

# Dynisco Vertex™ Melt Hg Free Pressure Sensors

Hg free Intrinsically safe pressure sensors  
designed specifically for extrusion and  
polymer processing applications

## Operating Manual

## DYNISCO VERTEX QUICK START CARD

This Quick Start Setup guide can be used by experienced instrumentation technicians to configure the sensor using the Zero and Span actuators or via the optional HART communications. For more detailed information, please consult the complete manual before operating. The Quick Start procedure is intended for users already familiar with the use of Melt Pressure Sensors and Instrumentation.

1. Insure the process connection is clean and clear of any debris **and is machined to the proper dimensions**. Machine tool kits with port gages are available (see sections 6 & 12 of manual)
2. Apply anti-seize as appropriate then install the sensor into the process connection.  
(Do NOT torque sensor into the hole at this time!)
3. Allow time for the sensor temperature to equalize to the process temperature. This will help eliminate thread galling and ease removal later. There should be NO pressure applied at this time.
4. Connect power to the sensor using the chart below. Standard configurations shown.  
See complete manual for more options:

	mV/V			Voltage			mA		
	6-Pin	8-Pin	Conduit	6-Pin			6-Pin	8-Pin	Conduit
Excitation Voltage	10-12 VDC			16-36 VDC		Excitation Voltage	16-36 VDC		
SIG (+)	A	B	RED	A		PWR/SIG (+)	A	A	RED
SIG (-)	B	D	BLK	B		PWR/SIG (-)	B	B	BLK
PWR (+)	C	A	WHT	C		RCAL (+)	F	E	ORG
PWR (-)	D	C	GRN	D		RCAL (-)	E	D	BLU
RCAL (+)	F	F	ORG	F					
RCAL (-)	E	E	BLU	E					

5. After temperatures have equalized, apply torque (250 in-lbs typical) and tighten transmitter into mounting hole.
6. Perform Zero Function
  - **mV/V** units can only be zeroed when feature is available on your indicator/controller. No local zero capability.
  - **Voltage** units can be zeroed using on board zero potentiometer. Remove

seal screw and adjust potentiometer until desired output is achieved.  
Replace seal screw when complete.

- **mA** units have a variety of on board Zero Adjustments types (based on configuration), i.e. potentiometer, pushbuttons, and HALL Effect Switches.
  - For units with **potentiometers**, remove seal screw and adjust potentiometer until desired output is achieved. Replace seal screw when complete.
  - For units with **pushbuttons**, remove seal screw, using a 2mm or smaller Allen Key, depress pushbutton for ½ sec, release pushbutton for ½ sec, depress pushbutton for ½ sec and release. Replace seal screw when complete.
  - For units with **HALL Effect Switches**, unthread zero screw from endplate, depress screw, release screw, depress screw, release screw and return screw in endplate (failure to return the screw on units with HALL Effects Switches will cause the unit to go into failsafe).

## DYNISCO VERTEX QUICK START SETUP GUIDE UTILIZING HART COMMUNICATOR

This section only applies to mA HART units.

1. Follow steps 1 through 5 from **DYNISCO VERTEX QUICK START SETUP GUIDE**.
2. Connect HART Handheld to the loop.
3. Power on the HART Handheld. See HART Command tree on the following page for reference.
4. From the Main Menu:
  - a. Enter Tag (Quick Key 1, 3, 1).
  - b. Set pressure units (Quick Key 1, 3, 2), if required.
  - c. Set URV (Quick Key 1, 3, 3, 2) if output turndown (rescaling), is required.
  - d. Perform Zero Trim (Quick Key 1, 2, 5, 1, 3, 1)
5. Verify loop output is zero (4mA).
6. Remove HART Handheld from the loop.

The flowchart illustrates the HART 7.5 configuration process, organized into five main stages:

- 1 Device Setup:**
  - 1 Process Variables
  - 2 Diag/Service
  - 3 Basic Setup
  - 4 Detailed Setup
  - 5 Review
- 2 PV Pres:**
  - 1 PV Pres, 2 PV % rnge, 3 PV AO, 4 TV Snout temp, 5 TV % rnge, 6 TV AO, 7 SV Elect temp
  - 1 Alrms & Wrnngs, 2 Max. Pressure, 3 Max. Electronics Temperature, 4 Max. Snout Temp
  - EEPROM Failure, Gage Failure, Watchdog Error, Pushbutton Stuck, Low Voltage, Outside URV LRV, Current SIM ON
- 3 TV Snout Temp:**
  - 1 Device Status, 2 Self Test, 3 Master reset, 4 Loop test, 5 Calibration, 6 Restore Factory Defaults
  - 1 Pressure, 2 Temperature, 3 Recall Fact. Trim
  - psi bar, kg/Sqcm, % MPa, KPa
  - 1 Rerange, 2 Trim analog output, 3 Sensor trim, 4 Rcal
  - 1 Enter values, 2 Apply values
  - 1 PV LRV, 2 PV URV, 3 PV USL, 4 PV LSL
  - 1 Zero trim, 2 Lower Sensor Trim, 3 Upper Sensor Trim
  - 1 Rcal Set
  - 1 Temp Override, 2 Temp Override Value
  - Disable/Enable
- 4 PV LRV:**
  - 1 PV LRV, 2 PV URV
- 5 PV URV:**
  - 1 PV LRV, 2 PV URV
- Configuration Details:**
  - 1 Tag:** 1 PV LRV, 2 PV URV, 3 TV LRV, 4 TV URV, 5 PV LSL, 6 PV USL, 7 TV LSL, 8 TV USL
  - 1 Signal condition:** 1 Date, 2 Descriptor, 3 Message
  - 2 Output condition:** 1 Process variables, 2 Rerange, 3 PV Unit, 4 PV Rnge unit, 5 PV Min span, 6 PV Damp, 7 SV C
  - 1 Process variables:** 1 PV Pres, 2 PV % rnge, 3 PV AP, 4 TV Snout temp, 5 TV % rnge, 6 TV AO, 7 SV Elect temp
  - 2 Analog output:** 1 PV Pres, 2 PV % rnge, 3 PV AP, 4 TV Snout temp, 5 TV % rnge, 6 TV AO, 7 SV Elect temp
  - 3 HART output:** 1 PV AO, 2 TV AO, 3 PV AO Alrm typ, 4 Loop test, 5 Calibration
  - 1 Poll addr:** 1 Poll addr, 2 Num req preams, 3 Burst mode, 4 Burst option
  - 1 Tag:** 1 Tag, 2 Date, 3 Descriptor, 4 Message, 5 Model, 6 Local Pushbuttons, 7 Revision #'s, 8 Final asbly num, 9 Dev id
  - 1 Universal rev:** 1 Universal rev, 2 Fld dev rev, 3 Software rev
  - 1 PV:** % range/current, Process vars/cmt



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## 1 VERTEX CARE AND HANDLING

Be sure that the port where the Vertex transducer will be installed is free of all residual dried polymer from previous manufacturing processes (***This is accomplished using Dynisco's machine whole tooling kit part number 200100***).

In applications where the Vertex transducer will be removed in between production runs, such as in the manufacture of food products or medical tubing, only remove the Vertex when the polymer is at, or near, full process temperature. This will insure that you are pulling the transducer tip from molten conditions and therefore not causing any undue pulling effect on the diaphragm that could result in damage to the tip and a transducer that is then out of specification.

If there is residual polymer material on the tip when the sensor is removed from a process port, NEVER use a wire brush, wire wheel, blunt or sharp instrument to remove the polymer. There are two acceptable ways of removing residual material from the tip of any pressure sensor:

After removing the Vertex sensor, carefully clean the diaphragm with a soft cloth or bronze wool while the medium is still malleable. Do not attempt to clean the sensor by heating solidified polymer with a torch.

A solvent bath consisting of glycol can be used to soften the polymer and improve removal. Place the tip of the sensor into the solvent bath for a period of time as determined by when the residual polymer softens. Be careful to not immerse the electronics in the bath. This bath can be heated using heat elements to increase removal effectiveness and shorten cycle time. Then follow procedure "a." above.

When installing the Vertex sensor, it is important not to over-torque the unit into place. The unit should be hand tightened, and then tightened to the installation torque specified in section 4.4 with a torque wrench.

Adjust zero after installing and heating the machine to operating temperature. Where filled sensors are sensitive to vertical orientation changes, Vertex is sensitive to horizontal orientation changes and installation torque. Reduce zero-shift impact by setting zero and span after properly installing the sensor in the processport.

Do not adjust the Span potentiometer with Rcal activated. Span potentiometer adjustments should only be made with the unit installed into a calibrated pressure source at FS pressure.



## 2 GENERAL

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### 2.1 IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This manual applies to the Vertex brand sensor product family only. This manual must be kept near the equipment in a readily and immediately accessible location at all times. The content of this manual must be read, understood and followed in its entirety. This applies in particular to the notes on safety. Following the safety instructions will help to prevent accidents, defects and malfunctions.

Dynisco will not be held liable for any injury, loss or damage resulting from failure to follow the instructions in this manual.

If the product malfunctions, in spite of having followed the operating instructions, please contact customer service from our website: [www.dynisco.com/contact](http://www.dynisco.com/contact)

### 2.2 COPYRIGHT

Copyright law requires that this manual be used for intended purposes only.

It is strictly forbidden to allow reproduction of any kind “in whole or in part” to persons outside of Dynisco, without approval from Dynisco.

HART is a registered trademark of HART Communication Foundation.

## 2.3 EXPLANATION OF ICONS

The manual uses icons to indicate information pertaining to safety:

ATTENTION

Risk of destruction or damage to equipment, machines or installations



General danger to life or limb



Specific danger to life or limb



CE EMC specific requirements



ATEX Intrinsic Safety specific requirements

The safety instructions are provided again in the individual sections of the manual.



## 2.4 ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used:

EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
ESD	Electrostatic discharge
Exc	Excitation
mA	milliampere
mV/V	millivolt per volt (a standard pressure sensor output)
Pwr	Power
Sig	Signal
T/C	Thermocouple
in-lbs	inch Pounds (torque)
BSL	Best Straight Line
DD	Device Descriptor
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
FS	Full Scale
HART	Highway Addressable Remote Transducer
LRV	Lower Range Value
PT	Pressure Transmitter
PV	Primary Variable (Pressure)
RTD	Resistance Temperature Detector (A very accurate temperature sensor)
SV	Secondary Variable (Electronics Temperature)
TV	Tertiary Variable (Snout Temperature)
URV	Upper Range Value
Watchdog	An internal monitor for the electronics

## 2.5 NAMING CONVENTION

Vertex                      Vertex Brand Pressure Sensor

## 2.6 TRANSMITTER PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

The mechanical system consists of a diaphragm located on the sensor tip. The diaphragm is a metal plate designed to deflect in response to pressure applied to the tip. The diaphragm is in direct contact with the fluid media (gas or liquid) to be measured and its purpose is to convert the pressure of the media to mechanical deflection.

Inside the sensor, the diaphragm plate deflection is converted to a mV electrical signal. Electronic circuitry performs the signal conditioning necessary to convert that signal into the output (mV/V or 4-20mA or voltage).

An optional J or K-thermocouple process temperature output is also available. These outputs are from a customer accessible thermocouple included in the snout tip.

An optional shunt calibration (Rcal) output is also available. Rcal is a method of generating an electrical output to match the electrical output that would be given in response to an applied pressure. Rcal is normally set to 80%FS so that all similar sensors calibrate at the same point to facilitate interchangeability.

Rcal traces its routes to strain gage transducers. In strain gage technology, Rcal is normally a resistor inserted into the Wheatstone bridge to offset its output as if 80% pressure was applied. In the Vertex brand sensor, Rcal is an electrical simulation of 80% pressure and is created in the electronics circuitry. Do not adjust the Span potentiometer with Rcal activated. Span potentiometer adjustments should only be made with the unit installed into a calibrated pressure source at FS pressure.

## 2.7 CORRECT USE



When using a Vertex brand sensor as a safety component in accordance with the EC Machine Directive, Annex IIc, the equipment manufacturer must take any necessary precautions to ensure that malfunction of the PT cannot cause damage or injury.



For installation in explosive gas atmospheres the device must be installed in accordance with European installation guidelines EN 60079-14. For category 1 (zone 0) installations, over voltage protection of the electrical connections shall be in accordance to EN 60079-14.

When planning machinery and using one of the sensors from the Vertex brand sensor Family, follow the safety and accident prevention regulations that apply to your application, such as:

- EN 60204, Electrical equipment in machines
- EN 12100, Machine safety, general design guidelines
- DIN 57 100 Part 410, Protection against electric shock
- EN 60079-0 Explosive atmospheres - General Requirements
- EN 60079-11 Explosive atmospheres - Intrinsically Safe Apparatus
- EN 60079-26 Special Requirements for EPL Ga

## 2.8 USER'S OBLIGATIONS

The operator or owner of the larger overall system, e.g. a machine, is responsible for following the safety and accident prevention regulations that apply to the specific application.

