

# Temperature sensors SensyTemp TSP

## Measuring insets TSA



Measurement made easy

—  
SensyTemp TSP temperature  
sensor

TSA measuring insets

### Introduction

The SensyTemp TSP series temperature sensors are available for low and medium (TSP100) as well as high process requirements (TSP300). With their short response time and high vibration resistance along with their modular design, these devices are an outstanding solution for the most demanding process requirements.

The measuring insets for the SensyTemp TSA101 series are intended for installation in these temperature sensors. They can be hot-swapped, therefore allowing for long-time efficient use of the sensor.

### Additional Information

Additional documentation on Temperature sensors SensyTemp TSP is available for download free of charge at [www.abb.com/temperature](http://www.abb.com/temperature). Alternatively simply scan this code:



## Table of contents

<b>1 Safety.....4</b>	Grounding .....20
General information and instructions.....4	Intrinsic safety proof.....20
Warnings.....4	Installation in potentially explosive atmospheres without integrated transmitter .....20
Intended use .....5	Installation in potentially explosive areas with integrated transmitter.....24
Improper use.....5	Commissioning .....28
Notes on data safety .....6	Operating instructions .....28
Warranty provisions.....6	Protection against electrostatic discharges .....28
Manufacturer's address .....6	Repair .....28
<b>2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx .....7</b>	<b>3 Design and function .....29</b>
General .....7	<b>4 Product identification .....30</b>
Ex relevant specification.....7	Name plate.....30
Approvals .....7	Explosion protection marking for devices with one type of protection.....30
Conditions for use in potentially explosive atmospheres .....7	Explosion protection marking for devices with several types of protection.....31
Impact of process and ambient temperature on the connection head .....8	<b>5 Functional safety (SIL) .....32</b>
Affect of neck length on the temperature in the connection head .....9	General.....32
ATEX and IECEx 'Ex i' intrinsic safety.....10	Failure rates of temperature sensors .....32
Type of protection Ex d - flameproof (enclosure) .....11	<b>6 Transport and storage .....33</b>
Dust explosion protection – enclosure 't' .....12	Inspection .....33
Non-sparking and increased safety as well as dust explosion protection .....14	Transporting the device .....33
Installation instructions.....14	Storing the device.....33
Installation notes for 'Ex i – intrinsic safety' type of protection.....14	Ambient conditions .....33
Installation notes for 'Ex d - flameproof (enclosure)' type of protection .....15	Returning devices .....33
Plastic cable glands M20 × 1.5 for 'Ex i' (blue) and 'dust ignition protection' (black) types of protection.....16	<b>7 Installation.....33</b>
Mechanical mounting of explosion-proof devices.....17	Safety instructions .....33
Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 (model TSA101-A1, TSPXX1-A1).....17	General information .....33
Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 in accordance with NAMUR recommendation (model TSA101-N1, TSPXX1-N1) .....17	Cable glands .....34
Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3).....17	Requirements for achieving the IP rating.....34
Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-D5, TSP3X1-D5) .....17	Conductor material .....34
Dust explosion protection   intrinsic safety (model TSA101-A4, TSP3X1-A4) .....18	Tightening torque during mounting .....35
Dust explosion protection   intrinsic safety (model TSA101-D6, TSP3X1-D6).....18	Maintaining the IP rating with TSP111 / TSP311 .....35
Flameproof enclosure (models TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5) .....18	Installation instructions .....36
Dust explosion protection   flameproof enclosure (model TSA101-B5, TSP3X1-B5).....19	Insufficient nominal diameter .....36
Dust explosion protection   flameproof enclosure (model TSA101-D8, TSP3X1-D8) .....19	Electrical connections.....36
Non-sparking and increased safety as well as dust explosion protection (model TSA101-B1, TSPXX1-B1), Zone 2 and Zone 22 .....19	Safety instructions .....36
Electrical connections .....20	General.....36
	Electrical connections .....37
	Harting plug connection in connection head .....38
	Protection of the optional transmitter from damage caused by highly energetic electric interferences .....39
	<b>8 Commissioning .....40</b>
	Safety instructions for operation .....40
	General.....40
	Checks prior to commissioning .....40
	<b>9 Operation.....41</b>
	Safety instructions .....41
	Menu navigation .....41

Operating button functions.....	41
Process display .....	41
Menu structure and diagnostic messages .....	43
Setting the language .....	43
<b>10 Diagnosis / error messages .....</b>	<b>44</b>
Error messages.....	44
Malfunctions .....	44
Specific disruptions in thermocouples .....	45
Specific disruptions in resistance thermometers.....	45
<b>11 Maintenance.....</b>	<b>46</b>
Safety instructions.....	46
Cleaning .....	46
<b>12 Repair .....</b>	<b>46</b>
Safety instructions.....	46
Returning devices.....	46
<b>13 Dismounting and disposal.....</b>	<b>47</b>
Dismounting .....	47
Disposal .....	47
<b>14 Specification .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>15 Additional documents .....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>16 Appendix.....</b>	<b>49</b>
Return form .....	49

# 1 Safety

## General information and instructions

These instructions are an important part of the product and must be retained for future reference.

Installation, commissioning, and maintenance of the product may only be performed by trained specialist personnel who have been authorized by the plant operator accordingly. The specialist personnel must have read and understood the manual and must comply with its instructions.

For additional information or if specific problems occur that are not discussed in these instructions, contact the manufacturer.

The content of these instructions is neither part of nor an amendment to any previous or existing agreement, promise or legal relationship.

Modifications and repairs to the product may only be performed if expressly permitted by these instructions.


Information and symbols on the product must be observed. These may not be removed and must be fully legible at all times. The operating company must strictly observe the applicable national regulations relating to the installation, function testing, repair and maintenance of electrical products.

## Warnings

The warnings in these instructions are structured as follows:

 **DANGER**

The signal word '**DANGER**' indicates an imminent danger. Failure to observe this information will result in death or severe injury.

 **WARNING**

The signal word '**WARNING**' indicates an imminent danger. Failure to observe this information may result in death or severe injury.

 **CAUTION**

The signal word '**CAUTION**' indicates an imminent danger. Failure to observe this information may result in minor or moderate injury.

**NOTICE**

The signal word '**NOTICE**' indicates possible material damage.

**Note**

'**Note**' indicates useful or important information about the product.

## Intended use

The temperature sensors are used for measuring temperatures in a vast range of process applications.

The device is designed for use exclusively within the values stated on the name plate and in the specifications (see **Specifications** in the operating instruction or data sheet).

- The permissible ambient temperature range may not be up-scaled or down-scaled.
- The IP rating must be observed during operation.
- For use in potentially explosive atmospheres, follow the respective guidelines.

Before using the devices with corrosive or abrasive measuring media, the owner must check the level of resistance of all wetted parts. ABB Automation Products GmbH will gladly support you in selecting the appropriate device, but cannot accept any liability in doing so.

The device has been designed for use exclusively within the technical limit values indicated on the identification plate and in the data sheets.

When using measuring media, please note the following items:

- Measuring media may only be used if, based on the state of the art or the operating experience of the user, it can be assured that the chemical and physical properties necessary for operational security of the materials of the wetted parts of the temperature sensor will not be adversely affected during the operating time.
- Media containing chloride in particular can cause corrosion damage to stainless steels which, although not visible externally, can damage wetted parts beyond repair and lead to the measuring medium escaping. It is the operator's responsibility to check the suitability of these materials for the respective application.
- Measuring media with unknown properties or abrasive measuring media may only be used if the operator is able to perform regular and suitable tests to ensure the safe condition of the device

## Improper use

The following are considered to be instances of especially improper use of the device:

- For use as a climbing aid, for example for mounting purposes.
- For use as a bracket for external loads, for example as a support for piping, etc.
- Material application, for example by painting over the housing, name plate or welding/soldering on parts.
- Material removal, for example by spot drilling the housing.

## ... 1 Safety

### Notes on data safety

This product is designed to be connected to and to communicate information and data via a network interface. It is operator's sole responsibility to provide and continuously ensure a secure connection between the product and your network or any other network (as the case may be). Operator shall establish and maintain any appropriate measures (such as but not limited to the installation of firewalls, application of authentication measures, encryption of data, installation of anti-virus programs, etc.) to protect the product, the network, its system and the interface against any kind of security breaches, unauthorized access, interference, intrusion, leakage and / or theft of data or information. ABB Automation Products GmbH and its affiliates are not liable for damages and / or losses related to such security breaches, any unauthorized access, interference, intrusion, leakage and / or theft of data or information.

### Warranty provisions

Using the device in a manner that does not fall within the scope of its intended use, disregarding this manual, using underqualified personnel, or making unauthorized alterations releases the manufacturer from liability for any resulting damage. This renders the manufacturer's warranty null and void.

### Manufacturer's address

#### **ABB Automation Products GmbH Measurement & Analytics**

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32425 Minden  
Germany  
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## 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

### General

Special regulations must be observed in potentially explosive atmospheres as regards the power supply, signal inputs / outputs and ground connections. The information relating specifically to explosion protection that appears within the individual chapters must be observed.

All parts must be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, as well as relevant standards and regulations. For commissioning and operation, the respectively applicable regulations, especially for the protection of employees, should be complied with.

### IP rating

The connection parts of the temperature sensor must be installed so that at least the IP rating of the type of protection used can be achieved.

### Temperature classes

If the temperature sensor is identified with temperature class T6 only, the following will apply:

- If the existing explosive gas atmosphere is to be assigned a temperature class of T5, T4, T3, T2, or T1, the temperature sensors can be used at correspondingly higher process temperatures, according to the specifications of the temperature class.

### Ex relevant specification

#### Approvals

TSP temperature sensors are equipped with a wide range of approvals.

These range from metrological approvals to Ex-approvals for individual countries, ATEX certificates applicable throughout the EU and in Switzerland up to internationally recognized IECEx documents.

Specifically, these are:

Approval (examination certificate)	standards applied
— ATEX Ex i, PTB 01 ATEX 2200 X	A list of standards including the dates of their issue with which the device is in conformity can be found in the (EC-type) examination certificate or manufacturer's declaration.
— ATEX Ex d (TSP3X1 only), PTB 99 ATEX 1144 X	
— Dust ignition protection (TSP3X1 only), BVS 06 ATEX E 029	
— Ex na / Ex ec (Zone 2), Dust-ignition protection tc (Zone 22), manufacturer's declarations	
— IECEx Ex i, IECEx PTB 11.0111 X	
— IECEx Ex d (TSP3X1 only), IECEx PTB 12.0039 X	
— Dust ignition protection (TSP3X1 only), IECEx BVS 17.0065 X	

The TSP3X1 temperature sensors are also available with several types of protection, such as Ex i and dust ignition protection (model TSP3X1-A4).

In devices with several types of protection, observe the information under **Product identification** in the operating or commissioning instruction before commissioning.

### Conditions for use in potentially explosive atmospheres

The operator assumes responsibility for the proper installation when replacing the measuring inset in a thermometer in accordance with the valid approval conditions. You need to provide ABB the data provided on the old sensor so that ABB can check the conformity of the ordered design with the initial delivery and the valid approvals.

## ... 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

### ... Ex relevant specification

#### Thermal resistance

The following table lists thermal resistances for measuring insets with diameters of < 6.0 mm (0.24 in) and ≥ 6.0 mm (0.24 in) The values have been specified subject to the conditions ‘Gas with a flow velocity of 0 m/s’ and ‘Measuring inset without or with an additional thermowell’.

Thermal resistance $R_{th}$	Measuring inset	Measuring inset
$\Delta t = 200 \text{ K/W} \times 0.038 \text{ W} = 7.6 \text{ K}$	$\varnothing < 6 \text{ mm}$	$\varnothing \geq 6 \text{ mm}$
	(0.24 in)	(0.24 in)
Without thermowell		
Resistance thermometer	200 K/W	84 K/W
Thermocouple	30 K/W	30 K/W
With thermowell		
Resistance thermometer	70 K/W	40 K/W
Thermocouple	30 K/W	30 K/W

K/W = kelvin per watt

#### Temperature rise in the event of a fault

In the event of a fault, the temperature sensors will exhibit a temperature rise  $\Delta t$  as appropriate for the applied power. This temperature rise  $\Delta t$  must be taken into account when determining the maximum process temperature for each temperature class.

#### Note

In the event of a fault (short-circuit), the dynamic short-circuit current that occurs in the measurement circuit for a matter of milliseconds is not relevant with regard to temperature rise.

The temperature rise  $\Delta t$  can be calculated using the following formula:  $\Delta t = R_{th} \times P_o \text{ [K/W} \times \text{W]}$

- $\Delta t$  = Temperature rise
- $R_{th}$  = Thermal resistance
- $P_o$  = Output power of an additional connected transmitter

#### Example:

Resistance thermometer diameter approximately 3 mm (0.12 in) without thermowell:

$R_{th} = 200 \text{ K/W}$

Temperature transmitter TTxx00  $P_o = 38 \text{ mW}$ , see also **Output power  $P_o$  with ABB transmitters** on page 11.

$\Delta t = 200 \text{ K/W} \times 0.038 \text{ W} = 7.6 \text{ K}$

Therefore, at transmitter output power  $P_o = 38 \text{ mW}$  the temperature rise in the event of a fault is approximately 8 K. This results in maximum feasible process temperatures  $T_{medium}$ , as presented in Table **Figure 1** on page 8 .

#### Note

For a higher output power  $P_o$  in case of a malfunction of more than 38 mW, but also for a generally higher output power of a connected transmitter of more than 38 mW, the temperature rise  $\Delta t$  must be recalculated.

#### Impact of process and ambient temperature on the connection head

In addition to the ambient temperature, the impact of process temperature on the connection head and an optional integrated transmitter should generally be observed, and this especially in potentially explosive atmospheres.

At high process temperatures, excessive heat transfer to the connection head must be prevented by adjusting the length of the neck and using a suitably long extension tube. Additional improvement can be achieved by using suited insulation. The neck length is defined as the distance between the surface of the process-media carrying system parts and the lower edge of the connection head in accordance with the following figure. It is greater or equal to the extension tube length. The neck length therefore represents the cooling section between the connection head and the process.

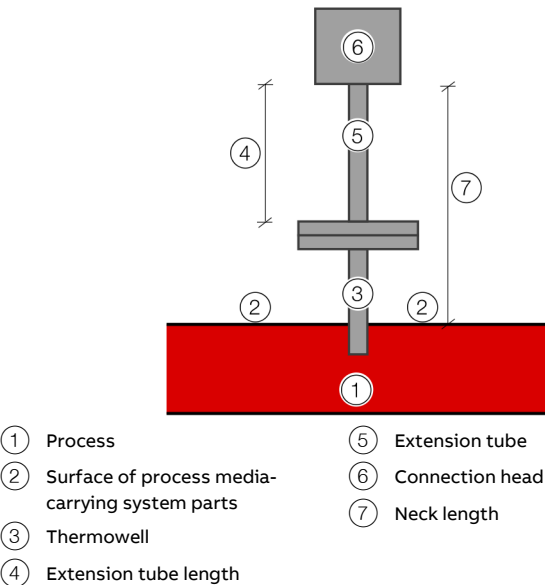


Figure 1: Definition of the neck length

### Affect of neck length on the temperature in the connection head

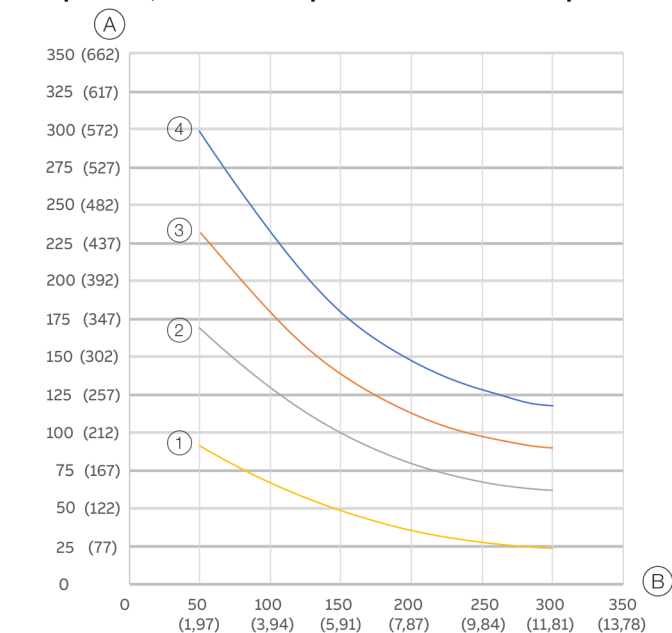
The temperature increase in the connection head as a function of the neck length for **operation without insulation** is shown below.

