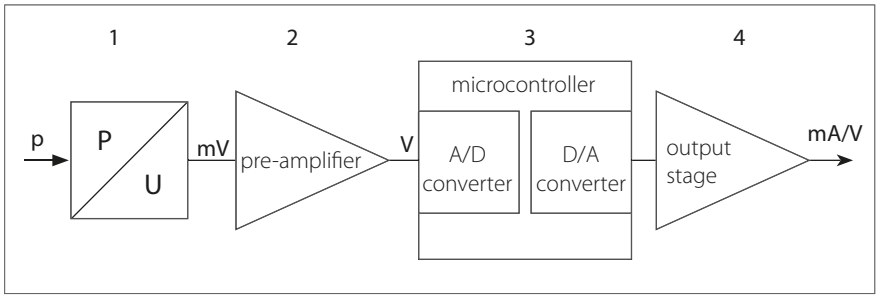
How does a pressure transmitter work?
The pressure measuring cell fitted has a membrane (1) that is exposed to the pressure to be measured. Affixed on this membrane is a bridge circuit consisting of four ohmic resistors in the form of a Wheatstone bridge. The values of these resistors change proportionally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

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

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

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

Block diagram:



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

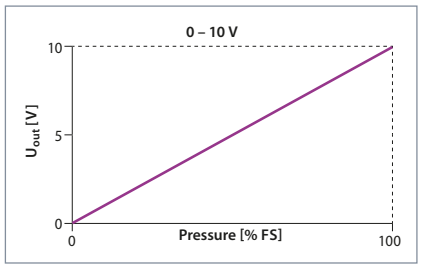
Ceramic measuring cell / thick film technology
Ceramic thick film pressure measuring cells are made up of a sintered ceramic body. The ceramic body sleeve already has the key geometries for the subsequent pressure range. The membrane thickness required and thus, the pressure range required is established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

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

Voltage output 0 - 10 V

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

The maximum connection length should not exceed 30 m to prevent signicant voltage drops in the signal line.



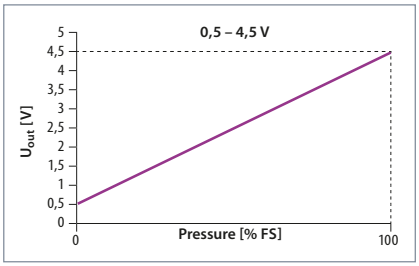
Conversion formula for pressure and voltage:

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

Voltage output
0.5 – 4.5 V ratiometric

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

This variant is used for example when a transmitter and a downstream A/D converter as an evaluation unit are to be powered with the same reference / operating voltage.



Conversion formula for pressure and voltage:

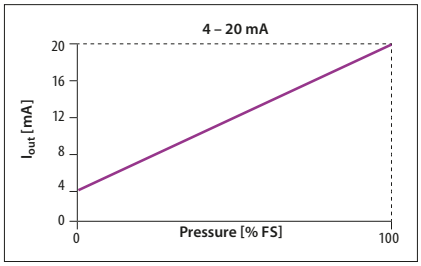
$$U_{out} = 0.1 \text{ x } U_{v+} + \frac{\text{pressure applied}}{\text{pressure range}} \text{ x } 0.8 \text{ x } U_{v+}$$

with U_{v+} = operating voltage

Current output 4 – 20 mA

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

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

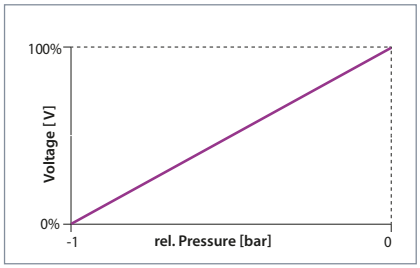


Conversion formula for pressure and voltage:

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

Output for vacuum transmitters

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



Load / apparent ohmic resistance for pressure transmitters

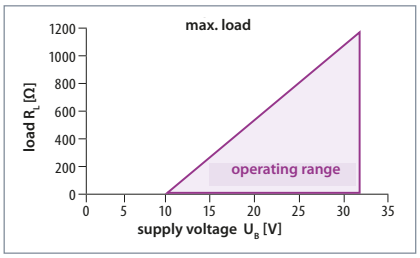
An appropriate ohmic load must be connected to guarantee perfect functioning of a pressure transmitter.

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

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

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

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



Supply / operating voltage UB

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

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

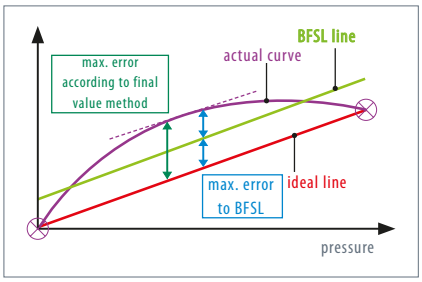
Technical explanations for pressure transmitters

Accuracy (to DIN EN 61298)

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

Non-linearity (to DIN EN 61298)

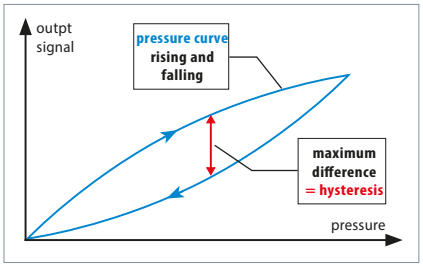
Non-linearity (also linearity) defines the deviation of the actual output curve from the theoretical ideal line. SUCO specifies the maximum error in relation to the overall span or full scale (FS) of the pressure range.