### 3 NOTES ON SAFETY

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#### ATTENTION

#### 3.1 RISK OF DESTRUCTION OR DAMAGE TO EQUIPMENT, MACHINE, OR INSTALLATION

Avoid applying transverse loads to the rigid portion of the sensor protruding from the equipment/mounting port.

The Vertex brand sensor is an ESD sensitive component. Electrostatic discharge may damage the Vertex brand sensor. Take ESD precautions when contacting input/output pins or lead wires.



#### 3.2 GENERAL DANGER TO LIFE OR LIMB

The operator or owner of the larger overall system is responsible for following the safety and accident prevention regulations that apply to the specific application.

Dynisco will not be held liable for any injury, loss or damage resulting from failure to follow the instructions in this manual.

Electrical shock can result in death or serious injury. Avoid contact with the leads and terminals. High voltage that may be present on leads can cause electrical shock.

Mounting and electrical connection of the PT must be done by specialists with EMC training, following all applicable regulations, and in **pressure-less, voltage-free, intrinsically safe** condition with the **machine switched off. The machine must be secured against being switched back on!**

Deviation of the supply voltage from the value given in the technical specifications, or reverse polarity, can damage the pressure transmitter and cause malfunctions that can pose a risk of explosion.

Several configurations of Vertex are designed and approved for use in hazardous classified areas. **Units intended for installation in these areas must bear the applicable approval agency label.**



### 3.3 CE EMC SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

The housing of the transmitter must be reliably connected to the local equipotential bonding system. The housing is electrically bonded to the process equipment through the process connection.

#### 3.3.1 mV/V analog output

All mV/V PTs need to have a shield connection to ground at the process connection and instrumentation ends.

All mV/V PTs with conduit fitting (electrical connection codes 6\*C) have a connection between the conduit cable shield and the case internally at the conduit fitting.

For mV/V PTs with connector fitting, it is the customer's responsibility to insure there is a connection between the connector cable shield and the mating connector.

#### 3.3.2 mA analog output

All mA PTs need to have a shield connection to ground at the process connection end.



For ATEX IS approved mA PTs, only connect the case and/or shield leads to ground at the instrumentation end if a high level of assurance exists that there is potential equalization between each end of the circuit to avoid the danger of circulating fault currents.

All mA PTs with conduit fitting (electrical connection codes 3\*C, 5\*C) have connections between the conduit cable shield and case lead to the case internally at the conduit fitting.

For mA PTs with connector fitting, it is the customer's responsibility to insure there is a connection between the connector cable shield and the mating connector.

#### 3.3.3 Voltage analog output

All V PTs need to have a shield connection to ground at the process connection end.

All V PTs with connector fitting, it is the customer's responsibility to insure there is a connection between the connector cable shield and the mating connector.



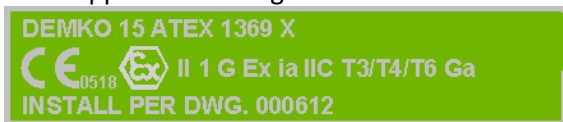
### 3.4 ATEX INTRINSIC SAFETY APPROVAL SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

This section only applies to PTs with ATEX IS option.

#### **Equipment Marking Information**

Model Number: (Please review the calibration sheet that came with your PT shipment) Range:  
(Please review the calibration sheet that came with your PT shipment) Input:  
24VDC  
Output: 4-20mA  
Stem: (Please review the calibration sheet that came with your PT shipment) Flex:  
(Please review the calibration sheet that came with your PT shipment)

ATEX Approval Markings:



Manufacturer Address: Dynisco Instruments [www.dynisco.com](http://www.dynisco.com) Franklin, MA 02038

#### **Instructions for safe putting into service & installation**

After installing the device, but before operating the device, the user must check that the complete installation and wiring is intrinsically safe. Special care must be taken to insure that the power supply is a certified apparatus.

Also review control drawing 000612, which is included at the end of this section.

#### **Instructions for safe use**

Review control drawing 000612, which is included at the end of this section.

#### **Maintenance (servicing and emergency repair), assembly, dismantling and adjustment**

The PT does not require any instructions for safe maintenance, assembly, dismantling or adjustment

#### **Safe electrical and pressure parameters and maximum surface temperature limits**

Maximum allowed PT pressure: (Please review the calibration sheet that came with your PT shipment) Also review control drawing 000612, which is included at the end of this section.

#### **Special Conditions of use**

Review control drawing 000612, which is included at the end of this section.



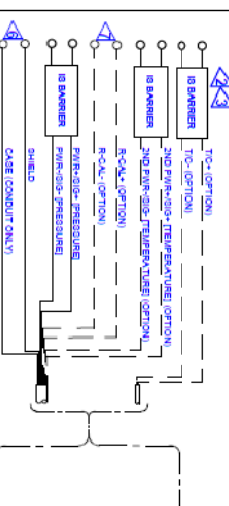
000612

8 PIN	Connector P102A-12-8P
8PW	Connector P104-12-8P
3 C	Conduit fitting with 3 wire cable < 100 ft cable length
5 C	Conduit fitting with 5 wire cable < 100 ft cable length

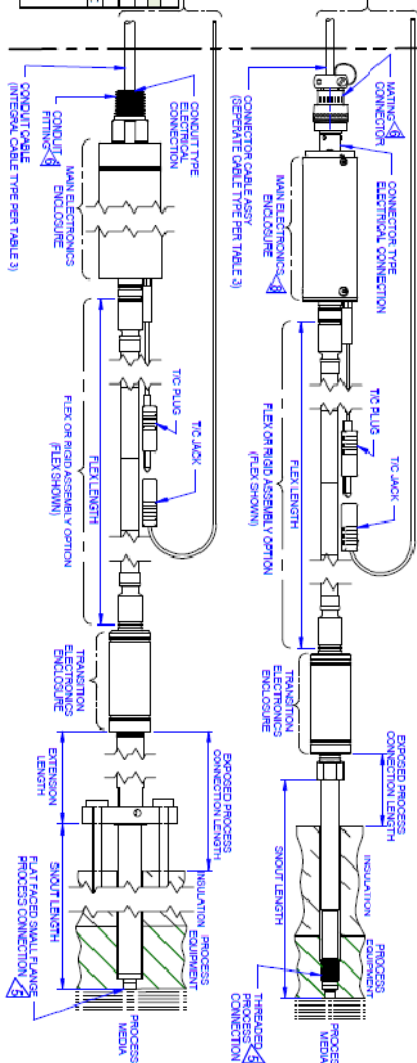
1A. AN ASTERISK REPRESENTS ANY LETTER, NUMBER OR CHARACTER (MODEL CODE WILDCARD)  
2A. THE OPTION CODE FIELD CAPTURES PRODUCT CONFIGURATIONS THAT ARE NOT CAPTURED BY THE OTHER MODEL CODE FIELDS  
3A. OPTION CODES CAN BE UP TO 7 CHARACTERS IN LENGTH

TABLE 1 NOTES

## NON-HAZARDOUS LOCATION



## HAZARDOUS LOCATION - ZONE 0 (GAS GROUP IIC)

[illegible]

- NOTES:
1. NETS ALTOUGH SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH IECEN 60073-14-FOR ZONE D WIRING
  2. WIRING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH IECEN 60073-14-FOR ZONE D WIRING
  3. SELECTED WIRING IS NOT CAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING A 500 MM AC DIELECTRIC STRENGTH TEST. THIS SHALL BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT DURING INSTALLATION. CONSIDER THE USE OF GALVANICALLY ISOLATED BARRIERS.
  4. ELECTRICAL CONNECTION TERMINAL FUNCTIONS ARE DEFINED IN TABLE 3 ON SHEET 2.
  5. ELECTRICAL CONNECTION TERMINAL FUNCTIONS ARE DEFINED IN TABLE 3 ON SHEET 2.
  6. PROCESS CONNECTOR TERMINAL FUNCTIONS MUST BE RELIABLE, CONNECTED TO THE LOCAL EQUIPOTENTIAL BONDING SYSTEM. THE HOUSING IS ELECTRICALLY BONDED TO THE PROCESS EQUIPMENT THROUGH THE PROCESS CONNECTOR.
  7. ONLY CONNECT THE CASE AND/OR SHIELD LEADS TO GROUND IF A HIGH-LEVEL OF ASSURANCE EXISTS THAT THERE IS POTENTIAL EQUALIZATION BETWEEN EACH END OF THE CIRCUIT TO AVOID THE DANGER OF CIRCULATING FAULT CURRENTS. VERIFY MODELS WITH CONDUIT CODES (ELECTRICAL CONNECTION CODES 3,C,6,Y) HAVE CASE AND SHIELD CONNECTIONS INTERNALLY TO THE CASE AT THE CONDUIT FITTING. VERIFY MODELS WITH CONNECTOR CODES (ELECTRICAL CONNECTION CODES 3,C,6,Y) MUST HAVE A SHIELD CONNECTION AT THE WIRING CONNECTOR FOR EMC COMPLIANCE.
  8. ALLOWED. IT IS ALLOWED TO COMPLETE THE R-FIELD CIRCUIT IN THE HAZARDOUS (CLASSIFIED) LOCATION. THE CONNECTION OF ANY ACTIVE ELECTRONICS ON/TO CASE OR CURRENT SOURCE IS NOT ALLOWED.
  9. VERIFY MODELS WITH AN ALUMINUM MAIN ELECTRONICS ENCLOSURE (STAINLESS STEEL CODES "N") SHALL BE INSTALLED IN SUCH A WAY THAT SPARKING AS A RESULT OF IMPACT OR FRICTION BETWEEN ALUMINUM AND STEEL IS EXCLUDED. IMPACT OR FRICTION WITH STAINLESS STEEL IS ALLOWED IF THE EXISTENCE OF RUST PARTICLES CAN BE EXCLUDED.

**CONTROLLED PRODUCT**  
**ALL CHANGES MUST BE APPROVED**  
**BY THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES**  
**BEFORE EXECUTION**

---

UL INTERNATIONAL DEMKO AIS

UL INTERNATIONAL DEMKO A/S

<p> <b>VERTX TRANSMITTER IS ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION DRAWING</b> </p>	<p> <b>Dynisco</b> </p>
<p> <b>ITEM</b> </p>	<p> <b>QTY</b> </p>
<p> <b>DESCRIPTION</b> </p>	<p> <b>UNIT</b> </p>
<p> <b>DATE</b> </p>	<p> <b>0000612</b> </p>




[illegible]

## EC-TYPE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE



- [1] **EC-TYPE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE**
- [2] **Equipment or Protective System intended for use  
in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres  
Directive 94/9/EC**
- [3] EC-Type Examination Certificate Number: **DEMKO 15 ATEX 1369X Rev. 0**
- [4] Equipment or Protective System: **Pressure and temperature transmitter Vertex**
- [5] Manufacturer: **Dynisco Instruments**
- [6] Address: **38 Forge PKWY Franklin, MA 02038-3134 USA**
- [7] This equipment or protective system and any acceptable variation thereto are specified in the schedule to this certificate and the documents therein referred to.
- [8] UL International Demko A/S, notified body number 0539 in accordance with Article 9 of the Council Directive 94/9/EC of 23 March 1994, certifies that this equipment or protective system has been found to comply with the Essential Health and Safety Requirements relating to design and construction of equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres given in Annex II to the Directive.  
The examination and test results are recorded in confidential report no. **4786357040**
- [9] Compliance with the Essential Health and Safety Requirements has been assured by compliance with:  
**EN 60079-0:2012+A11:2013    EN 60079-11:2012    EN 60079-26:2007**
- [10] If the sign "X" is placed after the certificate number, it indicates that the equipment or protective system is subject to special conditions for safe use specified in the schedule to this certificate.
- [11] This EC-Type examination certificate relates only to the design, examination and tests of the specified equipment or protective system in accordance to the Directive 94/9/EC. Further requirements of the Directive apply to the manufacturing process and supply of this equipment or protective system.  
These are not covered by the certificate.
- [12] The marking of the equipment or protective system shall include the following:

 **II 1 G    Ex ia IIC T3/T4/T6 Ga**

**Certification Manager**  
Jan-Erik Storgaard



**Notified Body**

This is to certify that the sample(s) of the Equipment described herein ("Certified Equipment") has been investigated and found in compliance with the Standard(s) indicated on this Certificate, in accordance with the ATEX Equipment Certification Program Requirements. This certificate and test results obtained apply only to the equipment sample(s) submitted by the Manufacturer. UL did not select the sample(s) or determine whether the sample(s) provided were representative of other manufactured equipment. UL has not established Follow-Up Service or other surveillance of the equipment. The Manufacturer is solely and fully responsible for conformity of all equipment to all applicable Standards, specifications, requirements or Directives. The test results may not be used, in whole or in part, in any other document without UL's prior written approval.