With regard to the heating behavior, there are three different groups of connection heads in different versions:

- Group 1: BEG, BBK head shape and similar head shapes
- Group 2: BUZ, BUS, AGS head shape and similar head shapes
- Group 3: AGL head and similar versions made from aluminum

The minimal neck length is a result of the maximum permissible temperature on or in the connection head. Depending on the selected version of the temperature sensor, this results in a minimum extension tube length.

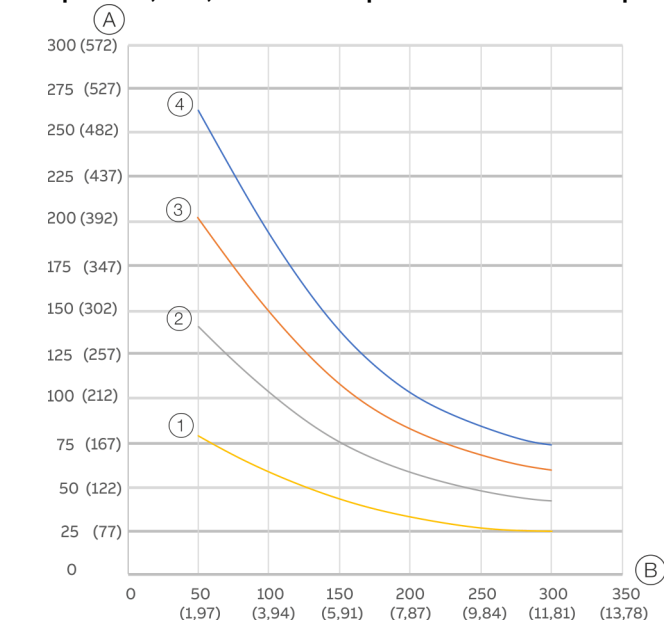
#### Group 1: BEG, BBK head shape and similar head shapes



- (A) Temperature rise in connection head °C (°F)
- (B) Neck length mm (in)
- Surface temperature of process media-carrying system parts °C (°F), see Figure 1 on page 8
- ① 250 (482)
  - ② 450 (842)
  - ③ 620 (1148)
  - ④ 800 (1472)

Figure 2: BEG, BBK head shape and similar head shapes

#### Group 2: BUZ, BUS, AGS head shape and similar head shapes



- (A) Temperature rise in connection head °C (°F)
- (B) Neck length mm (in)
- Surface temperature of process media-carrying system parts °C (°F), see Figure 1 on page 8
- ① 250 (482)
  - ② 450 (842)
  - ③ 620 (1148)
  - ④ 800 (1472)

Figure 3: BUZ, BUS, AGS head shape and similar head shapes

## ... 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

### ... Ex relevant specification

Group 3: AGL head and similar versions made from aluminum

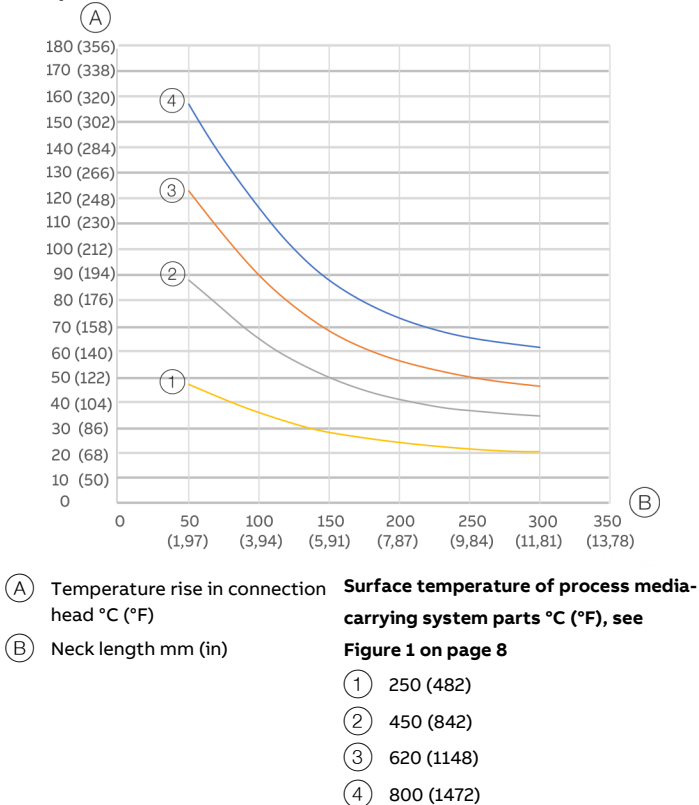


Figure 4: AGL head and similar versions made from aluminum

#### Note

- When determining the required extension tube length, you also need to guarantee that the maximum permissible ambient temperature for the device is considered correctly and is not up-scaled. The temperature range of  $-40$  to  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-40$  to  $176^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) permissible in the area of electrical connections must be maintained for temperature classes T6...T1.
- The operator must make sure that the maximum permissible temperature of the transmitter electronics in the connection head is not up-scaled in intrinsically safe devices.

#### ATEX and IECEx 'Ex i' intrinsic safety

##### Note

For compliance with the maximum permissible temperature of the transmitter in the connection head for devices in intrinsically safe design, see section **Impact of process and ambient temperature on the connection head** on page 8.

In the zone of the electrical connections, the permissible ambient temperature range is  $-40$  to  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-40$  to  $176^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). Suited thermowells in accordance with PTB 01 ATEX 2200 X or IECEx PTB 11.0111 X should be used.

#### Electrical power limit Ex i

The TSP temperature sensors may only be operated in certified intrinsically safe category 'ia' or 'ib' circuits in the intrinsically safe Ex i type of protection.

The following electric values must not be up-scaled in the measurement current circuit of the temperature sensor:

$U_i$ (input voltage)	$I_i$ (input current)
30 V	101 mA
25 V	158 mA
20 V	309 mA

$P_i$  (inner power) = max. 0.5 W

Notice: for the internal power  $P_i$  of the sensor and the output power  $P_o$  of the connected transmitter, the following must apply:  $P_i \geq P_o$ .

Likewise the following must apply:  $U_i \geq U_o$  and  $I_i \geq I_o$ .

$L_i$  (inner inductance of the sensor): negligible

$C_i$  (inner capacitance of the sensor): negligible

The output values of a connected transmitter, both when mounting in the connection head and when mounting in the field, must not up-scale these electric values. The output values of ABB temperature transmitters (TTx300 and TTx200) are below these maximum values.

Output power  $P_o$  with ABB transmitters

Transmitter type	$P_o$
TTH200, TTF200, TTR200 HART	$\leq 29 \text{ mW}^*$
TTH300, TTF300 HART	$\leq 29 \text{ mW}^{**}$
TTH300, TTF300 PA	$\leq 38 \text{ mW}$
TTH300, TTF300 FF	$\leq 38 \text{ mW}$

\* as of HW-Rev. 1.12, previously  $P_o \leq 38 \text{ mW}$

\*\* as of HW-Rev. 2.00, previously  $P_o \leq 38 \text{ mW}$

The type examination certificates for the corresponding transmitter types contain all further information necessary to verify intrinsic safety ( $U_o$ ,  $I_o$ ,  $P_o$ ,  $L_o$ ,  $C_o$ , etc.).

Maximum process temperature  $T_{\text{medium}}$  in Zone 0 and Zone 1

To calculate the temperature classes for T3, T4, T5 and T6, deduct 5 K in each instance from the maximum surface temperature; for T1 and T2, deduct 10 K in each instance from this surface temperature.

For temperature  $T_{\text{medium}}$ , the temperature rise in the event of a fault of 8 K as calculated as an example in **Conditions for use in potentially explosive atmospheres** on page 7.

Temperature class	-5 K	-10 K	$T_{\text{medium}}$
T1 (450 °C (842 °F))	—	440 °C (824 °F)	432 °C (809.6 °F)
T2 (300 °C (572 °F))	—	290 °C (554 °F)	282 °C (539.6 °F)
T3 (200 °C (392 °F))	195 °C (383 °F)	—	187 °C (368.6 °F)
T4 (135 °C (275 °F))	130 °C (266 °F)	—	122 °C (251.6 °F)
T5 (100 °C (212 °F))	95 °C (203 °F)	—	87 °C (188.6 °F)
T6 (85 °C (185 °F))	80 °C (176 °F)	—	72 °C (161.6 °F)

## Type of protection Ex d - flameproof (enclosure) (only TSP3X1)

SensyTemp temperature sensors TSP300 can be used with the 'Ex d - flameproof (enclosure)' type of protection in the following zones:

- With suited thermowell and connection head in Zone 1 / 0 (zone separation, thus measuring inset in Zone 0).
- With connection head but without thermowell, in Zone 1

Observe the connection conditions listed in the PTB 99 ATEX 1144 X or IECEx PTB 12.0039 X type examination certificate, in this regard also see the connection instructions at 22.

For the TSP300 with 'Ex d - flameproof (enclosure)' type of protection, the self-heating of the sensor in the event of a fault and if needed also during operation should be considered, see **Thermal resistance** on page 8.

The temperature class and the maximum permissible temperature of the measuring medium must be determined accordingly.

## Temperature data

Maximum permissible ambient temperature  $T_{\text{amb}}$  on the connection head\*:

Temperature class	Without transmitter	With transmitter
T1 ... T4	-40 to 120 °C (-40 to 248 °F)	-40 to 85 °C (-40 to 185 °F)
T6	-40 to 75 °C (-40 to 167 °F)	-40 to 67 °C (-40 to 152 °F)

\* Ambient temperatures can be limited depending on the temperature resistance of the cable entry used.

## Note

With an ambient temperature  $T_{\text{amb}}$  lower than -20 °C (-4 °F) and higher than 70 °C (158 °F), the readability of a display can longer be guaranteed.

Maximum permissible process temperature  $T_{\text{medium}}$ :

Temperature class	Use in Zone 0	Use in Zone 1
T1	358 °C (676.4 °F)	438 °C (820.4 °F)
T2	238 °C (460.4 °F)	288 °C (550.4 °F)
T3	158 °C (316.4 °F)	193 °C (379.4 °F)
T4	106 °C (222.8 °F)	128 °C (262.4 °F)
T5	78 °C (172.4 °F)	93 °C (199.4 °F)
T6	66 °C (150.8 °F)	78 °C (172.4 °F)

## ... 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

### ... Ex relevant specification

#### Electric Data

The SensyTemp TSP300 (and TSP100) temperature sensors are available without integrated transmitters (e.g. for operation with ABB TTF200 or TTF300 transmitters) and with ABB TTH200 or TTH300 integrated transmitters.

In the ‘Ex d – flameproof (enclosure)’ type of protection, the following electric data for the power supply circuit and the measurement current circuit must be observed.

Supply circuit	
Maximum voltage	$U_s = 30\text{ V}$
Maximum current	$I_s = 32\text{ mA}$ , limited by the upstream fuse (rated fuse current 32 mA)
Measurement current circuit	
Maximum voltage	$U_o = 6.5\text{ V}$
Maximum current	$I_o = 17.8\text{ mA}$
Maximum output power	$P_o = 29\text{ mW}$ (TTF200, TTH200)* $P_o = 38\text{ mW}$ (TTF300, TTH300)**

\* as of HW-Rev. 1.12, previously 38 mW

\*\* TTF300 HART, TTH300 HART as of HW-Rev. 2.00: 29 mW

The maximum output power  $P_o$  leads to a maximum temperature rise of 8 K, see **Thermal resistance** on page 8. For a higher output power  $P_o$ , the temperature rise must be recalculated.

#### Dust explosion protection – enclosure ‘t’ (only TSP3X1)

SensyTemp TSP300 temperature sensors can be used with the dust explosion protection type of protection in the following zones:

- Without transmitter or with TTH200 transmitter and without LCD indicator in Zone 20.
- With TTH300 transmitter or with integrated LCD indicator in Zone 21.

The connection conditions listed in the type examination certificate BVS 06 ATEX E 029 or IECEx BVS 17.0065 X should be observed.

The power feed can come from a power supply unit with an intrinsically-safe output current circuit of type of protection ‘Ex ia’ or ‘Ex ib’, or can also be non-intrinsically safe. In the case of non-intrinsically safe power feed, the maximum voltage in the supply circuit is  $U_s = 30\text{ V}$  and the maximum current  $I_s = 32\text{ mA}$ , limited by an upstream fuse (rated fuse current 32 mA).

The output circuit of the transmitter (sensor circuit) should be limited to a maximum permissible power loss in the measuring inset (sensor) of  $P_i = 0.5\text{ W}$ .

The maximum power loss  $P_i = 38\text{ mW}$  leads to a maximum temperature rise of 8 K, see **Thermal resistance** on page 8. For a higher power  $P_i$ , the temperature rise must be recalculated.

If in the dust explosion protection type of protection, the transmitter is supplied with power from a power supply unit which is designed as intrinsically safe in the ‘Ex ia’ or ‘Ex ib’ type of protection, a limitation of the power supply circuit by an upstream fuse is not required. In this case, the electric data of the transmitter used should be observed for the intrinsic safety type of protection. For ABB transmitters (TTH200, TTH300, TTF200, TTF300 and TTR200), see the ‘Electric Data – Transmitter’ section and the ‘Type of protection intrinsic safety Ex ia IIC (Part 1)’, ‘(... Part 2)’ and ‘(... Part 3)’ tables in the instructions of the respective devices.

For the highest value of thermal data for connection to an intrinsically-safe power supply unit of type of protection ‘Ex ia / Ex ib’; refer to the "Thermal Data" table.

#### NOTICE

When using two transmitters and / or measuring insets, the sum of the voltages, currents and outputs must not up-scale the values specified in the type examination certificate.

## Thermal data

	Approved ambient temperature at connection head	Approved process temperature at thermowell	Maximum temperature at the process connection on the connection head side	Maximum surface temperature at the connection head	Maximum surface temperature at the thermowell
Category 1D or Category 1/2D with intrinsically-safe transmitter with Ex ia type of protection installed		-40 to 85 °C (-40 to 185 °F)	85 °C (185 °F)		133 °C (271.4 °F)
		-40 to 200 °C (-40 to 392 °F)*	164 °C (327.2 °F)		200 °C (392 °F)
	-40 to 85 °C (-40 to 185 °F)	-40 to 300 °C (-40 to 572 °F)*	251 °C (483.8 °F)		300 °C (572 °F)
		-40 to 400 °C (-40 to 752 °F)*	346 °C (654.8 °F)	120 °C (248 °F)	400 °C (752 °F)
Category 1D or Category 1/2D with installed transmitter with fuse protection by means of external fuse		-40 to 85 °C (-40 to 185 °F)	85 °C (185 °F)		133 °C (271.4 °F)
		-40 to 200 °C (-40 to 392 °F)*	164 °C (327.2 °F)	133 °C (271.4 °F)**	200 °C (392 °F)
	-40 to 85 °C (-40 to 185 °F)	-40 to 300 °C (-40 to 572 °F)*	251 °C (483.8 °F)	150 °C (302 °F)***	300 °C (572 °F)
		-40 to 400 °C (-40 to 752 °F)*	346 °C (654.8 °F)		400 °C (752 °F)
Category 1D or category 1/2D Ex ia intrinsically-safe measuring loop, remote or non-intrinsically-safe transmitter by means of external fuse in the power feed circuit of the remote transmitter	-40 to 85 °C (-40 to 185 °F)	-40 to 85 °C (-40 to 185 °F)	85 °C (185 °F)	85 °C (185 °F)	133 °C (271.4 °F)
	-40 to 120 °C (-40 to 248 °F)	-40 to 200 °C (-40 to 392 °F)	200 °C (392 °F)	120 °C (248 °F)	200 °C (392 °F)
	-40 to 120 °C (-40 to 248 °F)	-40 to 300 °C (-40 to 572 °F)	251 °C (483.8 °F)	120 °C (248 °F)	300 °C (572 °F)
	-40 to 120 °C (-40 to 248 °F)	-40 to 400 °C (-40 to 752 °F)	346 °C (654.8 °F)	120 °C (248 °F)	400 °C (752 °F)

\* The user must take suited measures to make sure that the maximum permissible ambient temperature of 85 °C (185 °F) at the connection head is not up-scaled. In addition, the **Impact of process and ambient temperature on the connection head** on page 8 should be complied with.