Non-linearity is also shown as BFSL (Best Fit Straight Line) as a reference value in the technical specifications. Non-linearity generally has the biggest influence on the overall error rate. Typically, non-linearity as per BFSL corresponds to half of non-linearity as per the full scale method (1% FS ~ 0.5% BFSL).

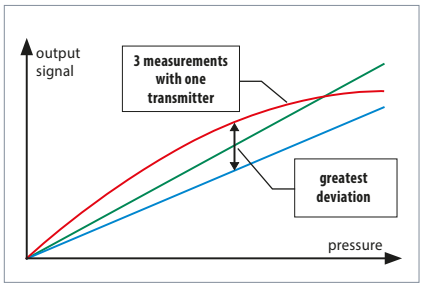
Hysteresis (to DIN EN 61298)

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



Non-repeatability (to DIN EN 61298)

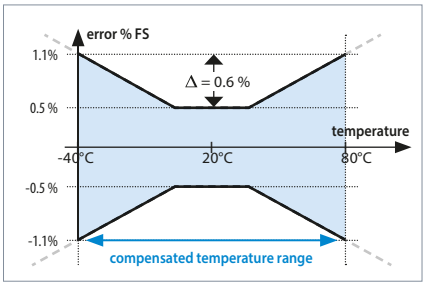
Non-repeatability defines reproducibility of the output signal. The pressure is attained three times for example - the maximum variance between these three values gives the non-repeatability.



Temperature errors and ranges

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

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

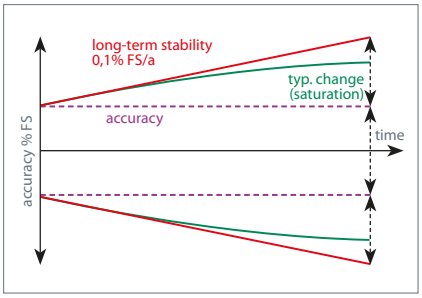


Service life and long-term stability

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

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

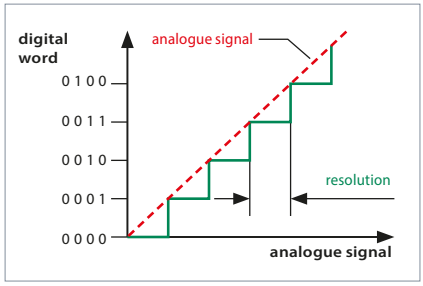
SUCO specifies long-term stability in accordance with DIN 16086 in relation to one year. Typically the influence of aging on the accuracy reduces with increasing operating duration. The information in the data sheet corresponds to the worst case scenario.



Resolution

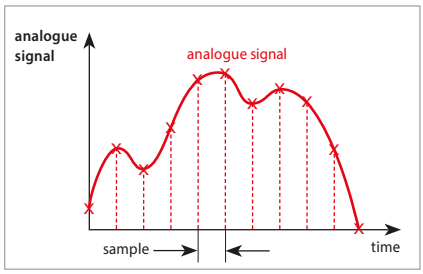
The A/D resolution (analogue - digital) of an pressure transmitter defines the smallest change of the analogue – digital – analogue conversion which takes places by the signal processing of an pressure transmitter.

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



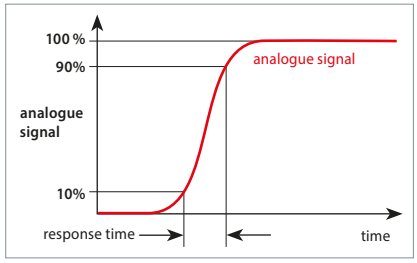
Sampling rate

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



Response time

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



CE mark

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

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

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

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

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

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

Technical explanations for pressure transmitters

Conversion chart for pressure units

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

Conversion chart for temperature units

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

Insulation strength
According to the latest specifications for immunity to surges and lightning protection, the following must be taken into account when testing insulation strength: With insulation test devices having an inner resistance exceeding 42 Ω, the insulation strength of pressure transmitters can be tested up to 500 VDC.

All contacts must be tested short-circuited against the housing. For a specific threshold value of test voltage, the protective circuit for surge protection is activated without any defects arising within the circuit. In the process, the current may rise to a point at which an insulation strength fault is indicated. The recommendation therefore is to conduct the insulation test of the pressure transmitter when it is removed, or independently of the overall system.

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

Stainless steel (1.4301 / AISI 304)
Stainless steel with broad level of media compatibility, such as water, steam, humidity and weak organic and inorganic acids

Stainless steel (1.4305 / AISI 303)
Stainless steel with broad level of media compatibility. Also suitable for oxygen and hydrogen applications.

Stainless steel (1.4404 / AISI 316L)
Stainless steel with broad level of media compatibility. Also suitable for chemical industry and sea water applications.

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

Oxygen and hydrogen
It is recommended to use an EPDM seal for the media oxygen / hydrogen to be monitored.

The EPDM seal of the „Performance" series (pp. 144-147) was successfully tested at the BAM (Federal Institute for Materials Testing) up to 250 bar by means of an oxygen pressure shock test at 60 °C.

EPDM must not come into contact with oil, as this results in swelling and softening of the material and thus the failure of the transmitter.

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

Please specify when ordering „for oxygen, oil and grease-free" or order plasma cleaned and individually packaged transmitters (see also „Plasma cleaning for oxygen applications / LABS-free (PWIS-free)" on page 9).

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

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

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

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

Subject to technical changes.