**Date of issue:** 2015-05-12



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[13]

[14]

**Schedule**  
**EC-TYPE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE No.**  
**DEMKO 15 ATEX1369X Rev. 0**  
**Report: 4786357040**

[15]

Description of Equipment or protective system

The Vertex is a pressure and temperature transmitter intended for use in process control applications. The transmitter is comprised of four main sections: Sensor Snout Assembly, Transition Electronics, Flex/Rigid Assembly, Main Electronics. The Sensor Snout Assembly consists of the process connection and sensor, various different assemblies may be used. The Transition Electronics consists of two circuit boards, the 8-Pin Bridge Board and Interconnect Board. The Flex/Rigid Assembly consists of no circuit boards or one circuit board (depending on model), the Flex PCB. The Main Electronic consists of three or four circuit boards (depending on model) fully encapsulated, the Digital Board, Analog Board, 2nd 4-20mA Board (Optional), and either ATEX IS Conduit Connector Board or 8-Pin Connector Board with HALLS or 6-Pin Connector Board with push buttons (PB).

Nomenclature for type Vertex is:

Vertex Part Nos. VERT-A-a-b-c-d-e-B-C-D-E-F-f	
A	MA4 4-20mA Pressure only
	MPT 4-20mA Pressure and Temperature
a	*** Accuracy
b	*** Digital Communication
c	*** Unit of Measure
d	*** Range of Pressure
e	*** Process connection
B	6PN Connector PT02A-10-6P
	6PW Connector PTIH-10-6P
	8CN Connector PC02A-12-8P
	8CW Connector PCIH-12-8P
	8PN Connector PT02A-12-8P
	8PW Connector PTIH-12-8P
	3°C Conduit fitting with 3 wire cable ≤ 100 ft. cable length
	5°C Conduit fitting with 5 wire cable ≤ 100 ft. cable length
C	*** Snout Length ≤ 36in. and Extension Length ≤ 36in.
D	*** Flex Length ≤ 72 in.
E	NTR No temperature sensor
	TC* T/C with flex pigtail
F	ISE Intrinsically Safe ATEX
f	***** Option Codes

An asterisk "\*" represents any letter, number, or character.

Temperature range

The relation between ambient temperatures, the maximum process temperature, the assigned temperature class, and the exposed process connection length are shown in Drawing# 000612:

Electrical data

Intrinsically safe specifications are as shown in Drawing# 000612:

[16]

Descriptive Documents

The scheduled drawings are listed in the report no. provided under item no. [ 8 ] on page 1 of this EC-Type Examination Certificate.

[17]

Specific conditions of use:

- The Transmitter is not capable of withstanding a 500V RMS AC dielectric strength test.
- Vertex Models with an aluminium main electronics enclosure (Electrical Connection Codes "\*\*\*N") shall be installed in such a way that sparking as a result of impact or friction between aluminium and steel is excluded.
- The device is intended for different ambient temperatures and process temperature connections as detailed in Drawing# 000612.

[18]

Essential Health and Safety Requirements

Concerning ESRs this Schedule verifies compliance with the Annex III of ATEX directive only. By placing the product on the market, the manufacturer declares compliance with other relevant Directives, and all other safety related requirements including those of Annex II of this Directive.

Additional information

The manufacturer shall inform the notified body concerning all modifications to the technical documentation as described in ANNEX III to Directive 94/9/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 23 March 1994.

This certificate was issued as "Accredited by DANAK under registration number 7011 to certification of products".

Dynisco  
P/N 975332  
ECO 45112  
Rev. A

## 4 TECHNICAL DATA

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## 4.1 MODEL CODE BREAKDOWN

Please see Vertex datasheet on [www.dynisco.com](http://www.dynisco.com)

## 4.2 PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

### 4.2.1 ACCURACY

Accuracy is defined as combined error expressed as a percentage of full scale (% F.S.) output based on the following standard configurations/conditions:

- 1) Best Straight Line % FS as per ISA-37.3
- 2) Electronics at ambient (+20C).
- 3) Dymax Coated Inconel 718

Diaphragm  
Consult factory for non-standard configurations.

Range	Option	Accuracy (% of F.S.O.)
250 – 10,000 PSI	MM1	± 0.25
250 – 10,000 PSI	HH1 (mA only)	± 0.15

### 4.2.2 RESOLUTION

±0.035% full scale @ 50% FS (average resolution)

### 4.2.3 REPEATABILITY

± 0.10% of FS

### 4.2.4 OVERLOAD PRESSURE (MAX PRESSURE WITHOUT INVALIDATING SPECIFIED ACCURACY)

1.5 x FS

### 4.2.5 BURST PRESSURE

> 5 x FS

### 4.2.6 RESPONSE TIME

4 mS rise time (0-63%)

### 4.3 ELECTRICAL DATA

Output Signal	2-wire 4-20 mA or mV/V or voltage
mV/V Specifications	3.3 mV/V
mA Specifications	4-20 mA, endpoints set by zero/span actuators
voltage Specifications	0-5V, 0-10V, 1-6V, or 1-11V set by zero/span actuators T/C
Specifications	+/- 2°C
Current Consumption	< 30 mA
Supply Voltage	4-20mA or voltage: 16-36V (Note: sensor incorporates overvoltage protection and reverse polarity protection and will not operate if inputs are reversed). mV/V: 10V recommended, 10-12V

### 4.4 INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS

Installation Torque	250 in-lbs. recommended  300 in-lbs max (Transducers installed at a mounting torque above this may damage unit and may be difficult to remove even when anti-seize compound is applied).
Removal Torque	Do not exceed 500 in-lbs
Flex bend radius	1 inch (25 mm) minimum

### 4.5 TEMPERATURE SPECIFICATIONS

Electronics Housing	
Operating Temperature Range	-58 to +185°F (-50 to +85°C)
Compensated Temperature Range	+68 to +150°F (+20 to +65°C)
Flex and Transition	
Operating Temperature Range	-58 to +300°F (-50 to +150°C)
Compensated Temperature Range	+68 to +300°F (+20 to +150°C)
Rigid Snout	
Operating Temperature Range	-58 to +750°F (-50 to +400°C)
Compensated Temperature Range	+68 to +660°F (+20 to +350°C)

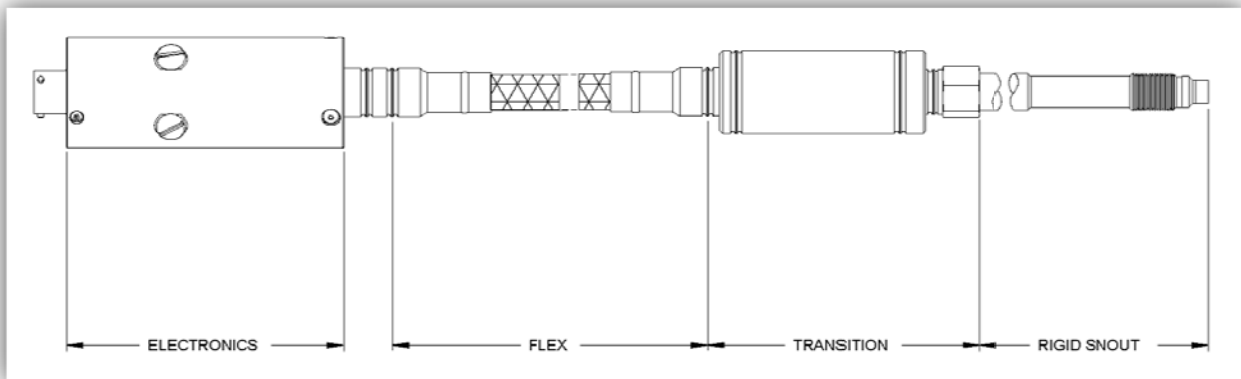


## 4.6 INSTALLATION INFLUENCE

Installation Torque zero shift < 3% FS typical @ 250 in-lb

Rotational Zero shift  $\pm 1.5\%$  FS typical in horizontal orientation, insignificant in vertical orientation

## 4.7 TEMPERATURE INFLUENCE



### ELECTRONICS HOUSING

Zero Shift due to temperature	0.012% FS/°F max. (0.022% FS/°C max.)
Span shift due to temperature	0.012% FS/°F max. (0.022% FS/°C max.)

### FLEX

Zero Shift due to temperature	Insignificant
Span shift due to temperature	Insignificant

### TRANSITION

Zero Shift due to temperature	0.022% FS/°F max. (0.039% FS/°C max.)
Span shift due to temperature	0.014% FS/°F max. (0.025% FS/°C max.)

### RIGID SNOUT

Diaphragm Zero TC	0.01% FS/°F max. (0.02% FS/°C max.) typical
Diaphragm Span TC	0.002% FS/°F max. (0.003% FS/°C max.) typical

#### 4.8 EMC REQUIREMENTS

Please review EMC requirements section 3.3

#### 4.9 MATERIALS

Standard Diaphragm  
Standard Wetted Parts

Inconel 718 (Dymax coated)  
17-4PH UNS Mat No. S17400

#### 4.10 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TO ANSI/IEC-60529 & ANSI/NEMA-250

Ingress Protection = IP54 (IP67 if the unit is welded and the temperature sensor code is "NTR").

Welded units have an IP67 rating. For welded connector versions, a mating cable with special connector (6PW, 8PW, or 8CW) is required to maintain the IP67 rating. See section 12 for a table of the Dynisco Part Numbers for these mating cables.

#### 4.11 WEIGHT

The weight varies depending on product configuration. Typical weight range is 1 to 3 pounds.

#### 4.12 DIMENSIONS

The dimensions vary based on product configuration. Review the outline drawings in section 14.

## 5 TRANSPORT/DELIVERY/STORAGE

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The Vertex brand sensor is an ESD sensitive component. Electrostatic discharge may damage the Vertex brand sensor. Take ESD precautions.

### 5.1 TRANSPORT

- Do not let the Vertex sensor be damaged by other items during transit.
- Use only the original packaging.
- Report transport damage to Dynisco immediately in writing.

### 5.2 SCOPE OF DELIVERY

- Vertex sensor with vinyl diaphragm protection cap.
- Calibration sheet (including safety instructions if ATEX IS)
- Mounting Bracket (included with PTs with flex), see section 12.
- (The latest version of the operating manual is available for download at [www.dynisco.com](http://www.dynisco.com))

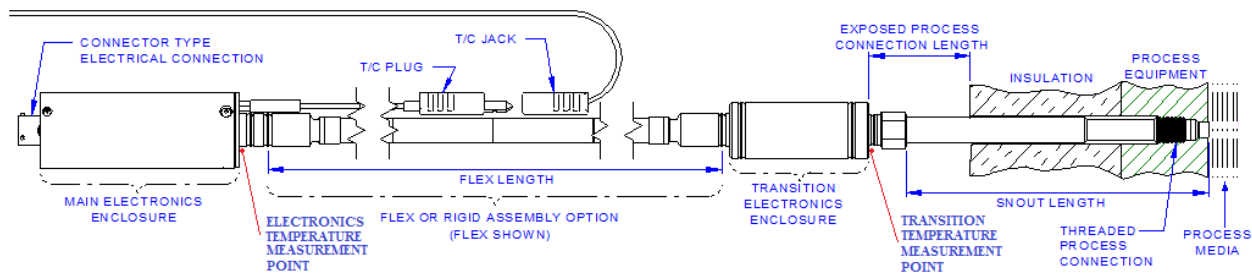
### 5.3 STORAGE

- Store the Vertex sensor in original packaging.
- Protect against dust and moisture.
- Insure that diaphragm protective cap is in place at all times.

## 6 INSTALLATION AND REMOVAL

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**NOTES: Follow all Notes on Safety in Section 3 during installation. Refer to Installation Specifications in Section 4.4.**



### 6.1 SENSOR AS-RECEIVED

**Note-** The Vertex threads and tip have a straw colored heat tint because each sensor is conditioned to very high temperatures prior and during calibration. The diaphragm tip also has a Dymax coating. After conditioning, each sensor is then polished up to the threads for aesthetics (see following fig.) It is not necessary to clean the threads or remove the oxide from the tip. If there are specific cleanliness requirements for your process, refer to section 1 for how to clean the Vertex tip.