\*\* Fitted with a transmitter with and without display.

\*\*\* Fitted with two transmitters.

## ... 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

## ... Ex relevant specification

## Non-sparking and increased safety as well as dust explosion protection

External measures must be made for the power supply circuit in order to prevent the rated voltage from being up-scaled by more than 40 % in the event of transient disturbances.

For the relation between ambient temperature and process temperature, see **Impact of process and ambient temperature on the connection head** on page 8. The lower limit of the ambient temperature is -40 °C (-40 °F).

With the integrated TTH200 or TTH300 transmitter and temperature class T6, the maximum permissible ambient temperature is 56 °C (132.8 °F).

Process temperature: max. 400 °C (752 °F) for II 3G  
max. 300 °C (572 °F) for II 3D

## Installation instructions

Prevent increases in the ambient temperature by making sure that equipment is at a sufficient distance from system components with excessively high temperatures. It must be ensured that heat dissipation can take place by means of unrestricted air circulation. You must avoid exceeding the maximum permissible ambient temperature as per the approved temperature class.

The **Impact of process and ambient temperature on the connection head** on page 8 should be considered as well.

### Note

The operator must make sure, with the help of measurements if needed, that the maximum permissible temperature **in the connection head** is not up-scaled in intrinsically safe devices.

The assembly and disassembly may only be performed by specialist personnel who have knowledge of the concept of the corresponding types of Ex protection. Compliance with the Ex temperature classes must be ensured through suitable measures.

It is essential that you guarantee compliance with the type examination certificates for the equipment, including the documents associated with these.

The temperature sensors must be integrated in the potential equalization of the installation location.

The installation, commissioning, maintenance and repair of devices in potentially explosive atmospheres must only be carried out by appropriately trained personnel. Works may be carried out only by persons, whose training has included instructions on different types of protection and installation techniques, concerned rules and regulations as well as general principles of zoning. The person must possess the appropriate competences for the type of work to be conducted.

When operating with combustible dusts, comply with EN 60079-31.

The safety instructions for electrical apparatus in potentially explosive areas must be in accordance with Directive 2014/34/EU (ATEX) and IEC 60079-14 (Installation of electrical equipment in potentially explosive areas).

Comply with the applicable regulations for the protection of employees to ensure safe operation.

### Installation notes for 'Ex i – intrinsic safety' type of protection

**⚠ WARNING**

## Explosion hazard

Explosion hazard due to improper installation of devices with aluminum housing.

- When using the device in areas that require the device safety level EPL 'Ga' (Zone 0), the devices must be installed with aluminum housings and protected against mechanical impacts or friction.

**Note**

When operating the complete device in Zone 0 (EPL 'Ga'), the compatibility of the device materials with the surrounding atmosphere must be guaranteed.

Encapsulation material used in a optionally integrated TTH200 or TTH300 transmitter:

Polyurethane (PUR), WEVO PU-417

Apart from that, no additional specific information needs to be observed for mechanical installation.

**Installation notes for 'Ex d - flameproof (enclosure)' type of protection**

If the temperature on the cable entries of the device is over 70° C (158 °F), connection leads with sufficient temperature resistance must be used.

**Cable glands for type of protection 'Ex d'****Devices with type of protection 'Ex d' supplied without cable glands**

For devices with 'Ex d - flameproof (enclosure)' type of protection supplied without cable glands, refer to the notes in **Type of protection Ex d - flameproof (enclosure)** on page 11.

In addition, observe the instructions at **Flameproof enclosure (models TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5)** on page 18.

When installing cable glands provided by the operator, observe the data sheet, instruction and approval notes of the cable gland.

**Devices in 'Ex d' type of protection with cable gland**

By accordingly selecting an order code for 'cable entry options', a suited and certified Ex d cable gland can be ordered. If you select order codes U1, U2, U4 or U5, the cable gland that would be supplied is deselected and only the cable entry is defined.

If you do not select an order code for 'cable gland options', a standard cable gland will be installed at the factory.

**Standard cable gland data**

- M20 × 1.5
- Temperature range: -40 to 120 °C (-40 to 248 °F)
- Cable outside diameter: 3.2 to 8.7 mm (0.13 to 0.34 in)
- Material: nickel-plated brass

**Note**

In such cases, the value 'UA' (1 × M20 × 1.5, with Ex-d cable gland) is provided on the additional plate for explosion-protected apparatus in the type designation in accordance with the approval.

The cable entry is only suitable for fixed installations and non-reinforced cables with round and smooth plastic sleeves and suitable outside diameter. The cables must be attached appropriately in order to prevent them being pulled out or twisted.

The operating instruction and approvals supplied with the cable glands, as well as any applicable requirements in accordance with EN 60079-14 must be taken into account accordingly.

**Installation instructions**

The sealing rings of the cable glands harden at low temperatures.

Before installation, bring the sealing rings to a temperature of at least 20 °C (68 °F) for at least 24 hours.

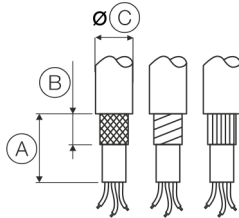
Before inserting the sealing rings and fixing them onto the cable gland, knead the rings to ensure they are soft and flexible.

IP rating IP66 / 67 is only achieved by installing the black neoprene sealing ring between the cable gland and the housing and by observing the tightening torque of 3.6 Nm (Figure 6, item ②).

Cables must be protected against extreme mechanical loads (caused by tension, torsion, crushing, and so on). Even under operating conditions, it must be ensured that the cable entry remains hermetically sealed. The customer must provide a strain relief device for the cable.

## ... 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

### ... Installation instructions



- (A) 40 mm (1.57 in)  
 (B) 12 mm (0.47 in)  
 (C) Ø 8.5 / 12 mm (0.33 / 0.47 in)

Figure 5: Stripping the connection cable

1. Check that cable used is suitable (i.e., check the mechanical resilience, temperature range, creep resistance, resistance to chemicals, outside diameter, and so on).
2. Strip the cable in accordance with Figure 5.
3. Check the outer sleeve for damage and soiling.
4. Insert the cable in the cable gland.

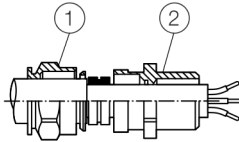


Figure 6: Tighten the cable gland

5. Tighten the cable gland until the cable is firmly enclosed by the sealing ring (Figure 6, item ①). Do not tighten more than 1.5--times of the specified torque on the cases (see assembly instructions)!

#### Maintenance

Check the cable glands during each scheduled maintenance. If the cable is slack, retighten the cap(s) of the cable glands. If it is not possible to retighten them, the cable gland will need to be replaced.

#### Plastic cable glands M20 × 1.5 for 'Ex i' (blue) and 'dust ignition protection' (black) types of protection.

The standard supplied M20 x 1.5 plastic cable gland has a limited temperature range.

#### Type examination certificate

IMQ 13 ATEX 010 X and IECEx IMQ 13.0003X,  
 Manufacturer code HIBM-MX2DSC.

#### Permissible ambient temperature range

The permissible ambient temperature range of the cable gland is -40 to 70 °C (-40 to 158 °F).

When using the cable gland, make sure that the ambient temperature is within this range.

#### Notes on installation

#### **WARNING**

##### Explosion hazard

- The supplied cable gland is not approved for use in dust explosion protection Zone 20.
- When using in explosive dust areas, there is an explosion hazard due to static discharge. Clean using anti-static cloths only. The information in the instructions of the cable gland (Safety, Maintenance and Mounting Instructions) should be observed!

The cable gland has two gaskets to support a clamping area of 4 to 7 mm (0.16 to 0.28 in) and 7 to 13 mm (0.28 to 0.51 in).

- For a clamping area of 7 to 13 mm (0.28 to 0.51 in), the inner gasket should be carefully removed.
- For a clamping area of 4 to 7 mm (0.16 to 0.28 in) (both gaskets required), installation should be made with a tightening torque of 3.5 Nm.
- For a clamping area of 7 to 13 mm (0.28 to 0.51 in) (outer gasket only), installation should be made with a tightening torque of 4.5 Nm.

On the cable side, when installing the connection of the cable gland and cable, check for tightness to make sure that the required IP rating is correct.

The cable gland is not suited for use as a blind plug. Use suited blind plugs only!

The cable glands are suited for fixed installations only.

The cables must be attached appropriately in order to prevent them being pulled out or twisted.

The information in the instruction of the cable gland (Safety, Maintenance and Mounting Instructions) should be observed!

## Mechanical mounting of explosion-proof devices

**Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 (model TSA101-A1, TSPXX1-A1)**

**ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga (Zone 0, 1, 2) or**

**ATEX II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Gb (Zone 1, 2) or**

**ATEX II 1/2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Ga/Gb (Zone 0 through zone separation using thermowell, Zone 1, 2)**

**ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga, Zone 0, 1, 2:**

When used in Zone 0, the use of aluminum connection heads is only permitted if the devices are installed protected against mechanical shock loads or friction.

**ATEX II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Gb, Zone 1, 2:**

No additional specific information needs to be observed for mechanical installation.

**ATEX II 1/2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Ga/Gb, Zone 0 through zone separation using thermowell, Zone 1, 2:**

If the temperature sensors are installed in thermowells or separating elements are used, temperature sensors on certified intrinsically safe 'ib' circuits can also be assigned to category 1.

The minimum wall thickness is  $\geq 1$  mm for stainless steels or  $\geq 3$  mm for other types of steel.

Thermowell materials and information on vibration resistance can be found in the data sheet for the SensyTemp TSP100 (DS/TSP1X1) or SensyTemp TSP300 (DS/TSP3X1) temperature sensors. The exact configuration of the temperature sensor can be determined through the serial number of the device (serial number in accordance with order).

This applies for all SensyTemp TSP1X1 and TSP3X1 temperature sensors and should be especially observed when installing the SensyTemp TSP111 and TSP311 temperature sensor in existing thermowells. Moreover, no additional specific information needs to be observed for mechanical installation.

**Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 in accordance with NAMUR recommendation (model TSA101-N1, TSPXX1-N1)**

**NE 24 and ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga, Zone 0, 1, 2**

When used in Zone 0, the use of aluminum connection heads is only permitted if the devices are installed protected against mechanical shock loads or friction.

**Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3)**

**ATEX II 1 D Ex ta IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da, Zone 20, 21, 22**

**ATEX II 1/2 D Ex ta/tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da/Db, Zone 20 through zone separation using thermowell, Zone 21, 22**

The use of the device in zone 20 is not permitted with integrated TTH300 transmitter or LCD indicator!

Devices for use in Zone 20 are always delivered without cable glands. Operation without cable gland is not permitted! The system operator is responsible for the correct selection of a cable gland suited for the application. For information on the cable gland used, refer to the relevant data sheet and operating instructions.

The assembly and disassembly may only be carried out by specialist personnel that have knowledge of the concept of the corresponding type of protection "Electrical apparatuses with protection through housing with isolation of the surface temperature for use in areas in which combustible dust is present in sufficient quantities that it could lead to fire or explosion (dust explosion protection)".

The temperature sensors are to be attached, according to their mounting type (thermowell with flange, with threaded connector, with sliding connector or as welded thermowell), securely, sealed and firmly with the respective container. Choose connection elements that are suitable for the application in question (Screws, seals etc.)

Only connection cables may be used which satisfy the requirements of the DIN EN 60079 standards series.

The SensyTemp TSP3X1 temperature sensors must be installed in an existing thermowell.

**Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-D5, TSP3X1-D5)**

**ATEX II 2 D Ex tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Db, Zone 21, 22**

The use of the device in zone 20 is not permitted with integrated TTH300 transmitter or LCD indicator!

For assembly and disassembly see **Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3)** on page 17

## ... 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

### ... Mechanical mounting of explosion-proof devices

#### Dust explosion protection | intrinsic safety (model TSA101-A4, TSP3X1-A4)

ATEX II 1 D Ex ta IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da or ATEX II 1/2 D Ex ta/tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da/Db

and

ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga or II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Gb or II 1/2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Ga/Gb, Zone 20, 21, 22 and 0, 1, 2

The 'A4' coding combines 'Dust explosion protection' (TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3) and 'Intrinsic safety' (TSA101-A1, TSP3X1-A1).

Chapters **Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3)** on page 17 and **Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 (model TSA101-A1, TSPXX1-A1)** on page 17 must be applied in respect of this.

Devices with several types of protection may only be operated in one of the possible types of protection. For this purpose, observe the 'Product Identification' chapter in the operating or commissioning instruction before commissioning.

#### Dust explosion protection | intrinsic safety (model TSA101-D6, TSP3X1-D6)

ATEX II 2 D Ex tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Db

and

ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga or II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Gb or II 1/2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Ga/Gb, Zone 21, 22 and 0, 1, 2

The 'D6' coding combines the 'Dust explosion protection' (TSA101-D5, TSP3X1-D5) and 'Intrinsic safety' (TSA101-A1, TSP3X1-A1) types of protection. Chapters **Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-D5, TSP3X1-D5)** on page 17 and **Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 (model TSA101-A1, TSPXX1-A1)** on page 17 must be applied in respect of this.

Devices with several types of protection may only be operated in one of the possible types of protection. For this purpose, observe the 'Product Identification' chapter in the operating or commissioning instruction before commissioning.

#### Note

Use in explosive hybrid mixtures, where explosive dusts and gases are present simultaneously, is not currently permitted in accordance with EN 60079-0 and EN 60079-31.

#### Flameproof enclosure (models TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5)

ATEX II 1/2 G Ex db IIC T6/T4 Ga/Gb, Zone 1 and 2

For use in Zone 0, thermowells which satisfy the following requirements must be used:

- Install suitable thermowells for zone separation. For operation in Zone 0, use thermowells that are suited for zone separation in accordance with EN 60079-26. SensyTemp TSP321 and TSP331 temperature sensors are supplied with an appropriate thermowell. Thermowell materials and information on vibration resistance can be found in the data sheet for the SensyTemp TSP100 (DS/TSP1X1) or SensyTemp TSP300 (DS/TSP3X1) temperature sensors. The exact configuration of the temperature sensor can be determined through the serial number of the device (serial number in accordance with order). SensyTemp TSP311 temperature sensors must be installed in an existing thermowell. The notes regarding thermowell material and vibration resistance should also be observed here.
- Suitable temperature-, pressure- and corrosion-resistant sealing elements must be used.

Use only prototype-certified ABB measuring insets whose diameter matches the corresponding hole of the connection head (ignition penetration-proof seam).

If there is surface damage in the area of the ignition penetration-proof seam of the measuring inset or the connection head base, the defective components may no longer be used.

- Observe the approval and installation information for the cable gland. For information on the cable gland used, refer to the relevant data sheet and operating instructions. When using as a surface sensor with exposed mineral insulated cable (custom-made), this cable must be permanently installed and mechanically protected.

**Dust explosion protection | flameproof enclosure (model TSA101-B5, TSP3X1-B5)**

**ATEX II 1 D Ex ta IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da or ATEX II 1/2 D Ex ta/tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da/Db**

**and**

**ATEX II 1/2 G Ex db IIC T6/T4 Ga/Gb, Zone 20, 21, 22 and 1, 2**

The 'B5' coding combines 'Dust explosion protection' (TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3) and 'Flameproof enclosure' (TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5) types of protection.

Chapters **Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3)** on page 17 and **Flameproof enclosure (models TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5)** on page 18 must be applied in respect of this.

Devices with several types of protection may only be operated in one of the possible types of protection. For this purpose, observe the 'Product Identification' chapter in the operating or commissioning instruction before commissioning.

**Dust explosion protection | flameproof enclosure (model TSA101-D8, TSP3X1-D8)**

**ATEX II 2 D Ex tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Db**

**and**

**ATEX II 1/2 G Ex db IIC T6/T4 Ga/Gb, Zone 21, 22 and 1, 2**

The 'D8' coding combines the 'Dust explosion protection' (TSA101-D5, TSP3X1-D5) and 'Flameproof enclosure' (TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5) types of protection.

Chapters **Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-D5, TSP3X1-D5)** on page 17 and **Flameproof enclosure (models TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5)** on page 18 must be applied in respect of this.

Devices with several types of protection may only be operated in one of the possible types of protection. For this purpose, observe the 'Product Identification' chapter in the operating or commissioning instruction before commissioning.