## 6.2 GENERAL MOUNTING INFORMATION

### Protect the tip/diaphragm

Do not remove the protective cap on the Vertex brand sensor snout tip until ready to install. If the cap is not in place, do not allow the tip to strike any object – the diaphragm may be dented inadvertently. Aluminum thread caps can be ordered from Dynisco for best protection of the diaphragm tip on spare sensors. (Part numbers can be found in section 12).

### Check the port before mounting the sensor

Before mounting the Vertex brand sensor, check the process connection carefully. The Vertex brand Sensor must only be mounted in process connections that satisfy the requirements below. A process connection that does not satisfy these requirements can damage the sensor.

Damage to the sensor is commonly caused by installing into an improperly machined hole. By forcing a snout into an undersized or eccentric hole, the sensor diaphragm may be damaged and as a result the sensor may not function as specified.

Insure the process connection is clear of any debris and is machined to the proper dimensions. Dynisco offers a cleaning tool kit designed for use in removing excess plastic from standard mounting holes for pressure and temperature sensors. (See manual section 12).

The abrasion from threading a sensor into a mounting hole with an incorrect thread size may damage the sensor threads. This damage may prevent a proper seal, resulting in material leakage, and the instrument may not function as specified. The proper dimensions for the mounting hole must be used to avoid thread galling (welding via diffusion at point contacts over time at temperature and pressure). The threads are, an industry standard of ½ - 20 UNF 2B. A mounting well gage plug should be used to verify that the mounting hole is correctly machined and cleaned.

It is good practice to check the mounting hole before installing the sensor. One procedure is to coat a gauge plug (Included in the cleaning kit, or available separately - see section 12 for part numbers) with Dykem machine blue on surfaces below the thread. Insert the gauge plug into the mounting hole and rotate the plug until surface binding is encountered. Remove and inspect. Blue should only be scraped off of the 45 degree sealing chamfer. If blue has been removed from other surfaces, the mounting hole has not been machined properly.

### Machining a port

For cases when a hole must be machined for the sensor, Dynisco offers a Transducer Mounting Hole Machining Tool Kit (See section 12). The Machining kit contains all of the necessary drills and taps to prepare a standard 1/2 - 20 UNF sensor mounting hole. The kit contains the special pilot drill required to machine the 45 degree seat. (Consult Dynisco for additional information or information about kits for other Mounting holes.)

Careful attention should be paid to correctly machine the mounting port. Failure to use the recommended mounting port may result in erroneous pressure measurement, difficult sensor removal, premature sensor failure, process fluid leaks, and personnel hazard.

Positioning a sensor requires input from a Process Engineer. Bear in mind that when a sensor is positioned too far upstream in the barrel, un-melted plastic pellets may abrade against the transducer tip, resulting in damage.



#### **After verifying the port, prepare the tip**

In applications such as plastics extrusion involving high temperature operation and/or repeated thermal cycling a good high quality anti-seize compound should be applied to the threaded surfaces of the sensor and 45° seat before mounting. (High temperature anti-seize compound prevents seizing, galling, and cold welding of the sensor.) Make sure that anti-seize does not contaminate the wetted surfaces if it is not compatible with the process.

#### **Install the Sensor**

After applying the anti-seize, install the sensor into the mounting hole. Allow time for the sensor snout temperature to equalize to the process temperature before tightening the sensor. This will help eliminate thread galling and ease removal later. There should be NO pressure applied at this time.

After temperatures have equalized tighten the sensor into the mounting hole. Always use a torque wrench applied to the designated wrench flats while screwing the sensor in and out. Do not exceed the torque specification, in section 4.4 or apply the tool to the housing or housing/sensor connection.

During installation, take care not to damage the electrical connector. This is probably the most vulnerable part of the Sensor, other than the sensing diaphragm itself. Denting the connector shell or bending a pin could put the sensor out of commission.

When installing a sensor with a flex, use the mounting bracket provided to secure the electronics housing. Take care to align the housing so the zero and span adjustment access holes can be reached with a screwdriver. Make sure that the electronics is not secured while installing or removing the sensor from the mounting port though. The electronics must be free to rotate as the snout rotates. Avoid kinking or crushing the flexible stem. Do not violate the minimum flex bend radius as specified in section 4.4.



### Attempt to minimize exposure to high temperatures

The Vertex brand sensor can be used in media temperatures up to +400°C (based on configuration). As stated in the temperature specifications section (section 4.5) of this manual, the maximum allowed operating temperature for the electronics housing is +85°C and the maximum allowed operating temperature of the transition housing is +150°C.

Approximations of the operating temperatures of the housings can be obtained by measuring the bottom surfaces of the housings closest to the process connection. Exceeding these maximum operating temperature values can result in PT malfunction and damage. **Do not install the PT in places where these temperatures are exceeded.**

The operating temperature of the transition housing can be strongly influenced by the exposed process connection length. Exposed process connection length is defined as the length from the end of the transition electronics enclosure (closest to the process connection) to the point where the snout enters the process equipment or insulation covering the process equipment.

For rigid configuration PTs (no flex) the operating temperature of the electronics housing can also be strongly influenced by the exposed process connection length, because the electronics housing is directly connected to the transition housing in this configuration. For PTs with a flex, the electronics and transition housings are separated by the flex and therefore the operating temperature of the electronics housing is more strongly influenced by the ambient temperature.

The installation orientation of the rigid snout with respect to the barrel also has an influence on transition housing operating temperature.

The temperature rise in the electronics and transition housings due to electrical self heating is minimal (depending on configuration, approx 5-6°C max in the electronics housing and approx 2-3°C max in the transition housing).

Increasing the exposed process connection length can significantly decrease the transition housing temperature. Similarly, using PTs with a flex will minimize the process temperature influence on the electronics housing. Orienting the process connection in a horizontal or under the barrel position instead of directly above the barrel (vertical position) will also decrease the influence of process temperature.

It is the customer's responsibility to insure that the maximum specified temperatures of the electronics enclosures (transition and electronics housing) are not exceeded. Please consult the factory if you have any questions.

## When removing the Sensor

**Hazard!** To avoid personal injury, verify that no residual pressure remains in the system before loosening snout. The Vertex sensor can be very hot when removed. WEAR PROTECTIVE GLOVES!



Make sure to loosen the electronics mounting bracket before attempting to remove the sensor. Make sure the barrel is warm enough so that any plastic present in the mounting port will be malleable while removing the sensor. If a sensor is removed from a cold extruder, material might adhere to the sensor tip causing damage.

The snout may be damaged if threads have seized and excessive torque is applied. Use a torque wrench to remove the sensor, being careful to exceed to maximum removal torque level as specified in section 4.4.

After removing the Vertex sensor, carefully clean the diaphragm of the sensor with a soft cloth or bronze wool while the medium is still malleable. Do not attempt to clean the sensor by heating solidified plastic with a torch.

It is important that the sensor mounting holes are kept clean and free of any plastic buildup. Before an extruder is cleaned, all sensors should be removed from the barrel. When they are removed, plastic is likely to flow into the mounting holes and harden. If this hard plastic residue is not removed extensive tip damage will result when the sensors are re-inserted. A cleaning tool kit can be used to remove the contaminant plastic. It should be noted that overaggressive or repeated cleaning may produce “too deep” holes and result in damage to the sensor tip. If this is seen, spacers should be used to raise the sensor.

If a transducer is positioned too far back in the mounting hole, a stagnant pool of melted plastic will build up between the transducer tip and the screw flights. Over time this plastic will degrade to carbon, which will prevent the transmission of an accurate pressure signal. On the other hand, if the transducer extends too far into the barrel the screw flights can shear off the unit’s sensor tip.

After removing the sensor, the port can be plugged with a hole plug, if necessary. See the accessories in section 12.

Always remove the sensor prior to cleaning the machine with abrasives or steel wire brushes. Also, do not clean the sensor with hard objects, such as a screwdriver, a wire brush, etc. This could possibly damage the sensor.

## Protect the tip after removal

After removing the sensor, immediately protect the tip by installing the protective cap. Aluminum thread caps can be ordered from Dynisco for best protection of the diaphragm tip. (See section 12)

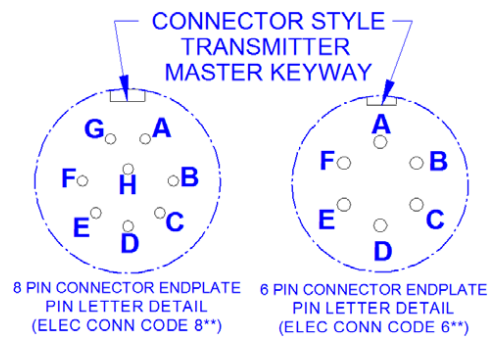
### 6.3 ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

Wire the sensor per sections 3 and 6.4. Cable assemblies are available from Dynisco; for more information, please consult section 12 Accessories.

Avoid laying the cables in the direct vicinity of cables carrying higher voltages or switching inductive or capacitive loads.

### 6.4 CONNECTION ASSIGNMENTS

**Bendix mating connector Pin assignments (Top view, solder side)**



#### 4-20mA Sensors

The device is typically connected to a 24V power supply. The sensor is connected to external signal conditioning/readout instrumentation with an integral cable. See below for a cable of mating connectors:

# of Pins	Connector Style	Mating Connector
6	PT	PT06A-10-6S(SR)
8	PT	PT06A-12-8S(SR)
8	PC	PC06A-12-8S(SR)

Wire according to the table below:

ANALOG OUTPUT MA4, MPT		CONNECTION TYPE			
SIGNAL	TERMINAL DESCRIPTION	<sup>1</sup> CONDUIT-LEAD COLOR	6-PIN	8-PIN	DYNISCO MATING CABLE COLOR
PRIMARY 4-20mA	PWR+/SIG+	RED	A	A	RED
	PWR-/SIG-	BLACK	B	B	BLACK
	CASE	GREEN	-	-	-
OPTIONAL RCAL	RCAL+	ORANGE	F	E	ORANGE
	RCAL-	BLUE	E	D	BLUE
OPTIONAL SECONDARY 4-20mA	PWR+/SIG+	ORANGE	N/A	G	VIOLET
	PWR-/SIG-	BLUE	N/A	H	YELLOW

<sup>1</sup>Units that have conduit leads are available with optional R-Cal or temperature 4-20mA signal, not both.

### 3.3 mV/V Sensors

The device is typically connected to a 10V power supply. Check the specifications for the supply tolerance. The sensor is connected to external signal conditioning/readout instrumentation with an integral cable. See below for a cable of mating connectors:

# of Pins	Connector Style	Mating Connector
6	PT	PT06A-10-6S(SR)
8	PC	PC06A-12-8S(SR)

Wire according to the table below:

ANALOG OUTPUT MV3		CONNECTION TYPE		
SIGNAL	TERMINAL DESCRIPTION	CONDUIT-LEAD OR DYNISCO CABLE WIRE COLOR	6-PIN	8-PIN
PRIMARY OUTPUT	SIG+	RED	A	B
	SIG-	BLACK	B	D
SUPPLY	PWR+	WHITE	C	A
	PWR-	GREEN	D	C
RCAL	RCAL+	ORANGE	F	F
	RCAL-	BLUE	E	E
N/A	-	-	-	G
	-	-	-	H

### Voltage (0-5V, 0-10V, 1-6V, 1-11V) Sensors

The device is typically connected to a 24V power supply.

The sensor is connected to external signal conditioning/readout instrumentation with an integral cable. See below for a cable of mating connectors:

# of Pins	Connector Style	Mating Connector
6	PT	PT06A-10-6S(SR)

Wire according to the table below:

ANALOG OUTPUT VT		CONNECTION TYPE	
SIGNAL	TERMINAL DESCRIPTION	DYNISCO CABLE WIRE COLOR	6-PIN
PRIMARY OUTPUT	SIG+	RED	A
	SIG-	BLACK	B
SUPPLY	PWR+	WHITE	C
	PWR-	GREEN	D
RCAL	RCAL+	ORANGE	F
	RCAL-	BLUE	E



### **Optional Thermocouple Temperature Indication**

Dynisco follows industry standard colors and connectors for thermocouples.

Use extension wire to connect the thermocouple output to the measurement system. Extension grade wires are made of the same metals as a higher-grade thermocouple wire. They are used to connect it to a measuring instrument some distance away without introducing additional junctions between dissimilar materials. It is important to match your extension wire type to your thermocouple element type. Otherwise, errors can be introduced into your system.



## 7 COMMISSIONING

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### 7.1 WHY A SENSOR SHOULD BE REZEROED

The sensor output must be nulled at zero pressure after installation when the machine has stabilized at operating temperature to correct for temperature effects as well as orientation, torque, side loading, etc. All of these effects can be compensated for by setting the sensor zero after the machine has stabilized at operating temperature.

Typically, your instrumentation can be used to Rezero the unit. A 4-20mA or voltage unit can also be rezeroed locally using its actuators.

### 7.2 UTILIZING THE ZERO AND SPAN ACTUATORS

When the sensor output needs to be corrected due to mounting location and temperature shift, the zero actuator can be used. Please wait until the process has been brought to operating temperature before zeroing. The zero procedure is only recommended after the process temperature has stabilized, the snout has been tightened to the specified torque, and the sensor electronics housing has been permanently installed. Normally a Rezero is all that is required after installation since the sensor span has been calibrated at the factory. In the event the full scale output is not correct when checked against a calibrated pressure source or dead weight tester, the sensor span can be adjusted via the Span actuator. Span adjustments can only be performed when applying a known calibrated full scale pressure to the sensor. The span actuator should never be used without zeroing the sensor with the zero actuator first.

Do not adjust the Span potentiometer while Rcal is engaged!

#### ZERO AND SPAN PROCEDURE

1. Connect Power Supply and readout electronics to Vertex sensor.
2. If commissioning on the bench with a dead weight tester or calibrated pressure source, ensure pressure connection is free of leaks.
3. Apply power to the Vertex sensor and observe output with zero pressure applied. The output should indicate zero pressure. If not, proceed to step 4.
4. Perform Zero Function
  - **mV/V** units can only be zeroed when this feature is available on your indicator/controller. No local zero capability.
  - **Voltage** units can be zeroed using on board zero potentiometer. Remove seal screw and adjust potentiometer until desired output is achieved. Replace seal screw when complete.



- **mA** units have a variety of on board Zero Adjustments types (based on configuration), i.e. potentiometer, pushbuttons, and HALL Effect Switches.
  - For units with **potentiometers**, remove seal screw and adjust potentiometer until desired output is achieved. Replace seal screw when complete.
  - For units with **pushbuttons**, remove seal screw, using a 2mm or smaller Allen Key, depress pushbutton for ½ sec, release pushbutton for ½ sec, depress pushbutton for ½ sec and release. Replace seal screw when complete.
  - For units with **HALL Effect Switches**, unthread zero screw from endplate, depress screw, release screw, depress screw, release screw and return screw in endplate (failure to return the screw on units with HALL Effects Switches will cause the unit to go into failsafe).
- 5. Steps past this point are not part of a normal bench setup and should only be performed by qualified individuals. The Vertex sensor has been factory calibrated with highly accurate pressure generators. Span adjustment should only be performed on a calibrated pressure generator at 100%FS.
- 6. Apply Full Scale pressure and verify output. If output indication is incorrect, adjust the span potentiometer.

### 7.3 AVOID COLD STARTS!

In plastics, both the sensor and extruder can be damaged if the extruder is not brought up to operating temperature before the machinery begins operating. A sufficient “soak time” must be provided for the plastic to go from its solid to molten state before the extruder drive is started.

### 7.4 THE OPTIONAL TEMPERATURE OUTPUT

The sensor can also detect the temperature of the tip. J and K thermocouple outputs are available as an option. The thermocouple is an integral part of the sensor/flex assembly and must be specified when ordering the sensor. Thermocouple extension wire should be used between the sensor and the thermocouple indicator for best accuracy. Changes in metallurgy along the length of the thermocouple wiring (such as terminal strips or changes in thermocouple type wire) will introduce another undesirable thermocouple junction (which may affect the measurement.)

## 7.5 Rcal OUTPUT

An optional shunt calibration/Rcal output is also available. Rcal is a method of generating an electrical output to match the electrical output that would be given in response to an applied pressure. Rcal is normally set to 80%FS so that all similar sensors calibrate at the same point to facilitate interchangeability.

The Rcal pins on the sensor are normally left open. When the pins are electrically shorted, the sensor will simulate an applied pressure of 80% of the sensor full scale output. This eliminates the need for a cumbersome calibrated pressure source when scaling associated instrumentation.

The purpose of Rcal is to make it possible to match the sensor to the Pressure Indicator/Controller with a “two point calibration.” (Two points define a line.) Setting up the instrument in this fashion is much more accurate through a single point offset adjustment.

When the sensor is fully installed and the machine is at operating temperature and at zero pressure, the indicator may be “zeroed” using whatever mechanism nulls it. Afterward, the Rcal pins on the sensor may be shorted to simulate a pressure of 80% full scale to complete the calibration and allow the indicator span to be adjusted.

**Caution** - Do not adjust Span with Rcal activated. The Rcal signal of Vertex is a fixed voltage added to the Zero Output. It is not influenced by Span potentiometer adjustments!

## 8 UTILIZING THE HART COMMUNICATIONS

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The zero procedure is only recommended after the process temperature has stabilized and the electronics housing has been permanently installed. When the zero trim function is selected (HART Quick key 1,2,5,1,3,1) the output will be corrected to reflect zero pressure. This is done by the transmitter electronics automatically by adjusting digital PV to zero and analog output will be 4 mA. Normally a Zero Trim is all that is required after installation since the Transmitter span has been calibrated at the factory.

In the event the Full Scale output is not correct when checked against a calibrated pressure source or dead weight tester, the Transmitter span can be adjusted by performing the Sensor Trim function. This is performed by first applying Zero Pressure and selecting Lower Sensor Trim (HART Quick Key 1, 2, 5, 1, 3, 2) and following the prompts on the HART Communicator. When complete, apply a known calibrated full scale pressure to the Transmitter and selecting Upper Sensor Trim (HART Quick Key 1, 2, 5, 1, 3, 3) and follow the prompts on the HART Communicator. When complete, the transmitter electronics will have adjusted the digital PV to correct to full scale output.

### ATTENTION

Never perform upper sensor trim without performing lower sensor trim first.

## 8.1 CONNECTING THE HART HANDHELD COMMUNICATOR

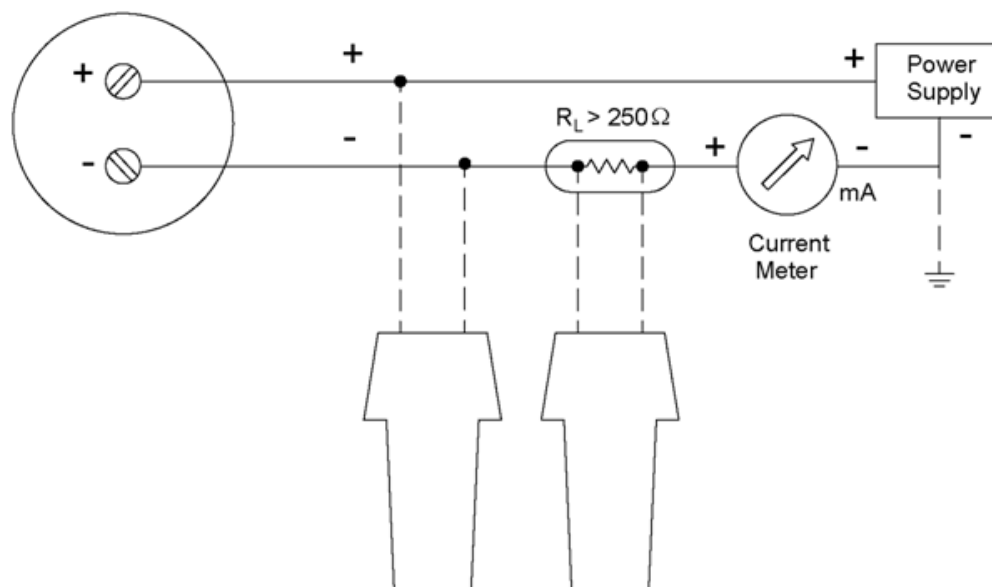
In hazardous areas, refer to the handheld communicator instruction manual for instructions for HART Communicator to function properly.

### ATTENTION

A minimum of 250 Ohms resistance must be present in the loop.

The HART Communicator does not measure loop current directly.

The HART Communicator can interface with the device anywhere along the 4-20 mA cable as shown in the following figure.



### 6.3.3 PROCEDURE

1. Connect Power Supply and HART Communicator per the above diagram.
2. If commissioning on the bench with a dead weight tester or calibrated pressure source, insure pressure connection is free of leaks.
3. Apply power to the transmitter and turn on the HART Communicator by pressing the ON/OFF key. The LCD display should show [SPX-T or SPX or Vertex depending on model] in the upper left corner. If this is not present, consult the Troubleshooting section of this manual.
4. Set PV Units (Fast Key 1,3,2) to appropriate pressure unit. (e.g. psi, Bar, kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, MPa)
5. Set Tag (Fast Key 1,3,1).



6. If transmitter output needs to be re-ranged, set the appropriate LRV (Fast Key 4,1) and URV (Fast Key 4,2)
  - Note: URV cannot be turned down below the PV Minimum span (Fast Key 1,4,1,5)
7. Set Lower Trim (Fast Key 1,2,5,1,3,1)
8. Verify the transmitter output. Zero pressure output should read 4 mA.

**ATTENTION**

Steps past this point are not part of a normal bench setup and should only be performed by qualified individuals, as the device is highly stable and has been factory calibrated with highly accurate pressure generators. This function should only be performed on such equipment.

9. Next, using calibrated pressure source, apply pressure equal to value set in URV in step 6. Output should equal 20 mA. If output does not equal 20 mA proceed to step 10.
10. To calibrate full scale output, first apply pressure equal to full scale pressure of unit. Next perform Upper Sensor Trim (Fast Key 1,2,5,1,3,2). Output should now equal full scale pressure.
11. If Transmitter Output Damping is required, set PV Damping (Fast Key 1,3,5) to the appropriate value.
12. Press the left arrow key until the HART Communicator is off-line then turn the power off.

The pressure transmitter is now ready to be installed in the process.



The device has a 4-20 mA output proportional to pressure for normal operating conditions. However, unlike a traditional sensor, the device performs self-diagnostic routines continually during operation. If a special condition is detected, the transmitter drives its analog output outside the normal saturation values to indicate that investigation is necessary. (This condition is called fail-safe mode alarm.) The conditions detected by the self-diagnostic routines (and the corresponding effect on the analog output) are listed later in this section.

When a special condition is detected, the device goes into fail-safe mode and the transmitter output goes high, by default. However, using a HART communicator, the transmitter can also be configured to drive its output low or to freeze the output where it was just before the fail-safe was detected. The actual analog output levels are indicated below.

A low alarm (3.6 mA) is possible but not recommended because HART communications are not guaranteed until the cause of the alarm is removed.

Using the HART communicator, the specific condition that triggered the fail-safe mode alarm can be read for diagnostic purposes. (See Status in the HART menu tree.)

In a fail-safe condition the PV is not affected and can still be read using the handheld HART communicator. For process related fail-safe conditions, the transmitter will remain in the alarm state until the source of error disappears. If certain electronics errors are detected, the fail-safe condition will latch until a reset is performed by either cycling the power or through a software command.

#### NAMUR Compliant Saturation and Alarm Values

	4 - 20 mA Saturation	4 - 20 mA Alarm
Low	3.8 mA	3.6 mA
High	20.5 mA	>21 mA

You can alter the actual transmitter mA output values by performing an analog output trim using the HART Communicator.

When a transmitter is in an alarm condition, the analog output displayed by the handheld indicates the alarm value of the analog output – NOT the value the transmitter would have, if the sensor had not detected the failure.

## Special Conditions and the Corresponding Analog Output

Condition	Alarm Value (fail safe)
EEPROM failure detected	Set to configured fail safe mode
Cold start	Set to fail safe mode low
Pressure above upper limit	Unchanged
Pressure below lower limit	Unchanged
Electronics temp above upper limit	Unchanged
Electronics temp above lower limit	Unchanged
Strain gage open detected	Set to configured fail safe mode
Analog output saturated	Unchanged
Watchdog error detected	Unchanged
Zero/Span Actuator stuck	Set to configured fail safe mode
Low voltage detected	Unchanged
Outside URV or LRV	Unchanged
Rcal simulation on	Unchanged

### 8.2 ALARM & SATURATION VALUES BURST MODE

No special requirements are defined for the burst mode.

### 8.3 ALARM & SATURATION VALUES IN MULTIDROP MODE

If the device is in multidrop mode, the NAMUR levels are no longer achievable. Instead the fail safe condition is indicated by the field device status and the additional diagnostics.

## 8.4 TRANSMITTER FUNCTIONS VIA HART

### Zero Trim (1,2,5,1,3,1)

Digital Correction to zero which affects the digital output. This differs from Lower Sensor Trim in that zero trim is ONLY performed at zero pressure.