**Note**

Use in explosive hybrid mixtures, where explosive dusts and gases are present simultaneously, is not currently permitted in accordance with EN 60079-0 and EN 60079-31.

**Non-sparking and increased safety as well as dust explosion protection (model TSA101-B1, TSPXX1-B1), Zone 2 and Zone 22**

ATEX II 3 G Ex nA IIC T6...T1 Gc

ATEX II 3 G Ex ec IIC T6...T1 Gc

ATEX II 3 D Ex tc IIIB T133°C Dc

No additional specific information needs to be observed for mechanical installation.

**Note**

Use in explosive hybrid mixtures, where explosive dusts and gases are present simultaneously, is not currently permitted in accordance with EN 60079-0 and EN 60079-31.

## ... 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

### Electrical connections

#### Grounding

**Note**

The device shall be included in the equipotential bonding system using the grounding terminal intended for this purpose.

If, for functional reasons, the intrinsically safe circuit needs to be grounded by means of a connection to the potential equalization, it may only be grounded at one point.

#### Intrinsic safety proof

If the temperature sensors are operated in an intrinsically safe circuit, proof that the interconnection is intrinsically safe must be provided in accordance with DIN VDE 0165/Part 1 (EN 60079-25 and IEC 60079-25).

The supply isolators / distributed control system (DCS) inputs must feature intrinsically safe input protection circuits to eliminate hazards (spark formation).

In order to provide proof of intrinsic safety, the electrical limit value must be used as the basis for the EC-type examination certificates for the equipment (devices); this includes the capacitance and inductance values of the cables.

Proof of intrinsic safety is said to have been provided if the following conditions are fulfilled when a comparison is carried out in relation to the limit values of the equipment:

Transmitter (intrinsically safe equipment)	Supply isolator / DCS input (related equipment)
	$U_i \geq U_o$
	$I_i \geq I_o$
	$P_i \geq P_o$
	$L_i + L_c \text{ (cable)} \leq L_o$
	$C_i + C_c \text{ (cable)} \leq C_o$

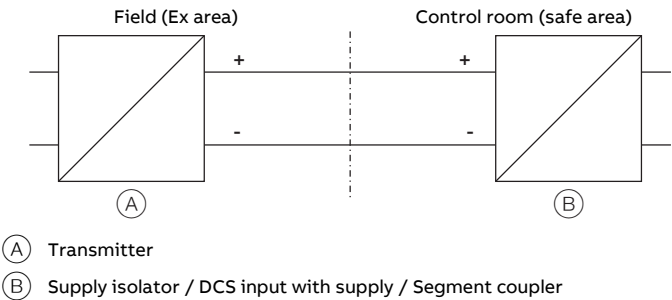


Figure 7: Intrinsic safety installation check

#### Installation in potentially explosive atmospheres without integrated transmitter

The temperature sensor can be installed in a huge variety of industrial locations. Plants with explosion protection (Ex plants) are divided into zones, meaning that they also require a wide range of instruments. Different certificates are required for these depending on the region. The temperature sensor must be instrumented by the user in accordance with the valid Ex standards.

**Note**

Ex relevant specifications must be taken from the applicable type examination certificates and other relevant certificates that apply in each case.

**Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 (model TSA101-A1, TSPXX1-A1)  
ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga (Zone 0, 1, 2) or  
ATEX II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Gb (Zone 1, 2) or  
ATEX II 1/2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Ga/Gb (Zone 0 through zone separation using thermowell, Zone 1, 2)**

Only certified transmitters with the maximum values specified in the operating instructions may be connected to the temperature sensors. If two transmitters are used for two intrinsically safe circuits, the sum of the values may not exceed the maximum values specified in the operating instructions.

The temperature sensor must feature appropriate input protection circuits in order to eliminate hazards (spark formation). An intrinsic safety installation check must be performed. For this purpose, the electric limit values must be used as the basis for the type examination certificates for the equipment (devices); this includes the capacitance and inductance values of the connection leads.

**ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga, Zone 0, 1, 2:**

In the case of the intrinsic safety type of protection, only one measuring element may be connected in Zone 0 if two measuring elements are being used (e.g. 2 x Pt100).

The internal wiring in TTF300 transmitters enables 2 measuring elements to be connected since both elements are integrated into the same intrinsically safe sensor circuit.

For the Zone 0 version, only one intrinsically safe sensor measurement circuit may be used.

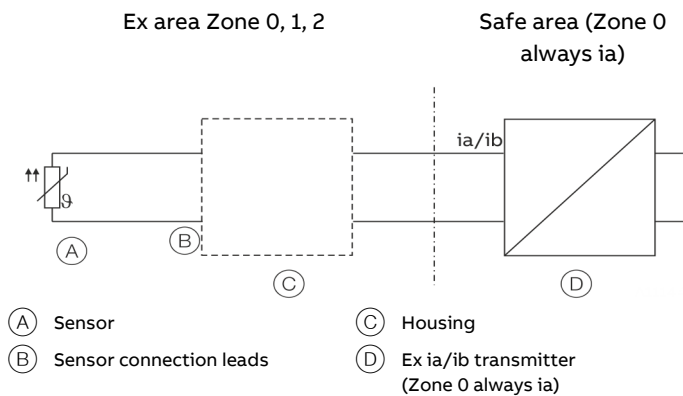


Figure 8: Interconnection

The transmitter must have an Ex ia (Category 1G) design to enable it to be used in Zone 0.

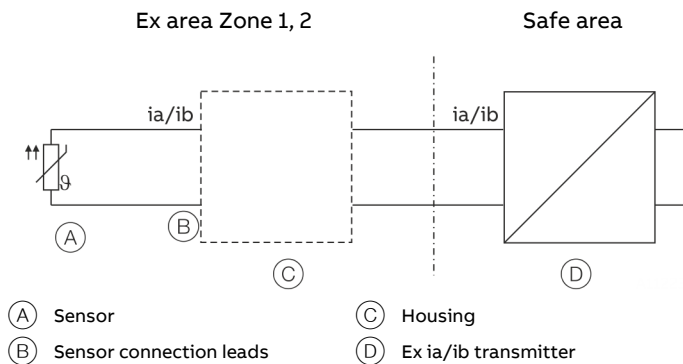
**ATEX II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Gb, Zone 1, 2:**

Figure 9: Interconnection

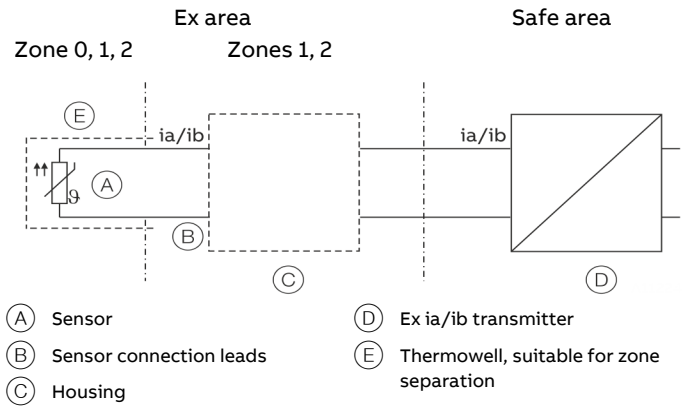
**ATEX II 1/2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Ga/Gb, Zone 0 through zone separation using thermowell, Zone 1, 2:**

Figure 10: Interconnection

**Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 in accordance with NAMUR recommendation (model TSA101-N1, TSPXX1-N1)**

**NE 24 and ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga, Zone 0, 1, 2**

Refer to **Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 (model TSA101-A1, TSPXX1-A1)** on page 20.

**Note**

Due to the geometric dimensions within the mineral insulated cable, double sensors may not satisfy the requirements of Point 2 of Namur recommendation NE 24.

## ... 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

### ... Electrical connections

Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3)  
 ATEX II 1 D Ex ta IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da, Zone 20, 21, 22  
 ATEX II 1/2 D Ex ta/tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da/Db, Zone 20  
 through zone separation using thermowell, Zone 21, 22

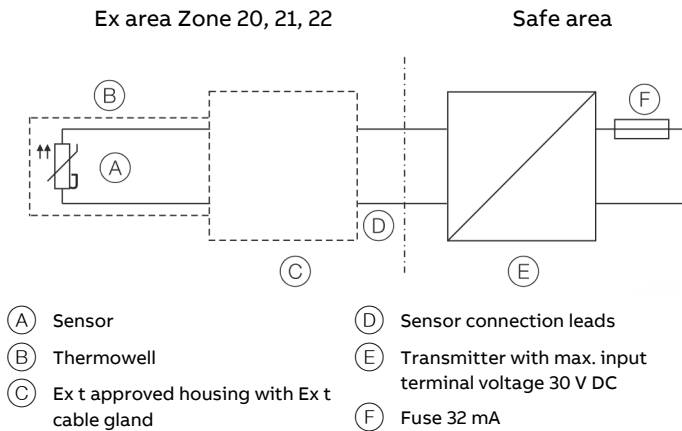


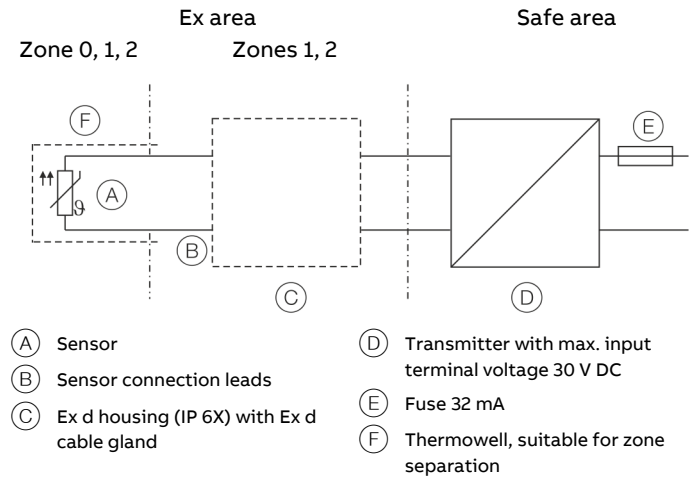
Figure 11: Interconnection

The power supply circuit of the transmitter must be limited by an upstream fuse with a fuse current rating of 32 mA. This is not required if the transmitter has an intrinsically safe design in accordance with **Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 (model TSA101-A1, TSPXX1-A1)** on page 20. Maximum input terminal voltage of the transmitter: 30 V DC. The maximum permissible power dissipation in the measuring inset (sensor) is  $P_i = 0.5 \text{ W}$ .

Dust explosion protection | intrinsic safety (model TSA101-A4, TSP3X1-A4)  
 ATEX II 1 D Ex ta IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da or ATEX II 1/2 D Ex ta/tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da/Db  
 and  
 ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga or II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Gb or II 1/2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Ga/Gb, Zone 20, 21, 22 and 0, 1, 2  
 The 'A4' coding combines 'Dust explosion protection' (TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3) and 'Intrinsic safety' (TSA101-A1, TSP3X1-A1). Chapters **Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3)** on page 22 and **Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 (model TSA101-A1, TSPXX1-A1)** on page 20 must be applied in respect of this.

Devices with several types of protection may only be operated in one of the possible types of protection. For this purpose, observe the 'Product Identification' chapter in the operating or commissioning instruction before commissioning.

Flameproof enclosure (models TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5)  
 ATEX II 1/2 G Ex db IIC T6/T4 Ga/Gb, Zone 1 and 2



#### Connection notes

- The power supply of the transmitter must be limited by an upstream fuse with a fuse current rating of 32 mA.
- Maximum input terminal voltage of the transmitter: 30 V DC
- The 'Ex d – flameproof (enclosure)' type of protection can only be achieved by correctly installing a specially certified cable gland with Ex d type of protection and a corresponding marking.
- As far as the installation and mounting of components is concerned (explosion-proof cable entries, connection parts), only those components are approved which at the least technically comply with the current version of the PTB 99 ATEX 1144 X type examination certificate and for which a separate examination certificate exists. At the same time, it is imperative that the operating conditions listed in the respective component certificates are complied with.
- For the connection, suited cable entries or piping systems must be used that satisfy the requirements of EN 60079-1 and for which separate examination certificates exist. If the transmitter is connected to pipeline systems, the relevant sealing device must be affixed directly to the housing.
- Cable entries (PG glands) and sealing plugs of simple design must not be used.
- Close off unused openings in accordance with EN 60079-1.
- The connection lead must be routed securely and in such a way to guarantee adequate protection against damage.

## ⚠ WARNING

### Explosion hazard

- When used without a thermowell, particularly surface sensors with exposed mineral insulated cable, operation in Zone 0 is not permitted.

The maximum values for electric data for the measurement current circuit may not be up-scaled. Refer to **Type of protection Ex d - flameproof (enclosure)** on page 11.

The maximum output power of the transmitter  $P_o$  is based on a maximum temperature rise of 8 K, as described in **Thermal resistance** on page 8. If transmitters with an output power  $P_o$  higher than in ABB transmitters ( $P_o \leq 38$  mW) are used, the temperature rise must be recalculated.

**Dust explosion protection | flameproof enclosure (model TSA101-B5, TSP3X1-B5)**

**ATEX II 1 D Ex ta IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da or ATEX II 1/2 D Ex ta/tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da/Db**

**and**

**ATEX II 1/2 G Ex db IIC T6/T4 Ga/Gb, Zone 20, 21, 22 and 1, 2**  
The 'B5' coding combines 'Dust explosion protection' (TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3) and 'Flameproof enclosure' (TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5) types of protection. Chapters **Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3)** on page 22 and **Flameproof enclosure (models TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5)** on page 22 must be applied in respect of this.

Devices with several types of protection may only be operated in one of the possible types of protection. For this purpose, observe the 'Product Identification' chapter in the operating or commissioning instruction before commissioning.

Non-sparking and increased safety as well as dust explosion protection (model TSA101-B1, TSPXX1-B1), Zone 2 and Zone 22

**ATEX II 3 G Ex nA IIC T6...T1 Gc**

**ATEX II 3 G Ex ec IIC T6...T1 Gc**

**ATEX II 3 D Ex tc IIIB T133°C Dc**

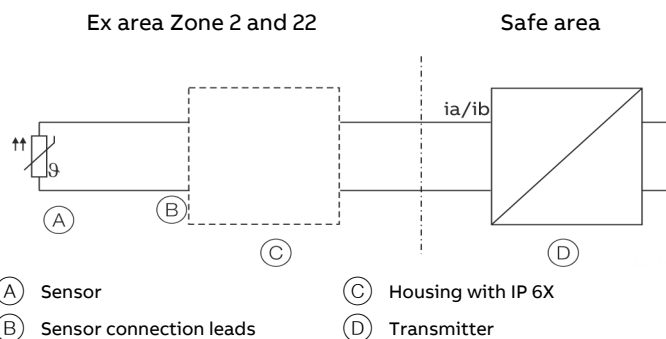


Figure 12: Interconnection

External measures must be made for the power supply circuit in order to prevent the rated voltage from being up-scaled by more than 40 % in the event of transient disturbances.

Use in explosive hybrid mixtures, where explosive dusts and gases are present simultaneously, is not currently permitted in accordance with EN 60079-0 and EN 60079-31.

... 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

... Electrical connections

Installation in potentially explosive areas with integrated transmitter

Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 (model TSA101-A1, TSPXX1-A1)

ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga (Zone 0, 1, 2) or

ATEX II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Gb (Zone 1, 2) or

ATEX II 1/2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Ga/Gb (Zone 0 through zone separation using thermowell, Zone 1, 2)

With this instrumentation, it must be ensured that the power feed only comes from an approved intrinsically safe electrical circuit of the appropriate category.

The electric and thermal parameters may not be up-scaled.

The respective information in the type examination certificates for the transmitter used (PTB 05 ATEX 2017 X or PTB 09 ATEX 2016 X) must be complied with.

ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga, Zone 0, 1, 2:

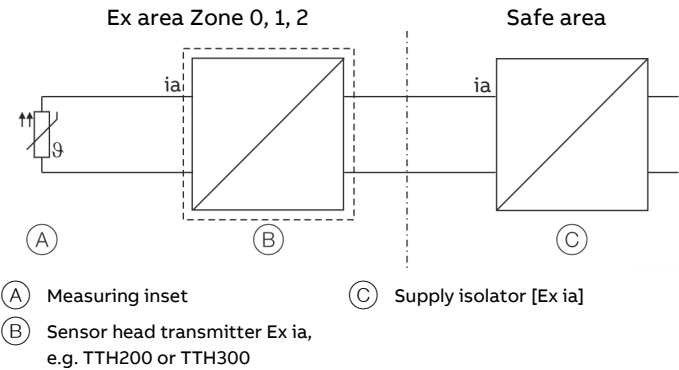


Figure 13: Interconnection

ATEX II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Gb, Zone 1, 2:

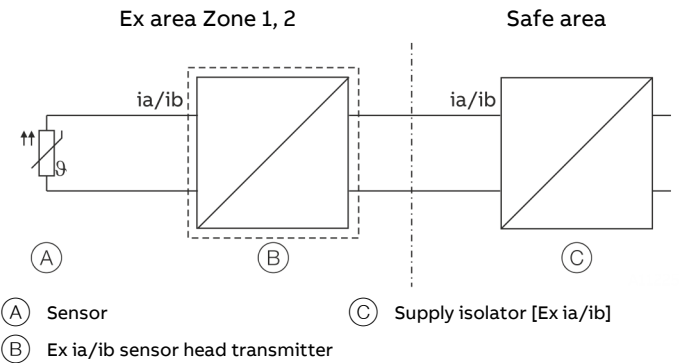


Figure 14: Interconnection

ATEX II 1/2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Ga/Gb, Zone 0 through zone separation using thermowell, Zone 1, 2:

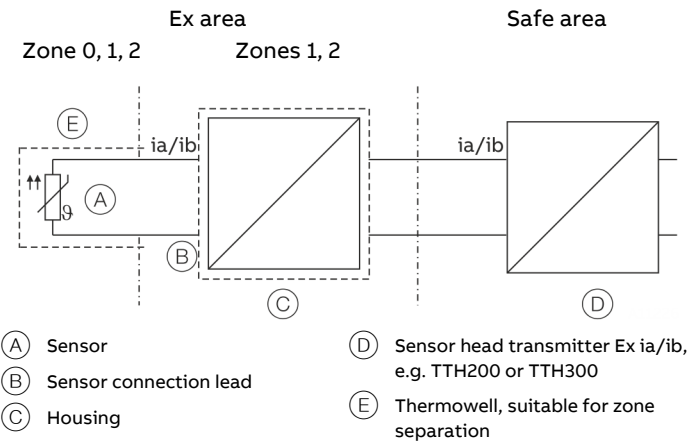


Figure 15: Interconnection

Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 in accordance with NAMUR recommendation (model TSA101-N1, TSPXX1-N1)

NE 24 and ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga, Zone 0, 1, 2

Refer to Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 (model TSA101-A1, TSPXX1-A1) on page 24.

**Note**

Due to the geometric dimensions within the mineral insulated cable, double sensors may not satisfy the requirements of Point 2 of Namur recommendation NE 24.

Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3)  
**ATEX II 1 D Ex ta IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da, Zone 20, 21, 22**  
**ATEX II 1/2 D Ex ta/tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da/Db,**  
**Zone 20 through zone separation using thermowell, Zone 21, 22**  
 Only for versions with TTH200 without LCD indicator!

Dust explosion protection (models TSA101-D5, TSP3X1-D5)  
**ATEX II 2 D Ex tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Db, Zone 21, 22**  
 The use of the device in zone 20 is not permitted with integrated TTH300 transmitter or LCD indicator!

Ex area Zone 20 (model A3 only), 21, 22      Safe area

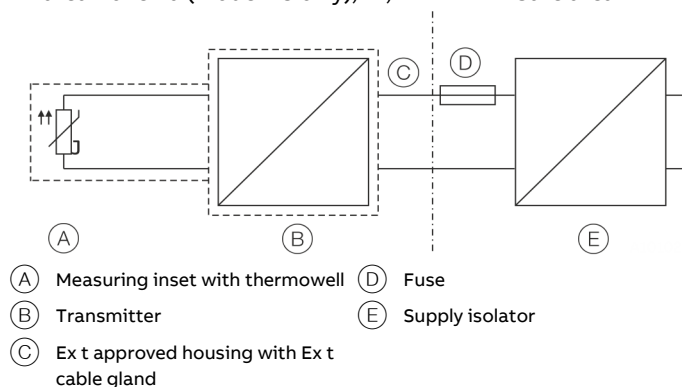


Figure 16: Interconnection

The power supply circuit of the transmitter must be limited by an upstream fuse with a fuse current rating of 32 mA. This is not required if the transmitter has an intrinsically safe design in accordance with **Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 (model TSA101-A1, TSPXX1-A1)** on page 24. Maximum input terminal voltage of the transmitter: 30 V DC. The maximum permissible power dissipation in the measuring inset (sensor) is  $P_i = 0.5 \text{ W}$ .

Dust explosion protection | intrinsic safety (model TSA101-A4, TSP3X1-A4)  
**ATEX II 1 D Ex ta IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da or ATEX II 1/2 D Ex ta/tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da/Db**  
**and**  
**ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga or II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Gb or II 1/2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Ga/Gb, Zone 20, 21, 22 and 0, 1, 2**  
 The 'A4' coding combines 'Dust explosion protection' (TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3) and 'Intrinsic safety' (TSA101-A1, TSP3X1-A1). Chapters **Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3)** on page 25 and **Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 (model TSA101-A1, TSPXX1-A1)** on page 24 must be applied in respect of this.

Devices with several types of protection may only be operated in one of the possible types of protection. For this purpose, observe the 'Product Identification' chapter in the operating or commissioning instruction before commissioning.

Dust explosion protection | intrinsic safety  
 (model TSA101-D6, TSP3X1-D6)  
**ATEX II 2 D Ex tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Db**  
**and**  
**ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T1 Ga or II 2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Gb or II 1/2 G Ex ib IIC T6...T1 Ga/Gb, Zone 21, 22 and 0, 1, 2**

The 'D6' coding combines the 'Dust explosion protection' (TSA101-D5, TSP3X1-D5) and 'Intrinsic safety' (TSA101-A1, TSP3X1-A1) types of protection. Chapters **Dust explosion protection (models TSA101-D5, TSP3X1-D5)** on page 25 and **Intrinsic safety up to Zone 0 (model TSA101-A1, TSPXX1-A1)** on page 24 must be applied in respect of this. Devices with several types of protection may only be operated in one of the possible types of protection. For this purpose, observe the 'Product Identification' chapter in the operating or commissioning instruction before commissioning.

## ... 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

### ... Electrical connections

Flameproof enclosure (models TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5)

ATEX II 1/2 G Ex db IIC T6/T4 Ga/Gb, Zone 1 and 2

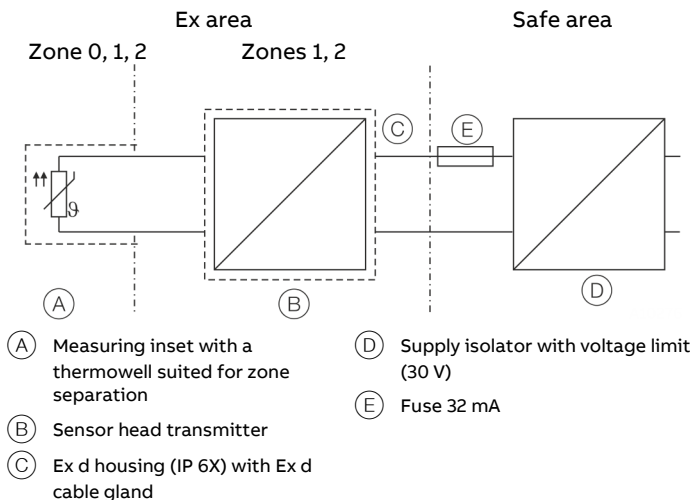


Figure 17: Interconnection

The TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5 models (Ex d – flameproof enclosure type of protection) are available only with non-intrinsically safe transmitters (non-Ex variants of TTH200 and TTH300).

#### Connection notes

- The power supply of the transmitter must be limited by an upstream fuse with a fuse current rating of 32 mA.
- Maximum input terminal voltage of the transmitter: 30 V DC
- The 'Ex d – flameproof (enclosure)' type of protection can only be achieved by correctly installing a specially certified cable gland with Ex d type of protection and a corresponding marking.
- As far as the installation and mounting of components is concerned (explosion-proof cable entries, connection parts), only those components are approved which at the least technically comply with the current version of the PTB 99 ATEX 1144 X type examination certificate and for which a separate examination certificate exists. At the same time, it is imperative that the operating conditions listed in the respective component certificates are complied with.
- For the connection, suited cable entries or piping systems must be used that satisfy the requirements of EN 60079-1 and for which separate examination certificates exist. If the transmitter is connected to pipeline systems, the relevant sealing device must be affixed directly to the housing.
- Cable entries (PG glands) and sealing plugs of simple design must not be used.
- Close off unused openings in accordance with EN 60079-1.
- The connection lead must be routed securely and in such a way to guarantee adequate protection against damage.



#### WARNING

##### Explosion hazard

- When used without a thermowell, particularly surface sensors with exposed mineral insulated cable, operation in Zone 0 is not permitted.

The maximum values for electric data for the measurement current circuit may not be up-scaled. See **Ex - d flameproof enclosure type of protection** at **Electric Data** on page 12.

Dust explosion protection | flameproof enclosure (model TSA101-B5, TSP3X1-B5)

**ATEX II 1 D Ex ta IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da or ATEX II 1/2 D Ex ta/tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Da/Db**

**and**

**ATEX II 1/2 G Ex db IIC T6/T4 Ga/Gb, Zone 20, 21, 22 and 1, 2**

The 'B5' coding combines 'Dust explosion protection' (TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3) and 'Flameproof enclosure' (TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5) types of protection.

Chapters **Dust explosion protection (model TSA101-A3, TSP3X1-A3)** on page 25 and **Flameproof enclosure (models TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5)** on page 26 must be applied in respect of this.

Devices with several types of protection may only be operated in one of the possible types of protection. For this purpose, observe the 'Product Identification' chapter in the operating or commissioning instruction before commissioning.

Dust explosion protection | flameproof enclosure (model TSA101-D8, TSP3X1-D8)

**ATEX II 2 D Ex tb IIIC T133°C ... T400°C Db**

**and**

**ATEX II 1/2 G Ex db IIC T6/T4 Ga/Gb, Zone 21, 22 and 1, 2**

The 'D8' coding combines the 'Dust explosion protection' (TSA101-D5, TSP3X1-D5) and 'Flameproof enclosure' (TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5) types of protection.

Chapters **Dust explosion protection (models TSA101-D5, TSP3X1-D5)** on page 25 and **Flameproof enclosure (models TSA101-A5, TSP3X1-A5)** on page 26 must be applied in respect of this.

Devices with several types of protection may only be operated in one of the possible types of protection. For this purpose, observe the 'Product Identification' chapter in the operating or commissioning instruction before commissioning.

Non-sparking and increased safety as well as dust explosion protection (model TSA101-B1, TSPXX1-B1), Zone 2 and Zone 22

**ATEX II 3 G Ex nA IIC T6...T1 Gc**

**ATEX II 3 G Ex ec IIC T6...T1 Gc**

**ATEX II 3 D Ex tc IIIB T133°C Dc**

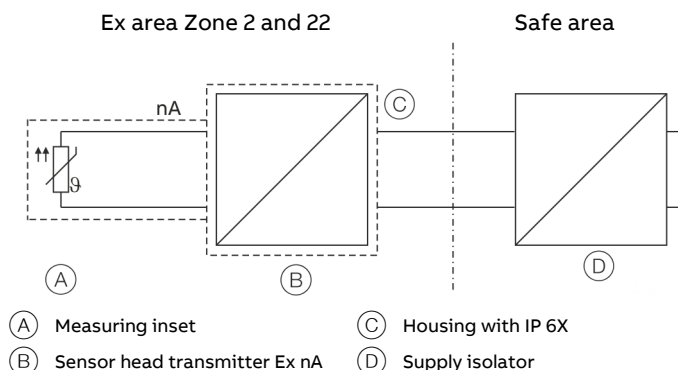


Figure 18: Interconnection

External measures must be made for the power supply circuit in order to prevent the rated voltage from being up-scaled by more than 40 % in the event of transient disturbances.

Use in explosive hybrid mixtures, where explosive dusts and gases are present simultaneously, is not currently permitted in accordance with EN 60079-0 and EN 60079-31.

## ... 2 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres in accordance with ATEX and IECEx

### Commissioning

The commissioning and parameterization of the device may also be carried out in potentially explosive atmospheres using a handheld terminal that has been approved accordingly under consideration of an intrinsic safety installation check. Alternatively, an Ex modem can be connected to the circuit outside the potentially explosive atmosphere.

### Operating instructions

#### **DANGER**

##### **Risk of explosion due to hot parts**

Hot parts inside the device pose an explosion hazard.

- Never open the device immediately after switch-off.
- A waiting time of at least four minutes should be observed before opening the device.

#### **DANGER**

##### **Explosion hazard when opening the device**

Explosion hazard when opening the device with activated power supply.

- Before opening the device, switch off the power supply.

#### **WARNING**

##### **Damage to the 'Flameproof (enclosure)– Ex d' type of protection**

The cover thread is used as a flameproof joint for the 'Flameproof (enclosure) – Ex d' type of protection.

- During assembly / disassembly of the device, make sure that the cover thread does not get damaged.
- Devices with damaged threads must no longer be used in potentially explosive atmospheres.

### Protection against electrostatic discharges

The painted surface of the housing and the plastic parts inside the device can store electrostatic charges.

#### **WARNING**

##### **Risk of explosion!**

The device must not be used in areas in which process-related electrostatic charging of the housing may occur.

- The device must be installed, maintained and cleaned such that any dangerous electrostatic charge is avoided.

### Repair

#### **DANGER**

##### **Explosion hazard**

Explosion hazard due to improper repair of the device. Faulty devices must not be repaired by the operator.

- The device may only be repaired by the ABB Service Department.
- Repairs on flameproof joints are not permitted.

### 3 Design and function

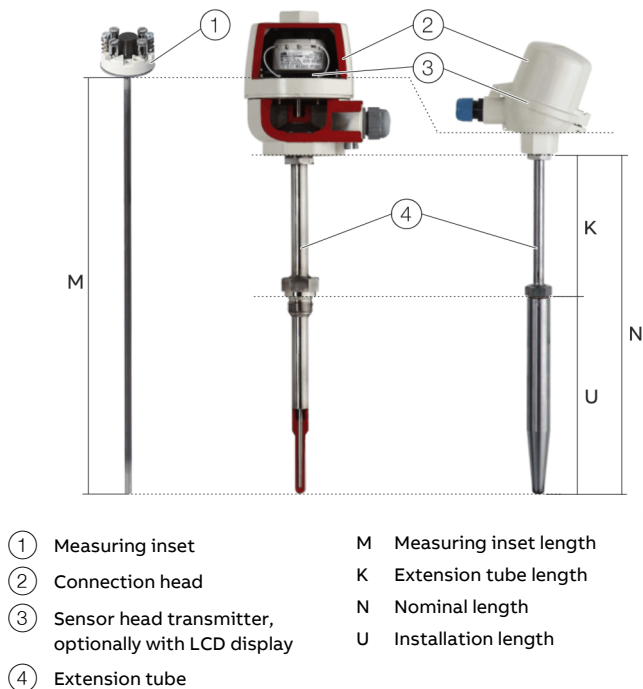


Figure 19: Design and function

Process temperatures are measured using temperature sensors from the SensyTemp TSP1X1 and TSP3X1 series. These temperature sensors are suitable for measuring temperatures in the majority of processes.

The structure of the SensyTemp TSA101 measuring insets installed in the temperature sensors conforms to DIN 43735.

Depending on the sensor, a resistance value (in the case of resistance temperature sensors) or a millivolt signal (in the case of thermocouple sensors) is output for the process temperature in question.

In the case of measuring insets with exposed wire ends or a ceramic connector base, this signal is transmitted without being converted. If a transmitter is mounted on the measuring inset, the temperature signal is converted into a scaled current or bus signal. When the HART®, PROFIBUS® or FOUNDATION Fieldbus® communication standards are used, additional information is available. The transmission of scaled signals for process evaluation purposes is independent of distance and environmental influences.

For the purpose of installing up to two transmitters or a combination of a transmitter and LCD indicator, covers of varying heights are available for the connection heads offered in accordance with DIN 43729. LCD-indicators are electrically connected to the transmitter and installed in connection heads with 'D' at the end of their names (e.g. BUZHD). This ensures information can be displayed directly.