### Lower Sensor Trim (1,2,5,1,3,2)

Digital Correction to zero which affects the digital output. This differs from Zero Trim in that Lower Sensor Trim can be performed at pressures above zero. **Note:** This must be performed before Upper Sensor Trim. Only perform this function with a known calibrated pressure source.

### Upper Sensor Trim (1,2,5,1,3,3)

Digital correction to Full Scale which affect digital output. **Note:** Lower Sensor Trim must be performed before Upper Sensor Trim. Only perform this function with a known calibrated pressure source.

### Digital to Analog trim (1,2,5,1,2)

This is used to match the digital representation of the analog output with its actual analog loop current. **Note:** This should only be performed with a known Calibrated Current (mA) meter.

### Reranging

The device allows for the 4 mA and 20 mA points (LRV and URV respectively) to be adjusted so that output resolution can be improved. A Re-range or “Turndown” ratio of 6:1 is possible. Accuracy specifications remain dependent upon the Full Sensor Range without any turndown applied. Three methods of Re- ranging the transmitter are outlined below. **Note:** If pressure applied to the transmitter is not in the range of the 6:1 turndown ratio, the transmitter will reject the Span attempt. This will be indicated by the output not adjusting to 20 mA after a few attempts using the Span Actuator.

### Reranging TV (MPT option only)

On a device with the MPT option, there is a second 4-20mA output that is proportional to the snout temperature. By default the TV LRV and TV URV are set to 0 and 400C respectively. The secondary 4-20mA output can be reranged by changing TV LRV and TV URV.

### Reranging via Zero/Span Actuators

When HART Communication is not used, LRV and URV values are entered by applying zero pressure to the device and “Rezeroing” by:

- a. For units with Pushbuttons
  - i. Do not remove seal screw when the circuit is live in a hazardous area.
  - ii. Remove zero pushbutton seal screw.
  - iii. Using a 2mm or smaller Allen key, depress the pushbutton for a ½ second.
  - iv. Release pushbutton for a ½ second.
  - v. Depress the pushbutton again for a ½ second and release.

- b. For units with HALL Switches
  - i. Unthread Zero screw from endplate
  - ii. Depress screw
  - iii. Release screw
  - iv. Depress screw
  - v. Release screw
  - vi. Restore screw in endplate

Note: The screw must be threaded into the endplate for normal operation. Failing to do so will cause the device to go into failsafe.

The LRV and URV have now been adjusted to zero the device without affecting the span.

After Rezeroing, it is possible to set the span by adjusting the URV with the span actuator. The span actuator should never be used to adjust the URV without using the zero actuator to set the LRV first.

URV or Full Scale Turndown is performed by applying any pressure, within the 6:1 ratio of the transmitter that you want to be the 20 mA point. When the pressure is held steady:

- a. For units with Pushbuttons
  - i. Do not remove seal screw when the circuit is live in a hazardous area.
  - ii. Remove span pushbutton seal screw.
  - iii. Using a 2mm or smaller Allen key, depress the pushbutton for a ½ second.
  - iv. Release pushbutton for a ½ second.
  - v. Depress the pushbutton again for a ½ second and release.
- b. For units with HALL Switches
  - i. Unthread Span screw from endplate
  - ii. Depress screw
  - iii. Release screw
  - iv. Depress screw
  - v. Release screw
  - vi. Restore screw in endplate

Note: The screw must be threaded into the endplate for normal operation. Failing to do so will cause the device to go into failsafe.

The device has now adjusted the URV 20 mA point to match the pressure applied.

## 8.5 RERANGING VIA HART

### Rerange LRV (4)

This is the pressure at which the transmitter will output 4 mA as entered directly by the user. Changing the LRV affects the transmitter span so the is range is limited by the minimum span value found in Fast Key(1,4,1,5)

### Rerange URV (5)

This is the pressure at which the transmitter will output 20 mA as entered directly by the user. This range is limited by the minimum span value found in Fast Key (1,4,1,5)

### Rerange TV LRV (1,3,3,3) MPT option only

This is the temperature at which the transmitter will output 4 mA on the secondary mA output as entered directly by the user.

### Rerange TV URV (1,3,3,4) MPT option only

This is the temperature at which the transmitter will output 20 mA on the secondary mA output as entered directly by the user.

### Rerange LRV By Applying Pressure (1,2,5,1,1,1,1)

This is done by applying a known pressure and initiating the procedure so that the transmitter adopts the pressure as the 4 mA point.

Note: This should only be performed with a Calibrated Pressure Source.

### Rerange URV By Applying Pressure (1,2,5,1,1,1,2)

This is done by applying a known pressure and initiating the procedure so that the transmitter adopts the pressure as the 20 mA point.

Note: This should only be performed with a Calibrated Pressure Source.

### Recall Factory Trim (1,2,5,3)

This is used to restore the Zero, Lower, and Upper Trim to the Values as set from the Factory.

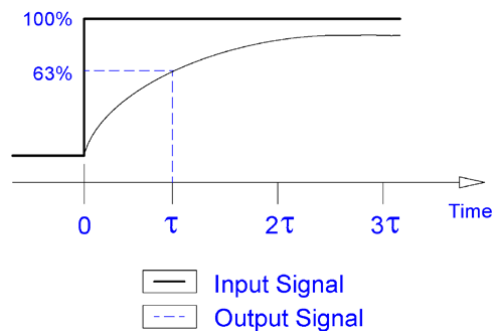
### R-Cal Set % (1,2,5,1,4,1)

This is used on versions with a Rcal. By activating R-Cal, the output will be set to the percentage of span set by this function. Default is 80%. Setting Rcal to 0%, disables the Rcal function.

### Damping (1,3,5)

The damping time constant affects the speed with which the primary output signal reacts to changes in pressure as shown in the figure on the following page. Damping is off by default but values between 0 and 30 seconds can be set using the handheld communicator. The damping value must be entered in integers. If non-integers are entered, the system rounds to the next integer.





### Local Actuator Disable (1,4,3,6)

Local zero and span actuators can be disabled using the HART handheld communicator function “Local Push-buttons.” When turned off, the software Lock Out prevents changes to transmitter range points via the local zero and span actuators. With local Push-buttons disabled, changes to configuration are still possible via HART.

### Status (1,2,1,2)

Reads Device Status from device.

### PV Unit (1,3,2)

The pressure unit defines the unit of measure that the pressure-specific parameters are transmitted in. The device can be configured in the engineering units of psi, Bar, MPa, and kgf/cm<sup>2</sup> or as a percentage of Full Scale (FS). After selecting a new pressure unit, all entries for pressure are recalculated to the new unit, using the following conversion rules:

$$1 \text{ psi} = 0.068947 \text{ Bar} = 0.0068947 \text{ MPa} = 0.070309 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$$

### Tag (1,3,1)

An inventory “Tag” identification number may be stored in transmitter memory (8 characters maximum). Software tag is a single question mark by default.

### Descriptor (1,3,4,2)

A 16 character text can be entered for further description of transmitter e.g. location, function, position, etc.

### Message (1,3,4,3)

A 20 character message can be set and displayed on the HART Communicator.

### SV Electronics Temperature (1,1,7)

Temperature measured on the Electronics Assembly is used for reference and factory diagnostics only.

### TV Snout Temperature (1,1,4)

Temperature measured at the snout tip (MPT option only).



### **Poll Address (1,4,3,3,3)**

Use in Multidrop mode allows more than one transmitter (up to 15) on a single loop. If this value is other than zero, the transmitter is in Multidrop mode. An example of Multidrop mode would be a group of HART devices wired in parallel on a single powered loop and each device being assigned a unique Poll address (1-15). The HART communicator would prompt for the individual address of the transmitter to communicate with and would only poll that specific device. All others would remain unchanged. Note: Analog output is set to 4mA when in multidrop mode.

### **Burst Mode (1,4,2,3,1)**

When the device is used in Burst Mode, the transmitter outputs one-way digital communications from the transmitter to the Host. Communication rate is faster since the transmitter does not have to be polled to send data. Information transmitted in Burst Mode includes Pressure Variable, Analog Output value, Pressure in % of range. Access to other information can still be obtained through normal HART Comms.

## **8.6 RESETTING TO FACTORY DEFAULT SETTINGS**

The factory settings for the sensor (including zero and span) can be restored if they are changed inadvertently using the Zero/Span Actuators or the HART communicator. The list of parameters restored is shown below.

Make sure Control System is in Manual mode. Temporary loss of Loop Output during Electronics Re-boot may occur.

To reset the sensor using the actuators, use the following procedure:

- a. For units with Pushbuttons
  - i. Do not remove seal screw when the circuit is live in a hazardous area.
  - ii. Remove zero and span pushbutton seal screws.
  - iii. Using a 2mm or smaller Allen key, depress the pushbuttons for a ½ second.
  - iv. Release pushbuttons for a ½ second.
  - v. Depress the pushbuttons again for a ½ second and release.
- b. For units with HALL Switches
  - i. Unthread Zero and Span screws from endplate
  - ii. Depress screws
  - iii. Release screws
  - iv. Depress screws
  - v. Release screws
  - vi. Restore screws in endplate

Note: The screws must be threaded into the endplate for normal operation. Failing to do so will cause the device to go into failsafe.

At this point, the LRV and URV will be set to factory defaults.

## 8.7 DEFINITION OF “RESTORE FACTORY DEFAULTS”

1. Restore LRV and URV to their values at shipment.
2. Restore the Pressure Unit (psi, Bar, etc.) to its value at shipment.
3. Set the Analog Output Alarm Level to its value at shipment.
4. Remove all Pressure Damping
5. Clear all Sensor and Analog Output Trim values.
6. Clear Burst Mode.
7. Restore the Address to Zero.
8. Restore the Rcal option to its value at shipment. (Enable or Disable the Rcal option.)
9. Set actuators to the settings they were when shipped from DYNISCO.

## 8.8 HART COMMUNICATOR FAST KEY SEQUENCES

Below defines the HART Communicator Fast Key sequences. Fast Keys are a means of supplying a shortcut to navigate through the menu tree.

### HART Communicator Fast Key sequences

Function	Fast Key Sequence
Read PV Pressure	2
Read % of Full Scale	1,1,2
Read Analog Output (PV)	1,1,3
Read SV Electronics Temperature	1,1,7
Read Peak Pressure Value	1,2,1,2
Read Peak Electronic Temp Value (SV)	1,2,1,3
Read Sensor Diagnostic Status	1,2,1,1
Read PV Minimum Span	1,4,1,5
Perform Sensor Self-Test	1,2,2
Perform Sensor Master Reset	1,2,3
Perform Loop Test	1,2,4
Perform D/A Trim (PV)	1,2,5,1,2
Perform Zero Trim	1,2,1,3,1
Perform Lower Sensor Trim	1,2,5,1,3,2
Perform Upper Sensor Trim	1,2,5,1,3,3
Recall Factory Trim	1,2,5,3
Set Rcal %	1,2,5,1,4,1
Set Tag	1,3,1
Set PV Unit	1,3,2
Set Lower Range Value (LRV) (PV)	1,3,3,1
Set Upper Range Value (URV) (PV)	1,3,3,2
Display Lower Set Limit (LSL) (PV)	1,3,3,5
Display Upper Set Limit (USL) (PV)	1,3,3,6
Set Date	1,3,4,1
Set Descriptor	1,3,4,2
Set Message	1,3,4,3
Set PV Damping	1,3,5



Set SV Temperature Unit	1,4,1,7
Set PV Analog Output Alarm Type	1,4,2,2,3
Set Poll Address	1,4,2,3,1
Set # of Request Preambles	1,4,2,3,2
Set Burst Mode	1,4,2,3,3
Set Burst Option	1,4,2,3,4
Read Analog Output (TV)	1,1,6
Read Peak Temp Value (TV)	1,2,3,4
Perform D/A Trim (TV)	1,2,5,2,2
Set Lower Range Value (LRV) (TV)	1,3,3,3
Set Upper Range Value (URV) (TV)	1,3,3,4
Temperature Override	1,2,5,2,1,1
Temperature Override Value	1,2,5,2,1,2

## 9 MAINTENANCE

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### 9.1 RECOMMENDED CALIBRATION INTERVAL

Dynisco recommends that the Vertex brand sensor be calibrated by a NIST traceable calibration facility every two years. Contact Dynisco to arrange for this service.