Current standards allow measuring insets to be replaced without the need for interruptions in operation. This involves simply opening the cover of the connection head. The measuring inset can be removed after unscrewing two mounting screws. Any non-standard explosion protection regulations must be observed.

The measuring inset can be replaced or electric connections can be disconnected and closed only when there is no explosive atmosphere.

SensyTemp TSA101 measuring insets have been optimized for use with SensyTemp TSP1X1 and TSP3X1 temperature sensors. It is recommended that you use them in this combination only.

More detailed functional descriptions and information concerning the required transmitters can be found in the relevant data sheets and operating instructions.

## 4 Product identification

### Name plate

**Note**  
The name plates displayed are examples. The device identification plates affixed to the device can differ from this representation.

**Note**  
The values specified on the name plate are maximum values and do not take process-related stress into consideration. This should be taken into consideration when working with the instruments.

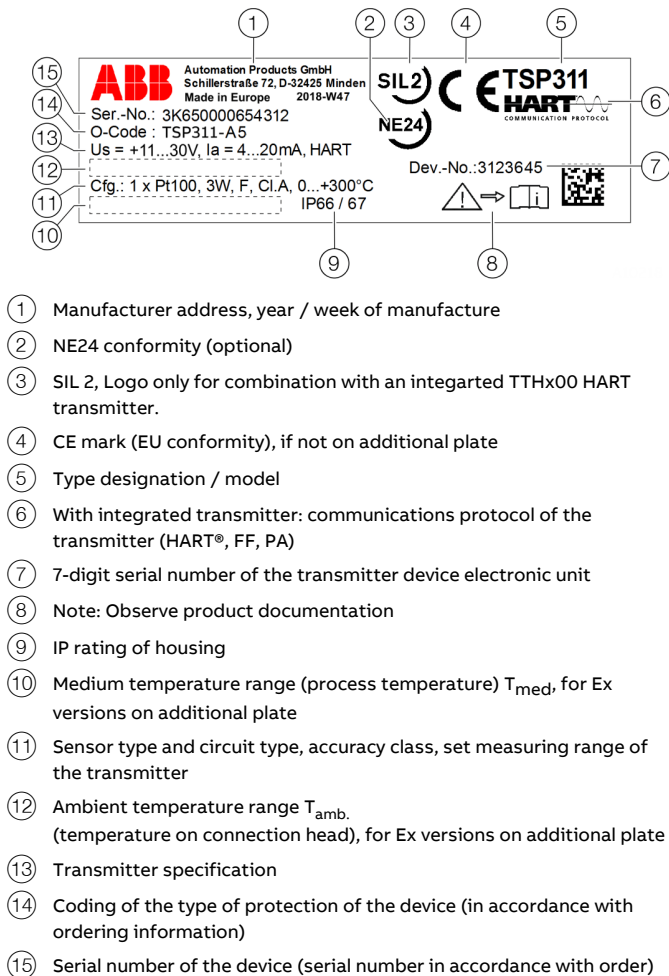


Figure 20: TSP1x1, TSP3x1 name plate (example)

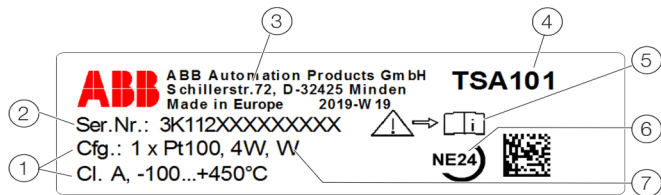


Figure 21: TSA101 name plate (example)

### Explosion protection marking for devices with one type of protection

Devices with an explosion-proof design are marked with the following additional plates.

- Note**
- Further information on the approval of devices for use in potentially explosive atmospheres can be found in the explosion protection test certificates (at [www.abb.com/temperature](http://www.abb.com/temperature)).
  - Depending on the design, a specific marking in accordance with ATEX or IECEx applies.

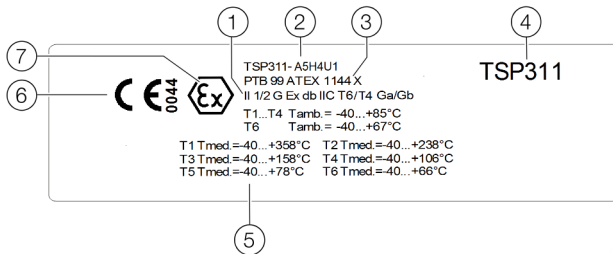


Figure 22: Additional plate TSP1x1, TSP3x1 (example)

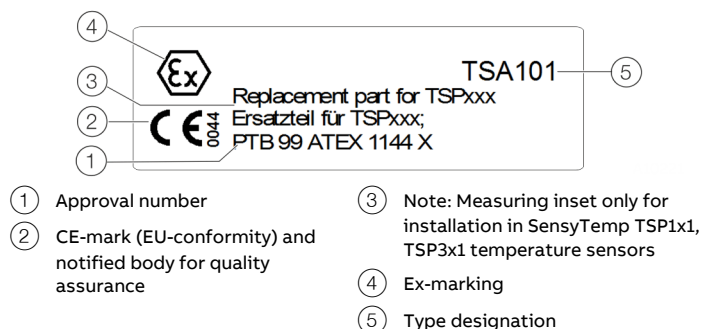


Figure 23: TSA101 additional plate (example)

### Explosion protection marking for devices with several types of protection

Coding of the type of protection of the device in accordance with ordering information can also refer to different explosion approvals for various types of protection.

The 'intrinsic safety', 'flameproof (enclosure)' and 'dust explosion protection' types of protection can be possible for one device.

The following figure shows an example of explosion protection marking for the 'dust explosion protection' and 'intrinsic safety' types of protection:

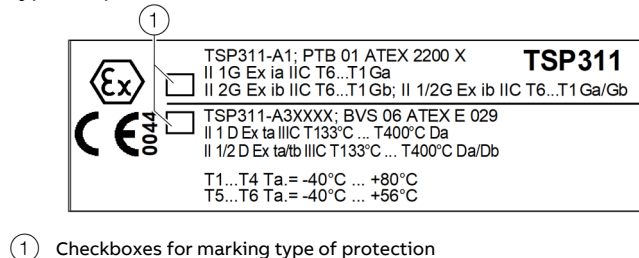


Figure 24: Example for several types of protection: 'dust explosion protection' and 'intrinsic safety', type of protection coding: A4

### Measures required before the use of devices with several types of protection

#### NOTE

##### Note for temperature sensors with several types of protection

Before the temperature sensor is installed, the selected type of protection must be indelibly marked on the explosion protection certification plate.

The temperature sensor can then only be operated with this type of protection throughout its entire service life.

- If two protection types are indelibly marked on the explosion protection certification plate, the transmitter must not be used in areas categorized as hazardous.

Devices with several types of protection may only be operated in one of the possible types of protection.

Before commissioning, users must decide on one of these types of protection and their corresponding approval.

- The 'A4' coding enables the 'Dust explosion protection' (up to Zone 20), type 'TSP3X1-A3' and 'intrinsic safety', type 'TSP3X1-A1' types of protection.
- The 'B5' coding enables the 'Dust explosion protection' (up to Zone 20), type 'TSP3X1-A3' and 'flameproof (enclosure)', type 'TSP3X1-A5' types of protection.
- The 'D6' coding enables the 'Dust explosion protection' (up to Zone 21), type 'TSP3X1-D5' and 'intrinsic safety', type 'TSP3X1-A1' types of protection.
- The 'D8' coding enables the 'Dust explosion protection' (up to Zone 21), type 'TSP3X1-D5' and 'flameproof (enclosure)', type 'TSP3X1-A5' types of protection.

Use in explosive hybrid mixtures (where explosive dusts and gases are present simultaneously) is not currently permitted in accordance with EN 60079-0 and EN 60079-31.

The additional plate has two checkboxes (see Figure 24) for marking.

It is absolutely necessary to mark one of the checkboxes on the left side indelibly in accordance with the selected type of protection of the application. This has to be done before the TSP3X1 is commissioned in the application.

The marking must be applied in a permanent and indelible manner, for example by using a caustic or acidic pencil or by stamping the marking on a metallic plate.

Unmarked devices must **NOT** be commissioned.

The TSA101 measuring insets as well can then only be operated with the once selected type of protection throughout their entire service life

## 5 Functional safety (SIL)

### General

The Temperature sensors SensyTemp TSP with factory installed SIL-certified transmitters are available with conformity in accordance with IEC 61508 for use in safety relevant applications up to SIL 3 (redundant).

While using the transmitter, the device fulfills the requirements in accordance with SIL 2.

In the use of redundant handled transmitters, the requirements can be fulfilled in accordance with SIL 3.

When calculating the safety integrity level (SIL) of a combination of Temperature sensors SensyTemp TSP with a transmitter that is not factory-installed, the following instructions must be observed:

### Failure rates of temperature sensors

The failure rates of the temperature sensor are included in the calculation of the safety integrity level (SIL) of a thermometer with temperature transmitter and sensor in a safety-related application in accordance with IEC 61508.

The typical failure rates of the temperature sensors listed below have been taken from referenced literature.

They are distinguished by fault type (break, short-circuit, drift), vibration requirements at the installation location (low stress / high stress) and type of connection between the measuring point and temperature transmitter (close coupled / extension wire).

### Typical failure rates

Temperature sensor	Fault type	low stress	high stress	low stress	high stress
		close coupled	close coupled	extension wire	extension wire
Thermocouple	Wire break	95 FIT	1900 FIT	900 FIT	18000 FIT
	Short circuit	4 FIT	80 FIT	50 FIT	1000 FIT
	Drift	1 FIT	20 FIT	50 FIT	1000 FIT
Four-wire resistance thermometer	Wire break	41.5 FIT	830 FIT	410 FIT	8200 FIT
	Short circuit	2.5 FIT	50 FIT	20 FIT	400 FIT
	Drift	6 FIT	120 FIT	70 FIT	1400 FIT
Two-wire / three-wire resistance thermometer	Wire break	37.92 FIT	758.5 FIT	370.5 FIT	7410 FIT
	Short circuit	1.44 FIT	28.8 FIT	9.5 FIT	190 FIT
	Drift	8.64 FIT	172.8 FIT	95 FIT	1900 FIT

Source: Exida: Safety Equipment Reliability Handbook - 3rd Edition, 2012, exida.com L.L.C.

Note: 1 FIT is 1 failure per 10<sup>9</sup> hours.

Information on the functional safety of the TTx300 and TTx200 temperature transmitters can be found in the corresponding SIL-Safety Manual.

## 6 Transport and storage

### Inspection

Check the devices immediately after unpacking for possible damage that may have occurred from improper transport. Details of any damage that has occurred in transit must be recorded on the transport documents. All claims for damages must be submitted to the shipper without delay and before installation.

### Transporting the device

Observe the following instructions:

- Do not expose the device to humidity during transport. Pack the device accordingly.
- Pack the device so that it is protected against vibrations during transport, for example, by using air-cushioned packing.

### Storing the device

Bear the following points in mind when storing devices:

- Store the device in its original packaging in a dry and dust-free location.
- Observe the permitted ambient conditions for transport and storage.
- Avoid storing the device in direct sunlight.
- In principle, the devices may be stored for an unlimited period. However, the warranty conditions stipulated in the order confirmation of the supplier apply.

### Ambient conditions

The ambient conditions for the transport and storage of the device correspond to the ambient conditions for operation of the device.

Adhere to the device data sheet!

### Returning devices

For the return of devices, follow the instructions in **Repair** on page 46.

## 7 Installation

### Safety instructions

#### **DANGER**

##### **Explosion hazard**

Improper installation and commissioning of the device carries a risk of explosion.

- For use in potentially explosive atmospheres, observe the information in Fehler! Kein gültiges Resultat für Tabelle. on page 7!

#### **CAUTION**

##### **Risk of burns due to hot measuring media**

The device surface temperature may exceed 70 °C (158 °F), depending on the measuring medium temperature!

- Before starting work on the device, make sure that it has cooled sufficiently.

### General information

- The temperature sensors (thermocouple, resistance thermometer) must be brought into maximum contact with the medium to be measured.
- The IP rating will no longer apply in the event of damage to the connection head or the threads, gaskets or cable glands on the connection head.
- The connection leads must be firmly connected to the terminals.
- The correct polarity must be ensured in the case of thermocouples.
- In the case of resistance thermometers, take note of whether a two-, three-, or four-wire circuit type is being used.
- When installing temperature sensors in existing thermowells, make sure that the measuring inset can be inserted easily. If this is not the case, the inside of the thermowell will need to be cleaned.
- The temperature sensor must be firmly and securely installed in a way that conforms to the requirements of the application process.
- Please take note of the sensor and circuit type specified.
- After clamping the connection leads using a suited tool (screwdriver, wrench), you must make sure that the connection heads are securely closed and sealed again. When doing this, make sure that the sealing rings of the connection heads are clean and undamaged.

## ... 7 Installation

### Cable glands

SensyTemp TSP1X1 and TSP3X1 temperature sensors are supplied with a M20 × 1.5 cable gland.

The standard supplied plastic (polyamide) cable gland for cable outer diameters of 4 to 13 mm (0.16 to 0.51 in.) covers a temperature range of -40 to 70 °C (-40 to 158 °F). For differing temperatures, an appropriately specified cable gland must be installed.

The metal cable gland (nickel-plated brass) used for Ex d (flameproof enclosure, only for TSP3X1) as standard for cable outer diameters of 3.2 to 8.7 mm (0.13 to 0.34 inch) covers a temperature range of -40 to 120 °C (-40 to 248 °F).

Approved cable glands are used as appropriate for temperature sensors with Ex certification. If used correctly, these cable glands can help achieve an IP rating of at least IP 66 in the case of TSP1X1 or IP 66 / 67 in the case of SensyTemp TSP3X1.

#### Note

In the case of devices for use in potentially explosive atmospheres, observe the information in **Devices in 'Ex d' type of protection with cable gland** on page 15 and **Plastic cable glands M20 × 1.5 for 'Ex i' (blue) and 'dust ignition protection' (black) types of protection.** on page 16!

Alternatively, the temperature sensor can be supplied without cable glands, but with an M20 × 1.5 or ½ in NPT thread. In this case, the user must take suited measures to make sure that the necessary IP-rating is achieved, the temperature range maintained and that the cable gland used is approved in accordance with the standard on which the certificate is based.

To achieve the IP rating, the cable gland used must be approved for the cable diameter. The IP rating IP 66 / IP 67 or NEMA 4X of the used cable gland used must be guaranteed. The operating temperature range of the cable gland used must not be up-scaled.

The Ex relevant specification of the cable gland used must be checked using the manufacturer data sheet or Ex declaration. Also observe the tightening torque in accordance with information in the data sheet / operating instruction for the cable gland used.

With this option it is also necessary to make sure that the measures taken satisfy the ex relevant requirements and standards as well as the approvals for the relevant temperature sensors (e.g. PTB 99 ATEX 1144 X for Ex d).

In practice, you may find the specified IP rating can no longer be achieved if certain cables and lines are used in conjunction with the cable gland. Deviations from the test conditions as set out in the IEC 60529 standard must be checked. Check the cables' concentricity, transposition, external hardness, sheath, and surface roughness.

#### Requirements for achieving the IP rating

- Only use cable glands in the specified clamping area.
- When using very soft cable types, do not use them in the lower clamping area.
- Only use round cables or cables with a slightly oval-shaped cross section.
- Frequent opening / closing is possible but may have a negative effect on the IP rating.
- If cables are demonstrating pronounced cold flow behavior, the cable glands will need to be retightened.
- Cables with VA wire mesh require special cable glands.

#### Conductor material

If the ambient temperature at the cable entries of the unit is more than 70 °C (158 °F), temperature resistant leads must be used accordingly.

## Tightening torque during mounting

To simplify final mounting, the SensyTemp TSP100 and TSP300 temperature sensors are delivered with thermowells, extension tubes and connection heads which are only tightened by hand. For trouble-free operation of the temperature sensor, these components need to be screwed to each other before the first commissioning by applying the tightening torque recommended below.

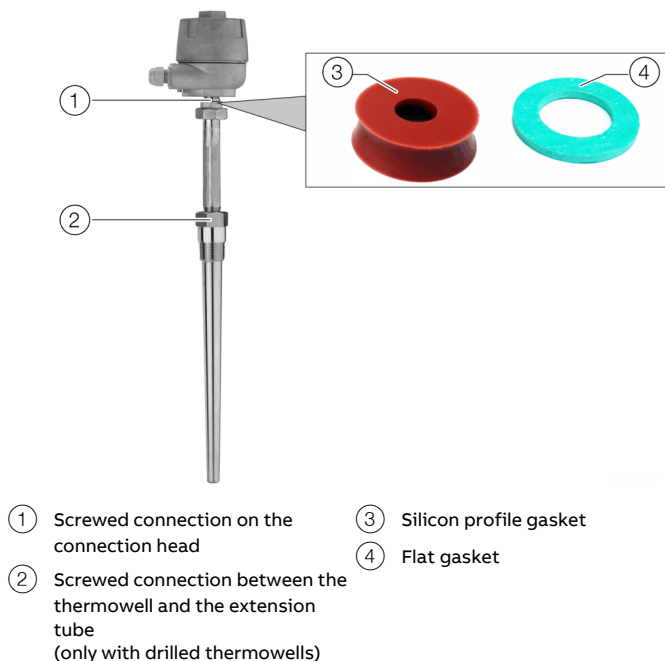


Figure 25: Screwed connections and gasket types in temperature sensors

### Note

The maximum temperature at the joint of the extension tube and thermowell must not up-scale 300 °C (572 °F) when using a copper gasket.

### Screwed connection on the connection head

Connection thread	Seal	Recommended tightening torque	
		Metal connection head	Plastic connection head
½ in NPT	—	35 Nm	10 Nm
M24 x 1.5	Flat gasket	35 Nm	10 Nm
	Silicon profile gasket	10 Nm	10 Nm

Table 1: Tightening torque for the screwed connection on the connection head

### Screwed connection between the thermowell and the extension tube

- In extension tubes with thermowell connection M14 × 1.5 and G $\frac{3}{8}$  A (G $\frac{3}{8}$  in), the recommended tightening torque is 50 Nm.
- For all other extension tube types, the recommended tightening torque is 70 Nm.

### ⚠ WARNING

#### Loss of Ex protection!

Loss of Ex protection due to incorrect tightening torques at the screwed connections on the connection head and between the thermowell and extension tube.

- Observe the specified tightening torques!

## Maintaining the IP rating with TSP111 / TSP311

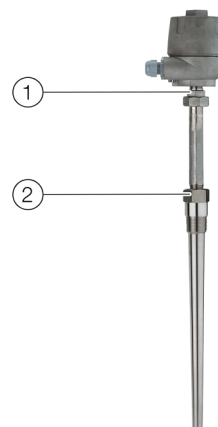
The SensyTemp TSP111, TSP311 and TSP311-W temperature sensors are designed for installation in an existing thermowell. Functional safety and preservation of the IP rating is only possible with an additional thermowell!

### ⚠ CAUTION

Achievement of the IP 66 IP rating with TSP111 or IP 66 / IP 67 with TSP311 is only guaranteed if suited measures are taken, including the use of a thermowell.

When using the temperature sensors without thermowell, the user must take appropriate measures to make sure that the specified IP rating at the connection point has not been affected:

- at the connection point on the connection head (1),
- or in the case of sensors with an extension tube at the connection point between the extension tube and the provided thermowell (2).



- ① Connection point on the connection head
- ② Connection point on the extension tube

Figure 26: TSP331 temperature sensor (example)

## ... 7 Installation

### Installation instructions

The usual way of ensuring that thermal measurements are accurate is to comply with the minimum insertion depth of the temperature sensor. Ideally, the sensor on a thermometer should be located in the center of the pipe.

#### Recommended installation length

To avoid heat dissipation errors.

Medium	Installation length
Fluids	8 to 10 × Ø thermowell tip
Gases	10 to 15 × Ø thermowell tip

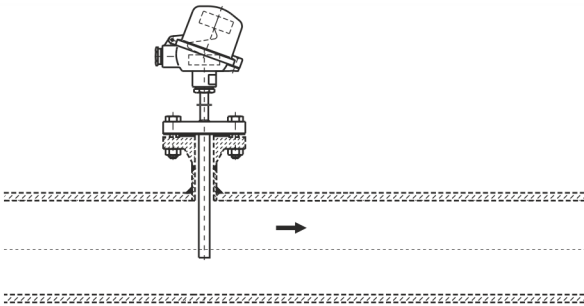


Figure 27: Recommended installation length

### Insufficient nominal diameter

In the case of pipelines with very small nominal diameters, insertion inside an elbow pipe is recommended. The temperature sensor is set in opposition to the flow direction of the medium. Inserting the temperature sensor with an adapter at an angle of < 45° against the flow direction can also distort measurement results.

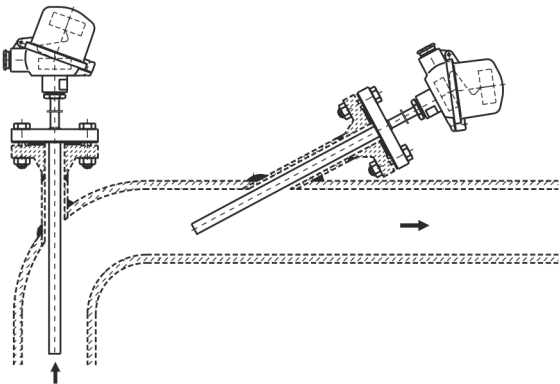


Figure 28: Insufficient nominal diameter

### Electrical connections

#### Safety instructions

#### WARNING

##### Risk of injury due to live parts.

Improper work on the electrical connections can result in electric shock.

- Connect the device only with the power supply switched off.
- Observe the applicable standards and regulations for the electrical connection.

The electrical connection may only be established by authorized specialist personnel.

Notices on electrical connection in this instruction must be observed; otherwise, electric safety and the IP-rating may be adversely affected.

Safe isolation of electric circuits which are dangerous if touched is only guaranteed when the connected devices fulfill the requirements of EN 61140 (basic requirements for secure separation).

To ensure safe isolation, install supply lines so that they are separate from electrical circuits which are dangerous if touched, or implement additional isolation measures for them.

#### General

The following applies to devices with a transmitter:

The power supply and signal are routed in the same line and must be implemented as a SELV or PELV circuit in accordance with the relevant standard (standard version). For the explosion-proof design, the guidelines in accordance with the Ex standard must be adhered to.

- The cable wires must be provided with end sleeves.
- When using PROFIBUS PA®, the design must be in accordance with EN 50170 for PROFIBUS PA®.
- When using FOUNDATION Fieldbus® H1, the design must be in accordance with IEC 61158.
- The user is responsible for ensuring EMC-compliant cabling.

## Electrical connections

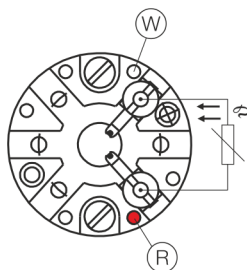
### Note

For the correct connection to the ceramic connection base, the color markings described are decisive, rather than any numbers that may be on the base.

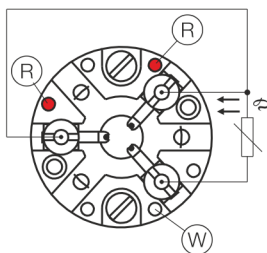
### Electrical connections and color coding of resistance thermometers in accordance with IEC 60751

#### Single sensor

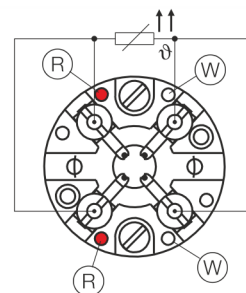
Two-wire circuit



Three-wire circuit



Four-wire circuit



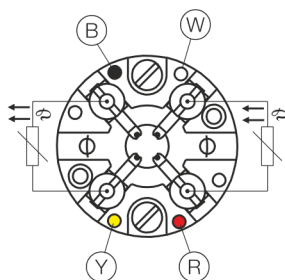
(R) Red

(W) White

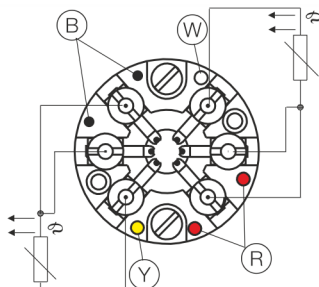
### Electrical connections and color coding of resistance thermometers in accordance with IEC 60751

#### Double sensor

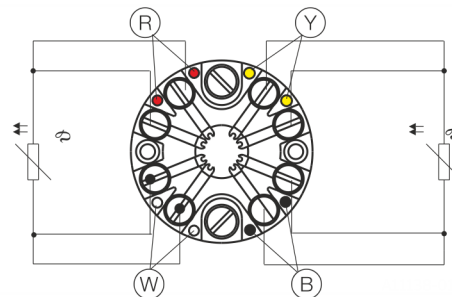
Two-wire circuit



Three-wire circuit



Four-wire circuit



(R) Red

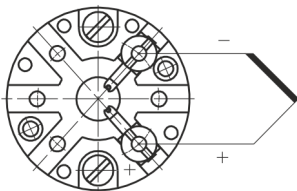
(Y) Yellow

(B) Black

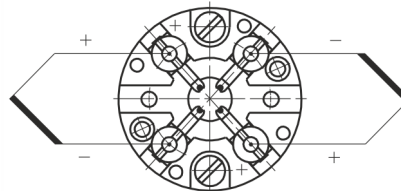
(W) White

### Electrical connections of thermocouples in accordance with IEC 60584

Single sensor



Double sensor



## ... 7 Installation

### ... Electrical connections

#### Harting plug connection in connection head

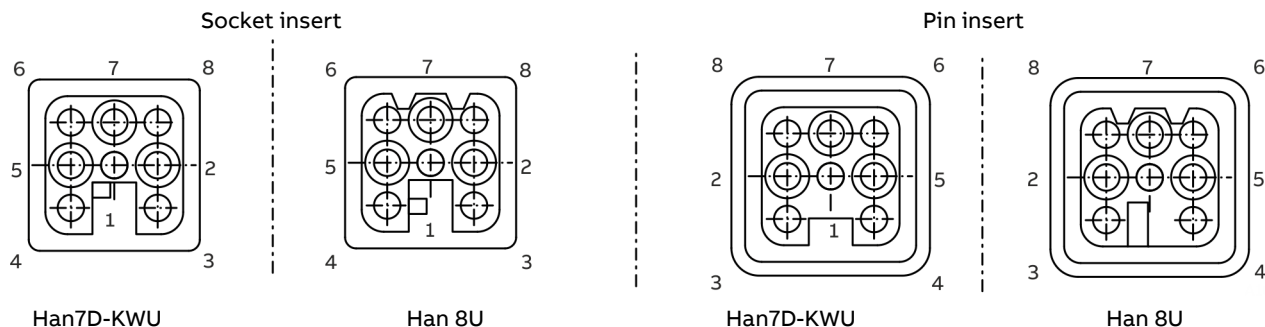


Figure 29: External view in each case

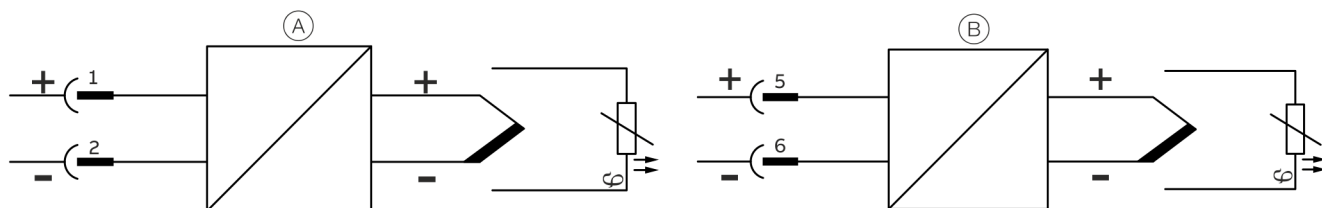
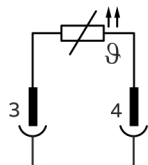


Figure 30: With one or two transmitters in connection head

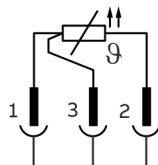
(A) One transmitter

(B) Second transmitter

#### Two-wire circuit



#### Three-wire circuit



#### Four-wire circuit

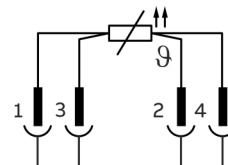
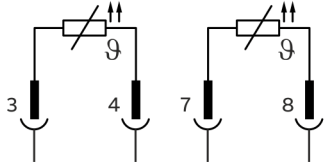
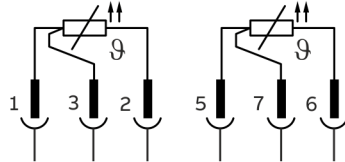


Figure 31: Resistance thermometer as single sensor

#### Two-wire circuit



#### Three-wire circuit



#### Four-wire circuit

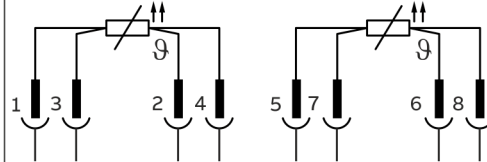


Figure 32: Resistance thermometer as double sensor

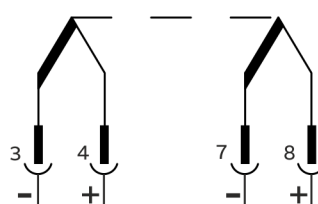
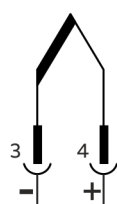


Figure 33: Thermocouple as single sensor or double sensor

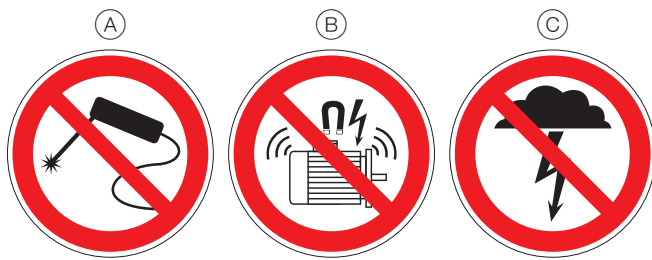
### Protection of the optional transmitter from damage caused by highly energetic electric interferences

The transmitter has no switch-off elements. Therefore, overcurrent protective devices, lightning protection, or voltage disconnection options must be provided at the plant.

#### NOTICE

##### Temperature transmitter damage!

Overvoltage, overcurrent and high-frequency interference signals on the supply connection as well as sensor connection side of the device can damage the temperature transmitter.



- (A) Do not weld
- (B) No high-frequency interference signals / switching operations of large consumers
- (C) No overvoltage due to lightning

Figure 34: Warning signs

Overcurrent and overvoltage can occur through for example welding operations, switching operations of large electric consumers, or lightning in the vicinity of the transmitter, sensor, as well as connector cables.

Temperature transmitters are sensitive devices on the sensor side as well. Long connector cables to the sensor can encourage damaging interference. This can already happen if temperature sensors are connected to the transmitter during installation, but are not yet integrated into the system (no connection to the supply isolator / DCS)!

### Suited protective measures

The following items should be observed to protect the transmitter from sensor-side damage:

- In the vicinity of the transmitter, sensor and sensor connector cable in case of a connected sensor, high-energy overvoltage, overcurrent and high-frequency interference signals due to welding operations, lightning, circuit breakers or large consumers of electricity among others should be absolutely avoided.
- The connection cable of the sensor on the transmitter should be disconnected when performing welding work in the vicinity of the installed transmitter, sensor, as well as supply lines from the sensor to the transmitter.
- This correspondingly also applies to the supply side, if there is a connection there.

## 8 Commissioning

### Safety instructions for operation

Before switching on the device, make sure that your installation complies with the environmental conditions listed in the chapter “Technical Data” or on the data sheet.

If there is a chance that safe operation is no longer possible, take the device out of operation and secure it against unintended startup.

### General

In the case of a corresponding order, the device is ready for operation after mounting and installing the connections. The parameters of the optional integrated transmitter are preset at the factory. These default settings can be changed at any time through HART, FF or PA communication (DTM, EDD, FIM, optional display with operating buttons).

For additional information on the TTH300 (TTH200) transmitter, refer to the CI/TTH300 (CI/TTH200) commissioning instruction, OI/TTH300 (OI/TTH200) operating instruction, as well as the DS/TTH300 (DS/TTH200) data sheet.