### 9.2 MAINTENANCE

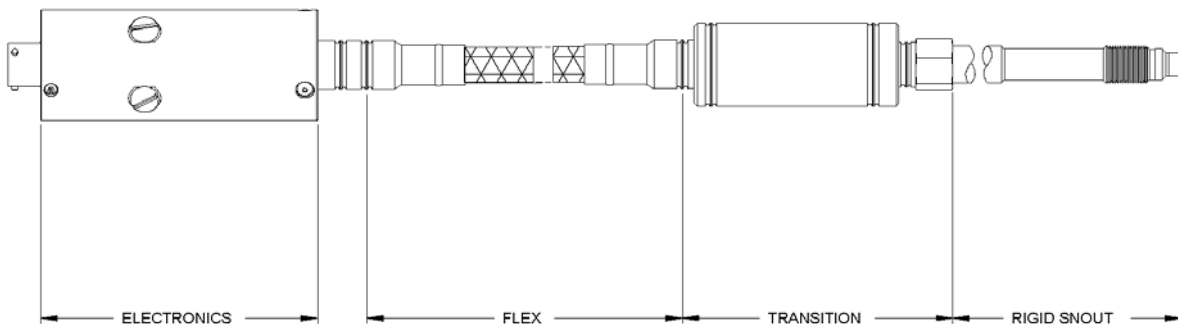
Follow all instructions in sections 3 and 6 when installing or removing sensors for machine maintenance. Always remove the Vertex brand sensor prior to cleaning the machine with abrasives or steel wire brushes.

### 9.3 REPAIR/DISPOSAL

For Vertex brand sensor repair please contact customer service from our website for a return authorization number. [www.dynisco.com/contact](http://www.dynisco.com/contact)

Dispose in accordance to local regulations concerning ROHS compatible electronics.

The Vertex Sensor consists of four major subassemblies, the electronics, flex, transition, and snout as per the figure below.



After diagnosis, sensor repair consists of replacing any of these major subassemblies.





## 9.4 WARRANTY

The Vertex brand sensor Series Dynisco Pressure Sensors will provide excellent service and superior performance if proper care is taken during handling, installation, and use. This DYNISCO product is warranted under terms and conditions set forth in the Dynisco web pages. Go to [www.dynisco.com](http://www.dynisco.com) and click on the "warranty" link under the "Post-Sales Support" tab at the top of the web page for complete details.

## 10 TROUBLESHOOTING

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10.2	TEMPERATURE OUTPUT INVALID .....	49

### 10.1 PRESSURE OUTPUT INVALID

Symptom	Corrective Actions
Milliamp Reading is Zero	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Check if Power Polarity is Reversed</li> <li>2) Verify Voltage Across Sensor Pins</li> <li>3) Check cable and contact, or replace</li> </ol>
Large Zero Shift when Screwing In	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Check Hole with Gage Plug and Rework Hole as Required</li> <li>2) Check Mounting Torque</li> </ol>
Pressure Reading is Low or High	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Check Supply Voltage</li> <li>2) Check for EMI</li> <li>3) If high, confirm that Rcal pins are not inadvertently shorted</li> </ol>
No Response to Changes in Applied Pressure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Check Test Equipment</li> <li>2) Check Port/Pipe for Blockage or Solidified Plastic</li> <li>3) Check cable and contact, or replace</li> <li>4) Check for damaged sensor diaphragm</li> </ol>
Pressure Variable Reading is Low or High	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Check Test Equipment</li> <li>2) Check Port/Pipe for Blockage or Solidified Plastic</li> </ol>
Pressure Variable Reading is Erratic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Check Port/Pipe for Blockage or Solidified Plastic</li> <li>2) Check for EMI</li> <li>3) Check cable and contact, or replace</li> </ol>
Sensor mV/V reading is zero	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Check Power Supply Voltage at Sensor</li> </ol>

### 10.2 TEMPERATURE OUTPUT INVALID

Symptom	Corrective Actions
Temperature Reading indicates ambient temperature rather than snout tip.	Check for short in thermocouple extension wire



*From lab to production,  
providing a window into the process*



## 11 DYNISCO CONTACT INFORMATION

Please visit our website for up to date contact information:

[www.dynisco.com/contact](http://www.dynisco.com/contact)

## 12 ACCESSORIES

Dynisco offers a wide assortment of accessories designed to help make measuring pressure or temperature easy at every stage, from adapting the machine to accept a sensor through installation to removal, storage and repair. Common accessories recommended for use with the Vertex brand sensor are listed below:

- Pressure Indicators and controllers are available, contact Dynisco or visit [www.dynisco.com](http://www.dynisco.com) for more details.
- Simulators that can be substituted for most pressure transducers are available. A simulator simplifies the on- line troubleshooting of Dynisco strain gage transducers, signal conditioners, and indicators. Contact Dynisco or visit [www.dynisco.com](http://www.dynisco.com) for more details.
- Electronics mounting bracket (Included with Flexible Stem sensors,) Dynisco p/n 200941
- Aluminum diaphragm protection cap, 1/2 - 20 UNF - 2A Dynisco p/n 598000
- Anti-seize compound, available from a variety of sources
- Gaskets and O-Rings

Description	Dynisco P/N
Flared Copper Spacer for Melt Pressure Sensor Pressure Fitting	633511
Flared Aluminum Spacer for Melt Pressure	633523
Sensor Pressure Fitting X243 Silver O – Ring	652116
Flexitallic Gasket for Superior Sensor Seal	620021

- Gauge Plugs: (Used to verify that the sensor mounting hole has been correctly machined and cleaned.)

Description	Dynisco P/N
12" 1/2 - 20 UNF Gauge Plug	200908
6" 1/2 - 20 UNF Gauge Plug	200984
6" Hole Plug	201908

Dykem Blue (Used with the gauge plug to confirm the dimensions of the hole.) Dynisco p/n 200910

- **Transducer Mounting Hole Tool kits**

- Machining a mounting port: 1/2 - 20 UNF sensor mounting hole machining tool kit, Dynisco p/n 200925. The Transducer Mounting Hole Machining Tool Kit contains all of the necessary drills and taps to prepare a standard 1/2 - 20 UNF transducer mounting hole. The kit contains the special pilot drill required to machine the 45 degree seat. All tools included in this kit are made of premium grade, high strength tool steel. Consult factory for tool kits for other port configurations.



- Spare 29/64 Pilot Drill (included in Machining Tool Kit) Dynisco p/n200924
- Cleaning: 1/2 - 20 UNF sensor mounting hole cleaning tool kit, Dynisco p/n 200100. The cleaning tool kit was designed for use in removing excess plastic from mounting holes for pressure and temperature sensors. Installation of sensors into improperly cleaned or sized holes is one of the major causes of damage to the sensors. Consult factory for tool kits for other port configurations.





- **Cables and Connectors**

- The cable assemblies provide the electrical hookup from the sensor to the display instrumentation. The assemblies consist of a sensor mating connector and a length of shielded, 6 conductor cable with stripped leads.
- 6 pin (Bendix PT06A-10-6S(SR) Connector) cable assemblies for 6-pin sensors (**not for IP67 units**)

Length (ft)	Dynisco P/N
10	929008
20	929020
40	929022
60	929024
80	929025
100	929026

- For IP67 units that have connectors:

6-Pin (PT)		8-Pin (PT)		8-Pin (PC)	
Length (ft)	Part No.	Length (ft)	Part No.	Length (ft)	Part No.
20	801850	20	801141	Contact Factory	
40	801851	100	801744		
60	801852				
80	801853				
100	801854				
120	801855				
140	801856				
160	801857				
250	801858				
5	801859				



- Accessories to retrofit sensor to existing cabling:
  - 1' Cable Assembly
    - To Adapt 6-pin sensors to existing Mating Connector and Wiring for 8-pin sensors, Dynisco p/n 800860
  - Connector only:
    - Cable Mounted 6 - Pin Connector, Dynisco p/n 711170
- Bulk cable:
  - 6 Conductor, 22 AWG, Braided RFI Shielded Cable, Thermoplastic Rubber Jacket, Dynisco p/n 800024
  - Teflon-Coated Cable, 6 - Conductor for High Temperature Applications, Dynisco p/n 800005
- Connectors:
  - Bendix PT06A - 10 - 6S (SR) 6 Socket, Cable Mount, Dynisco p/n 711600
- Thermocouple connectors:
  - Type J Thermocouple, Female Connector Only, Dynisco p/n 753000
  - Type J Thermocouple, Male Connector Only, Dynisco p/n 753001
  - Type K Thermocouple, Female Connector Only, Dynisco p/n 753007
  - Type K Thermocouple, Male Connector Only, Dynisco p/n 753008
- Thermocouple extension wire... Available from a variety of sources
- 1/2-20 Type L Adaptor


An adaptor can be ordered which would allow mounting the 1/2-20 Vertex into a Button Seal (Taylor Bulb) port configuration. Consult factory as these are built to order.



## 13 APPROVALS/CERTIFICATES


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13.2	EC-TYPE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE .....	57

## 13.1 EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY



# Dynisco

## EC Declaration of Conformity



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We, the manufacturer,

**Dynisco LLC**  
**38 Forge Parkway**  
**Franklin, MA 02038**  
**USA**

declare under our sole responsibility that the product:

**Model Vertex Pressure Sensor (VERT)**

to which this declaration relates, is in conformity with the standards or other normative documents following the provisions of the respective European Union Directives listed below:

---

**EMC Directive 2014/30/EU – Electromagnetic Compatibility**

**Models with Analog Output Code "MA4" (4-20 mA Pressure) and Electrical Connection Code "\*\*\*W" or "\*\*\*C" (welded electronics shell)**

**Models with Analog Output Code "MPT" (4-20 mA Pressure & Temperature)**

**Models with Digital Communications Code "HT1" (HART)**

**Models with Analog Output Code "VT\*" (VDC Pressure)**

EN 61326-1:2013 / IEC 61326-1:2012

IEC 61000-4-2:2008 Electrostatic Discharge Immunity

IEC 61000-4-3:2010 Radiated, Radio-Frequency, Electromagnetic Field Immunity

IEC 61000-4-4:2012 Electrical Fast Transient/Burst Immunity

IEC 61000-4-5:2005 Surge Immunity

IEC 61000-4-6:2013 Radio Frequency Fields Induced Conducted Disturbances Immunity

IEC 61000-4-8:2009 Power Frequency Magnetic Field Immunity

**Models with Analog Output Code "MV3" (3.33 mV/V Pressure)**

EN 61326-1:2006 + CRG:2011 / IEC 61326-1:2005

IEC 61000-4-2:2001 Electrostatic Discharge Immunity

IEC 61000-4-3:2010 Radiated, Radio-Frequency, Electromagnetic Field Immunity

IEC 61000-4-4:2012 Electrical Fast Transient/Burst Immunity

IEC 61000-4-5:2001 Surge Immunity

IEC 61000-4-6:2008 Radio Frequency Fields Induced Conducted Disturbances Immunity

IEC 61000-4-8:1994 Power Frequency Magnetic Field Immunity

**Models with Analog Output Code "MA4" (4-20mA Pressure) and Digital Communications Code "NDC" (no digital communications) and Electrical Connection Code "\*\*\*N" (o-ring electronics shell)**

EN 61326-1:2006 / IEC 61326-1:2005

IEC 61000-4-2:2001 Electrostatic Discharge Immunity

IEC 61000-4-3:2002 Radiated, Radio-Frequency, Electromagnetic Field Immunity

IEC 61000-4-4:2004 Electrical Fast Transient/Burst Immunity

IEC 61000-4-5:2001 Surge Immunity

IEC 61000-4-6:2003 Radio Frequency Fields Induced Conducted Disturbances Immunity

IEC 61000-4-8:1994 Power Frequency Magnetic Field Immunity





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P/N 975232  
ECO # 45100  
Rev. E