### Checks prior to commissioning

The following points must be checked before commissioning the device:

- The proper mounting and sealing of thermowells or protective sleeves. This especially applies when used as a separating element for Zone 0.
- The electrical connection and mounting must be performed in accordance with **Installation** on page 33 and **Electrical connections** on page 20.
- The connected lines must be checked for firm seating. Only firmly seated lines ensure full functionality.
- Potential equalization must be connected.
- The ambient conditions must correspond to the information given on the name plate and in the data sheet.
- If devices are to be used in potentially explosive atmospheres, the temperature and electric data must be maintained.

## 9 Operation

### Safety instructions

If there is a chance that safe operation is no longer possible, take the device out of operation and secure it against unintended startup.

#### **CAUTION**

##### **Risk of burns due to hot measuring media**

The device surface temperature may exceed 70 °C (158 °F), depending on the measuring medium temperature!

- Before starting work on the device, make sure that it has cooled sufficiently.

### Menu navigation

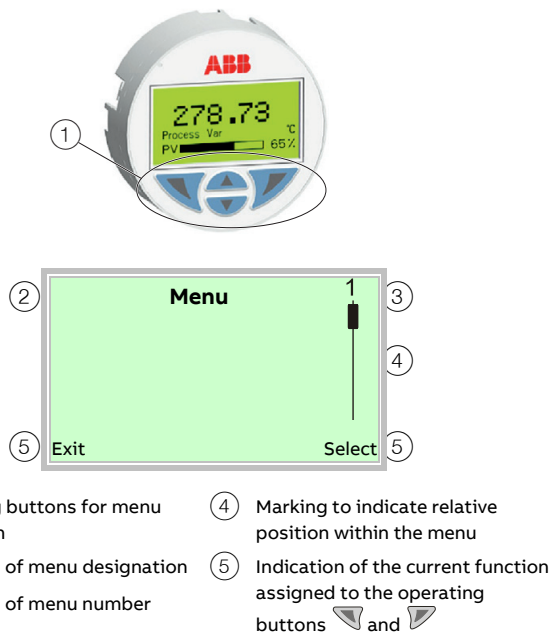


Figure 35: LCD indicator (example)

### Operating button functions

You can use the or operating buttons to browse through the menu or select a number or character within a parameter value.

Different functions can be assigned to the and operating buttons. The function ⑤ that is currently assigned to them is shown on the LCD display.

#### Control button functions

	Meaning
Exit	Exit menu
Back	Go back one submenu
Cancel	Cancel a parameter entry
Next	Select the next position for entering numerical and alphanumeric values

	Meaning
Select	Select submenu / parameter
Edit	Edit parameter
OK	Save parameter entered

### Process display

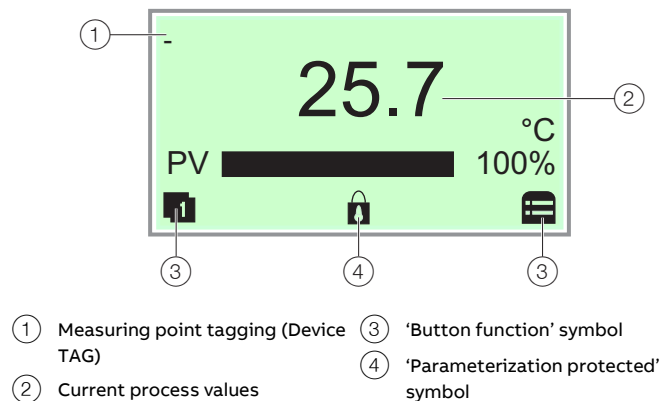


Figure 36: Process display (example)

The process display appears on the LCD display when the device is powered on. It shows information about the device and current process values.

The way in which the current process values are shown can be adjusted on the configuration level.

The symbols at the bottom of the process display are used to indicate the functions of the operating buttons and , in addition to other information.

From SW-Rev. 3.00, two process variables can also be optionally displayed: one is displayed on top of the other.

Symbol	Description
	Call up information level.
	Call up configuration level.
	The device is protected against changes in the parametrization.

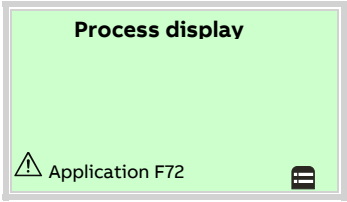
... 9 Operation

... Operating button functions

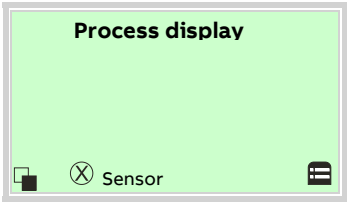
Error messages on the HART® LCD display

In the event of an error, different information appears depending on the revision:

- Before SW-Rev. 3.00: A symbol or letter (Device Status) and a number (DIAG.NO.)
- As of SW-Rev. 3.00: Corresponding device status symbol and associated diagnostics group.



Before SW-Rev. 3.00



From SW-Rev. 3.00

The error can then be read in plain text via the information level “Diagnosis” (from SW-Rev. 3.00).

Additionally, the diagnostic messages are divided into the following areas:

Range	Description
Electronics	Diagnosis for device hardware.
Sensor	Diagnosis for sensor elements and connection lines.
Configuration	Diagnosis for communication interface and parameterization / configuration
Operating conditions	Diagnosis for ambient and process conditions.
Process	Notes and warnings when leaving the sensor or (from SW-Rev. 3.00) process temperature range.

Note

For a detailed description of the errors and notices on troubleshooting, see **Diagnosis / error messages** on page 44.

The diagnostic messages are divided into the following groups in accordance with the NAMUR classification scheme:

Symbol letter*	Status symbols according to NAMUR NE 107**	Description	
I	not applicable	OK or Information	Device is functioning or information is available
C		Check Function	Device is undergoing maintenance (for example simulation)
S		Off Specification	Device or measuring point is being operated outside of the specifications
M		Maintenance Required	Request service to prevent the measuring point from failing
F		Failure	Error; measuring point has failed

\* before SW-Rev. 3.00





\*\* as of SW-Rev. 3.00

### Error messages on the PROFIBUS PA® and FOUNDATION Fieldbus® LCD display

In the event of an error, a message consisting of a symbol and text appears at the bottom of the process screen (e. g. electronics) The text displayed provides information about the area in which the error has occurred.



The error messages are divided into four groups in accordance with the NAMUR classification scheme. The group assignment can only be changed using a DTM or EDD:

Symbol	Description
	Error / failure
	Check function
	Outside of the specification
	Maintenance required

The error can then be read in plain-text format on the 'Diagnosis' information level.

The error messages are also divided into the following areas:

Range	Description
Electronics	Diagnosis for device hardware.
Sensor	Diagnosis for sensor elements and connection lines.
Installation / Configuration	Diagnosis for communication interface and parameterization / configuration
Operating conditions	Diagnosis for ambient and process conditions.

### Note

For a detailed description of the errors and notices on troubleshooting, see **Diagnosis / error messages** on page 44.













### Menu structure and diagnostic messages

The parameters are structured in the form of a menu. The menu consists of a maximum of three levels.

For detailed information on the menu structure, a description of the parameters and a list of possible diagnostic messages, please consult the operating instructions for the transmitter.

### Setting the language

The language is set to German by default in the equipment's as-delivered state. To change it to English, proceed as follows:

1. Press the  operating button to call up the configuration menu.
2. Use either the  or  operating button to scroll to the 'Display' submenu.
3. Press the  operating button to call up the 'Display' submenu.
4. Use either the  or  operating button to scroll to the 'Language' submenu.
5. Press the  operating button to call up the 'Language' submenu.
6. Press the  operating button to switch to Edit mode and use either the  or  operating button to navigate to 'English'.
7. Press the  operating button to switch to the language setting for English.
8. Press the  operating button three times to navigate back to the display.

## 10 Diagnosis / error messages

### Error messages

#### Note

For a detailed description of the errors and notices on troubleshooting, see transmitter operating instruction.

### Malfunctions

The entire temperature measurement circuit should be tested routinely. The table below contains the most important errors together with their possible causes and suggestions for how to remedy them.

Failure	Cause	Repair
Measuring signal fault	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electrical/magnetic interspersion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 0.5 m (20 in) distance between the impulse lines with parallel installation.</li> <li>Electrostatic shielding via on one point grounded foil/netting.</li> <li>Twist wires (pairs) against magnetic interspersion.</li> <li>Right angle intersecting of impulse lines with interfering power cables.</li> <li>Use of transmitters.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ground loops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only one grounding point in measuring loop or 'floating' measuring system (not grounded).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval of insulation resistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Humidity has possibly penetrated into the thermometer or the measuring inset; dry if necessary and reseal.</li> <li>Replace measuring inset.</li> <li>Check whether the thermometer is thermally overloaded.</li> </ul>
Response times too long, incorrect signals	Incorrect installation location: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In a dead zone</li> <li>Affected by a heat source</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select installation location so that the medium can transfer its temperature to the thermometer undisturbed.</li> </ul>
	Incorrect installation method: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient immersion depth</li> <li>Too much heat dissipation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immersion depth for <b>liquid</b> measuring media: approx. 'temperature-sensitive length + 6 × d'</li> <li>Immersion depth for <b>gaseous</b> measuring media: approx. 'temperature-sensitive length + 10 × d' (d = outer thermowell diameter).</li> <li>Guarantee thermal contacts, above all for surface measurements, through appropriate contact surfaces and / or thermal conducting material</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thermowell too thick</li> <li>Thermowell hole too large</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select the smallest thermowell possible for the process.</li> <li>Initial approximation of response time proportional to the cross-section or volume of the thermometer, depending on the heat transfer values and air gaps in the structure. The latter with heat-conductive paste.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deposits on the thermowell</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove during inspections.</li> <li>If possible, select a different thermowell or another installation location.</li> </ul>
Interruptions in the thermometer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vibration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinforced springs on the measuring inset.</li> <li>Reduce the installation length.</li> <li>Relocation of the measuring point (if possible).</li> <li>Special design of measuring inset and thermowell.</li> </ul>
Heavily corroded thermowell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Composition of the medium not as assumed or has changed</li> <li>Improper thermowell material selected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check medium.</li> <li>Possibly analyze the defective thermowell and then select a better suited material.</li> <li>Use additional surface protection.</li> <li>Under certain circumstances, the thermowell may have to be replaced regularly as a wear part.</li> </ul>

### Specific disruptions in thermocouples

Error	Cause	Repair
Fluctuating temperature indication with otherwise problem-free thermocouple measurement circuit structure	Reference points - temperature or voltage not constant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temperature or supply voltage must be maintained at a constant level.</li> <li>Full value incorporated into measurements for non-precious metal thermocouples; only approx. half the value incorporated for precious metal thermocouples.</li> </ul>
Temperature display values deviate significantly from table values for thermocouples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorrect material combinations</li> <li>Poor electric contact</li> <li>Parasitic voltages (thermal voltages, electric voltages)</li> <li>Incorrect compensating cable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check thermocouples and conductors for:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>correct pairing.</li> <li>correct compensating cable.</li> <li>correct polarity.</li> </ul> </li> <li>permissible ambient temperature at connection head.</li> </ul>

### Specific disruptions in resistance thermometers

Error	Cause	Repair
Too high or fluctuating temperature display despite known cross section and precision measurement resistor for resistance thermometer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Line resistances too high, not compensated</li> <li>Temperature-related resistance change in connection lead</li> </ul>	<p>If still possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of 2 lines with larger cross-sections potentially only from a more accessible location.</li> <li>Shorten the connection lead.</li> <li>Connection lead compensation.</li> <li>Switch to three- or four-wire circuit.</li> <li>Use of sensor head transmitters.</li> </ul>
Fluctuating temperature display with otherwise problem-free resistance thermometer measurement circuit structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voltage or power supply not constant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must be kept constant at &lt; 0.1 %. Full value used for measurement with out-of-tune bridges and current / voltage measurement (four-wire circuit).</li> </ul>

## 11 Maintenance

### Safety instructions

#### CAUTION

##### **Risk of burns due to hot measuring media**

The device surface temperature may exceed 70 °C (158 °F), depending on the measuring medium temperature!

- Before starting work on the device, make sure that it has cooled sufficiently.

The temperature sensor does not require any maintenance if it is used as intended under normal operating conditions. If wetted parts of the temperature sensor are exposed to the influence of abrasive or corrosive measuring media, periodic inspection by the operator must be performed.

No on-site repair or replacement of electronic parts by the user is required.

### Cleaning

When cleaning the exterior of meters, make sure that the cleaning agent used does not corrode the housing surface and the seals.

To avoid static charge, a damp cloth must be used for cleaning.

## 12 Repair

### Safety instructions

#### DANGER

##### **Explosion hazard**

Explosion hazard due to improper repair of the device. Faulty devices must not be repaired by the operator.

- The device may only be repaired by the ABB Service Department.
- Repairs on flameproof joints are not permitted.

Repair and maintenance activities may only be performed by authorized customer service personnel.

When replacing or repairing individual components, use original spare parts.

### Returning devices

Use the original packaging or a secure transport container of an appropriate type if you need to return the device for repair or recalibration purposes.

Fill out the return form (see **Return form** on page 49) and include this with the device.

In accordance with the EU Directive governing hazardous materials, the owner of hazardous waste is responsible for its disposal or must observe the following regulations for shipping purposes:

All devices delivered to ABB must be free from any hazardous materials (acids, alkalis, solvents, etc.).

Please contact Customer Center Service acc. to page 6 for nearest service location.

## 13 Dismounting and disposal

### Dismounting

#### CAUTION

##### **Risk of burns due to hot measuring media**

The device surface temperature may exceed 70 °C (158 °F), depending on the measuring medium temperature!

- Before starting work on the device, make sure that it has cooled sufficiently.

Bear the following points in mind when dismantling the device:

- Switch off the power supply.
- Disconnect electrical connections.
- Allow device / piping to cool.
- Use suited tools to disassemble the device, taking the weight of the device into consideration.
- If the device is to be used at another location, the device should preferably be packaged in its original packing so that it cannot be damaged.
- Observe the notes in **Returning devices** on page 46.

### Disposal

#### Note



Products that are marked with the adjacent symbol may **not** be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste (domestic waste).

They should be disposed of through separate collection of electric and electronic devices.

This product and its packaging are manufactured from materials that can be recycled by specialist recycling companies.

Bear the following points in mind when disposing of them:

- As of 8/15/2018, this product will be under the open scope of the WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU and relevant national laws (for example, ElektroG - Electrical Equipment Act - in Germany).
- The product must be supplied to a specialist recycling company. Do not use municipal waste collection points. These may be used for privately used products only in accordance with WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU.
- If there is no possibility to dispose of the old equipment properly, our Service can take care of its pick-up and disposal for a fee.

## 14 Specification

### Note

The device data sheet is available in the ABB download area at [www.abb.com/temperature](http://www.abb.com/temperature).

## 15 Additional documents

### Note

Declarations of conformity of the device are available in the download area of ABB at [www.abb.com/temperature](http://www.abb.com/temperature). In addition, these are also included with the device in case of ATEX-certified devices.

## 16 Appendix

### Return form

#### Statement on the contamination of devices and components

Repair and/or maintenance work will only be performed on devices and components if a statement form has been completed and submitted.

Otherwise, the device/component returned may be rejected. This statement form may only be completed and signed by authorized specialist personnel employed by the operator.

#### Customer details:

Company:

Address:

Contact person:

Telephone:

Fax:

Email:

#### Device details:

Type:

Serial no.:

Reason for the return/description of the defect:

#### Was this device used in conjunction with substances which pose a threat or risk to health?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, which type of contamination (please place an X next to the applicable items):

☐ biological

☐ corrosive / irritating

☐ combustible (highly / extremely combustible)

☐ toxic

☐ explosive

☐ other toxic substances

☐ radioactive

Which substances have come into contact with the device?

1.

2.

3.

We hereby state that the devices/components shipped have been cleaned and are free from any dangerous or poisonous substances.

Town/city, date

Signature and company stamp

## Trademarks

HART is a registered trademark of FieldComm Group, Austin, Texas, USA

PROFIBUS and PROFIBUS PA are registered trademarks of PROFIBUS & PROFINET International (PI)

FOUNDATION Fieldbus is a registered trademark of FieldComm Group, Austin, Texas, USA.

## Notes

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## ABB Measurement & Analytics

For your local ABB contact, visit:  
**[www.abb.com/contacts](http://www.abb.com/contacts)**

For more product information, visit:  
**[www.abb.com/temperature](http://www.abb.com/temperature)**

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