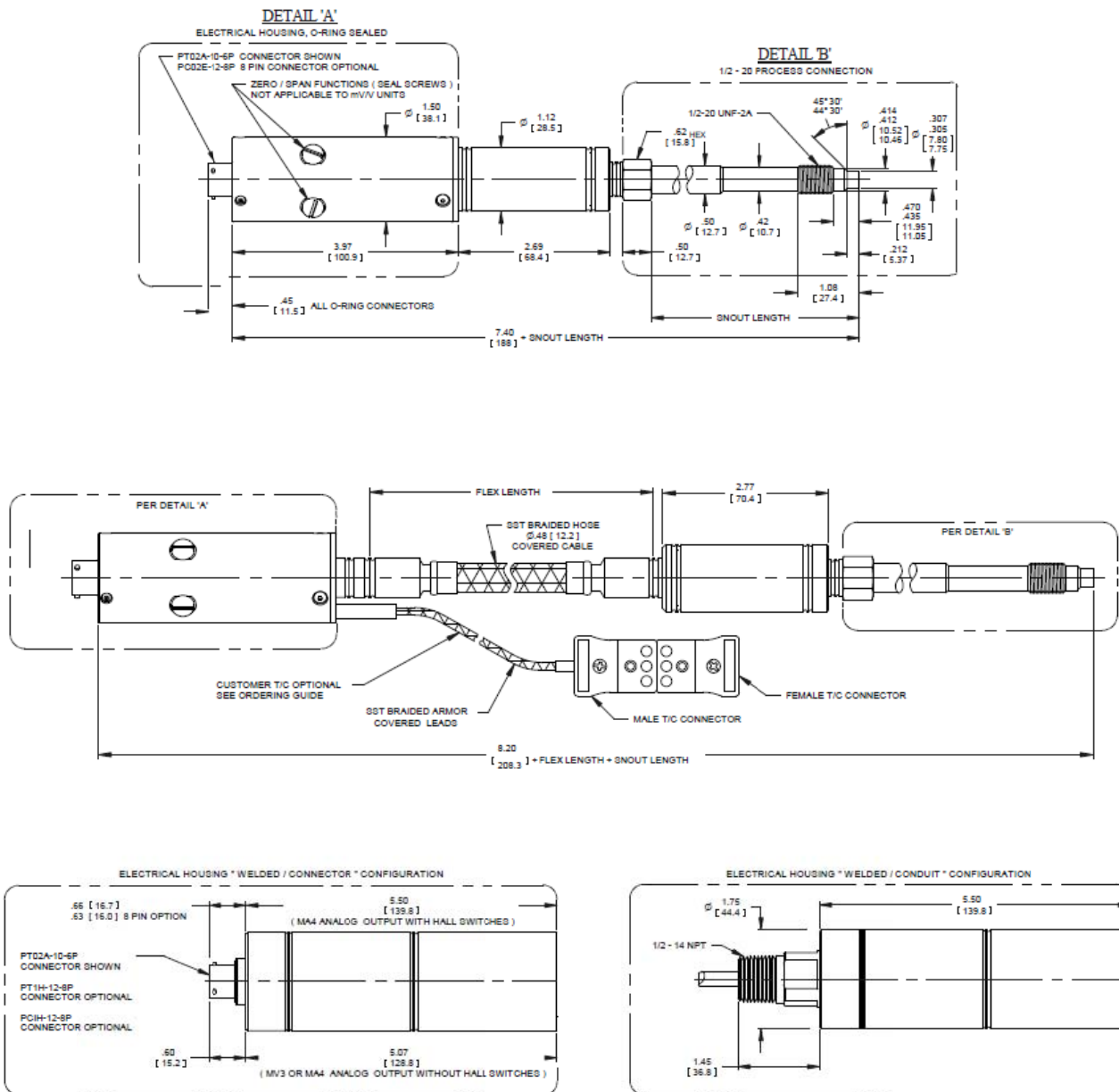
## 13.2 EC-TYPE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

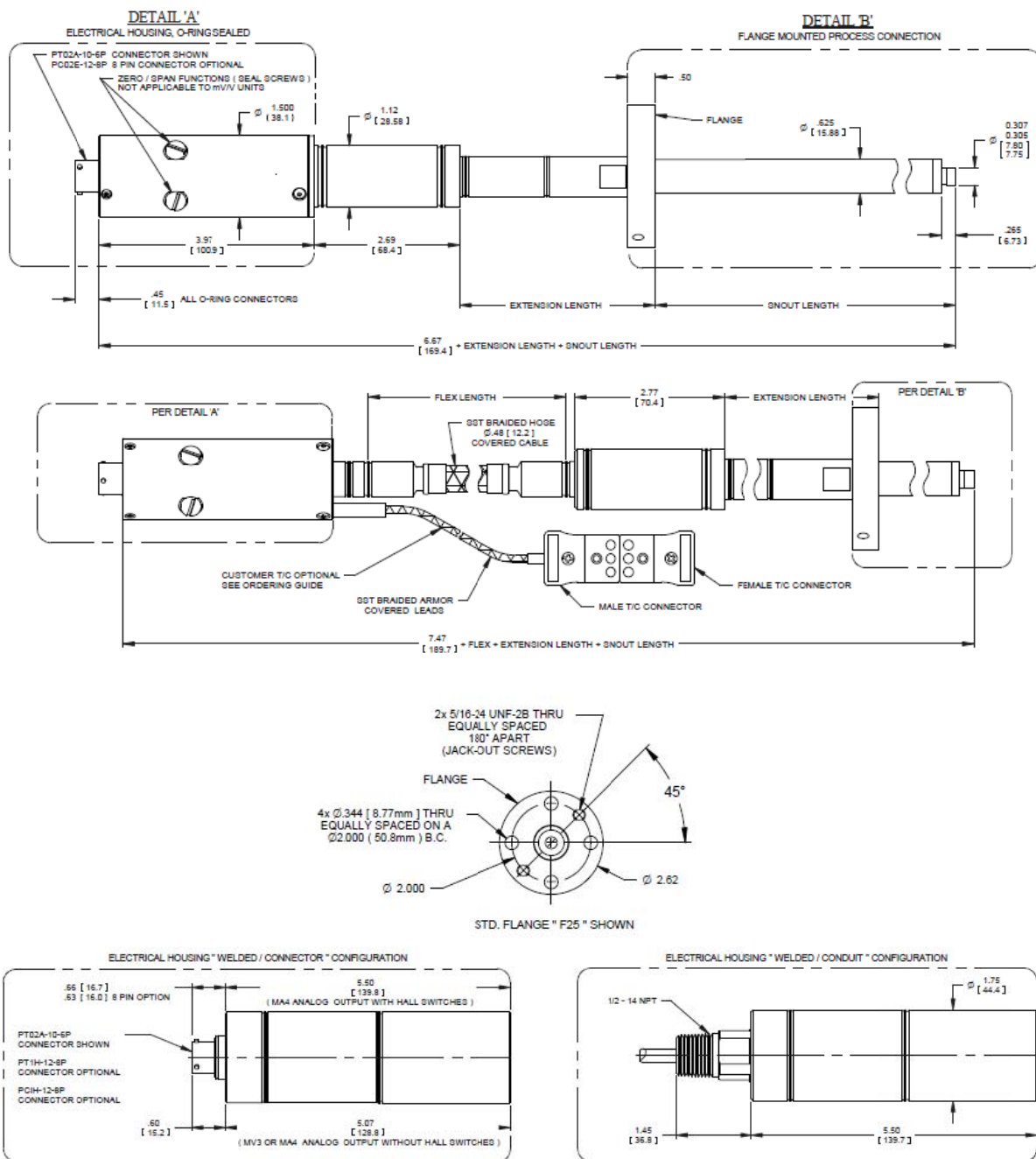
See section 3.4

 <b style="font-size: 1.5em;">Dynisco</b>	
<p><b><u>PED Directive 97/23/EC – Pressure Equipment</u></b></p> <p><b>All Models</b></p> <p>Sound Engineering Practice (SEP) applies.</p>	
<p><b><u>ATEX Directive 94/9/EC – Potentially Explosive Atmospheres</u></b></p> <p><b>Models with Analog Output Code "MA4" (4-20mA Pressure) or "MPT" (4-20mA Pressure &amp; Temperature)</b></p> <p>EN 60079-0:2012+A11:2013    General requirements          EN 60079-11:2012    Intrinsic safety "i"          EN 60079-26:2007    Equipment with equipment protection level (EPL) Ga</p> <p>Equipment Group II Category 1 G Ex ia IIC T3/T4/T6 Ga</p> <p>EC-Type Examination Certificate Number: DEMKO 15 ATEX 1369 X</p> <p><u>ATEX Notified Body for EC Type Examination Certificate:</u>          UL International Demko A/S (DEMKO)          Borupvang 5A          2750 Ballerup, Denmark          Notified Body Number: 0539</p> <p><u>ATEX Notified Body involved in the Production Control Stage:</u>          Sira Certification Service (SIRA)          Rake Lane          Eccleston, Chester, Cheshire CH4 9JN, United Kingdom          Notified Body Number: 0518</p>	
<p><u>Authorized Representative established within the Community:</u>  <b>Dynisco Europe GmbH</b>  <b>Pfaffenstr. 21</b>  <b>74078 Heilbronn, Germany</b></p>	
<p>Other information:</p> <p>1. Device testing per normative standards following the EMC Directive (2014/30/EU) was conducted by: Chomerics Test Services, Woburn, Massachusetts, USA / 16 November 2012 / 21 February 2014 / 24 March 2015 / American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) accredited facility, Certificate Number 1980-01</p>	
<p>Date of issue: 15 July 2015          Place of issue: Franklin, MA USA</p>	
 John Czasty Director of Engineering	 Kevin Darlida Sr. Director of Global Supply Chain & Operations
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Page 2 of 2</span> <span>           P/N 975232            ECO # 45100            Rev. E         </span> </div>	



## 14 OUTLINE DRAWINGS





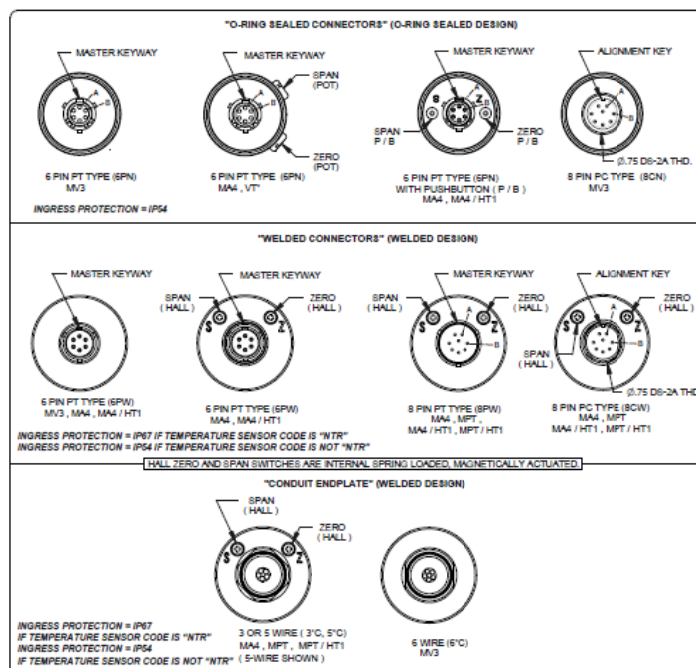
CONNECTOR OPTIONS	
8 PIN PT	BENDIX PT02-10-8P OR EQUIVALENT MATING CONNECTOR PT06-10-8S
8 PIN PC	BENDIX PC02-12-8P OR EQUIVALENT MATING CONNECTOR PC02-12-8S
8 PIN PT	BENDIX PT02-12-8P OR EQUIVALENT MATING CONNECTOR PT06A-12-8S

ANALOG OUTPUT MA4, MPT		CONNECTION TYPE			
SIGNAL	TERMINAL DESCRIPTION	CONDUIT-LEAD COLOR	6-PIN	8-PIN	DYNISCO MATING CABLE COLOR
PRIMARY 4-20mA	PWR+/SIG+	RED	A	A	RED
	PWR-/SIG-	BLACK	B	B	BLACK
	CASE	GREEN	-	-	-
OPTIONAL RCAL	RCAL+	ORANGE	F	E	ORANGE
	RCAL-	BLUE	E	D	BLUE
OPTIONAL SECONDARY 4-20mA	PWR+/SIG+	ORANGE	N/A	G	VIOLET
	PWR-/SIG-	BLUE	N/A	H	YELLOW

\*UNITS THAT HAVE CONDUIT LEADS ARE AVAILABLE WITH OPTIONAL RCAL OR TEMPERATURE 4-20mA SIGNAL, NOT BOTH.

ANALOG OUTPUT MV3		CONNECTION TYPE		
SIGNAL	TERMINAL DESCRIPTION	CONDUIT-LEAD OR DYNISCO CABLE WIRE COLOR	6-PIN	8-PIN
PRIMARY OUTPUT	SIG+	RED	A	B
	SIG-	BLACK	B	D
SUPPLY	PWR+	WHITE	C	A
	PWR-	GREEN	D	C
RCAL	RCAL+	ORANGE	F	F
	RCAL-	BLUE	E	E
N/A	-	-	-	G
	-	-	-	H

ANALOG OUTPUT VT*		CONNECTION TYPE	
SIGNAL	TERMINAL DESCRIPTION	DYNISCO CABLE WIRE COLOR	6-PIN
PRIMARY OUTPUT	SIG+	RED	A
	SIG-	BLACK	B
SUPPLY	PWR+	WHITE	C
	PWR-	GREEN	D
RCAL	RCAL+	ORANGE	F
	RCAL-	BLUE	E



NOTES:  
1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES (MILLIMETERS).  
2. DIMENSIONS ARE NOMINAL AND FOR REFERENCE ONLY.  
3. NOT ALL CONFIGURATIONS & OPTIONS ARE SHOWN, CONSULT FACTORY.