



TEK-BAR 3120C

Sanitary Gauge Pressure Transmitters

Instruction Manual

Document Number: IM-3120C



www.tek-trol.com

NOTICE

Read this manual before working with the product. For personal and system safety, and for optimum product performance, make sure you thoroughly understand the contents before installing, using, or maintaining this product.

For technical assistance, contact

Customer Support

796 Tek-Drive

Crystal Lake, IL 60014

USA

Tel: +1 847 857 6076

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1 Safety Instructions

1.1 Intended Use

Tek-bar 3120C is a Sanitary Gauge Pressure Transmitter used for pressure, flow, level and density measurement of steam and liquids.

The manufacturer is not liable for damage caused by improper or non-designated use.

1.2 Safety Instructions from the Manufacturer

1.3.1 Disclaimer

The manufacturer will not be held accountable for any damage that happens by using its product, including, but not limited to direct, indirect, or incidental and consequential damages.

Any product purchased from the manufacturer is warranted in accordance with the relevant product documentation and our Terms and Conditions of Sale.

The manufacturer has the right to modify the content of this document, including the disclaimer, at any time for any reason without prior notice, and will not be answerable in any way for the possible consequence of such changes.

1.3.2 Product Liability and Warranty

The operator shall bear authority for the suitability of the device for the specific application. The manufacturer accepts no liability for the consequences of misuse by the operator. Wrong installation or operation of the devices (systems) will cause the warranty to be void. The respective Terms and Conditions of Sale, which forms the basis for the sales contract shall also apply.

1.3.3 Information Concerning the Documentation

To prevent any injury to the operator and damage to the device it is essential to read the information in this document and read the applicable national standard, and safety instruction. These operating instructions contain all the information that is required in various stages, like product identification, incoming acceptance and storage, to mounting, connection, operation and commissioning through to troubleshooting, maintenance and disposal.

1.3.4 Safety Precautions

You must read these instructions carefully prior to installing and commissioning the device. These instructions are an important part of the product and must be kept for future reference. Only by observing these instructions, optimum protection of both personnel and the environment, as well as safe and fault-free operation of the device can be ensured.

For additional information that are not discussed in this manual, contact the manufacturer.

Warnings and Symbols Used

The following safety symbol marks are used in this operation manual and on the instrument.



WARNING

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



CAUTION

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury. It may also be used to alert against unsafe practices.



NOTE

Indicates that operating the hardware or software in this manner may damage it or lead to system failure.

1.4 Packaging, Transportation, and Storage

This section contains information regarding packaging, transportation, and storage.

1.4.1 Packaging

The original package consists of

1. Tek-Bar 3120C Sanitary Gauge Pressure Transmitter
2. Accessories (optional)
3. Documentation



i NOTE

Unpack and check the contents for damages or signs of rough handling. Report damage to the manufacturer immediately. Check the contents against the packing list provided.

1.4.2 Transportation

- Avoid impact shocks to the device and prevent it from getting wet during transportation.
- Verify local safety regulations, directives, and company procedures with respect to hoisting, rigging, and transportation of heavy equipment.
- Transport the product to the installation site using the original manufacturer's packing whenever possible.

1.4.3 Storage

If this product is to be stored for a long period of time before installation, take the following precautions:

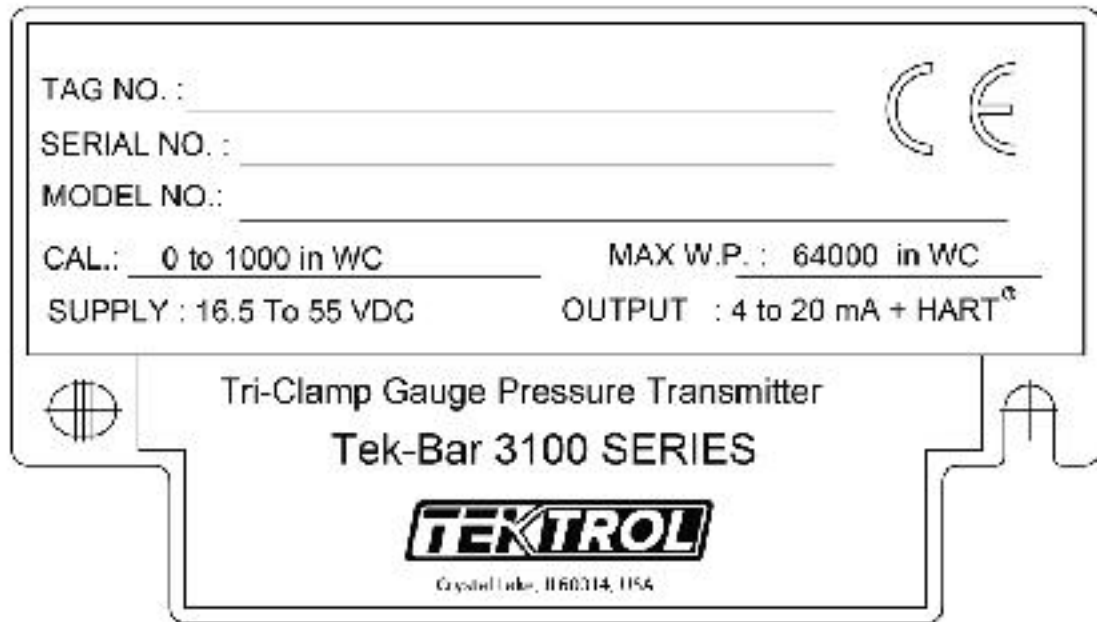
- Store your product in the manufacturer's original packing used for shipping.
- Storage location should conform to the following requirements:
 - o Free from rain and water
 - o Free from vibration and impact shock
 - o At room temperature with minimal temperature and humidity variation
- Before storing a used flowmeter remove any fluid from the flowmeter line completely. Properties of the instrument can change when stored outdoors.

1.5 Nameplate

The nameplate lists the order number and other important information, such as design details and technical data.

i **NOTE**

Check the device nameplate to ensure that the device is delivered according to your order. Check for the correct supply voltage printed on the nameplate.



2 Product Description

This section covers the reference and specification data, as well as ordering information.

2.1 Introduction

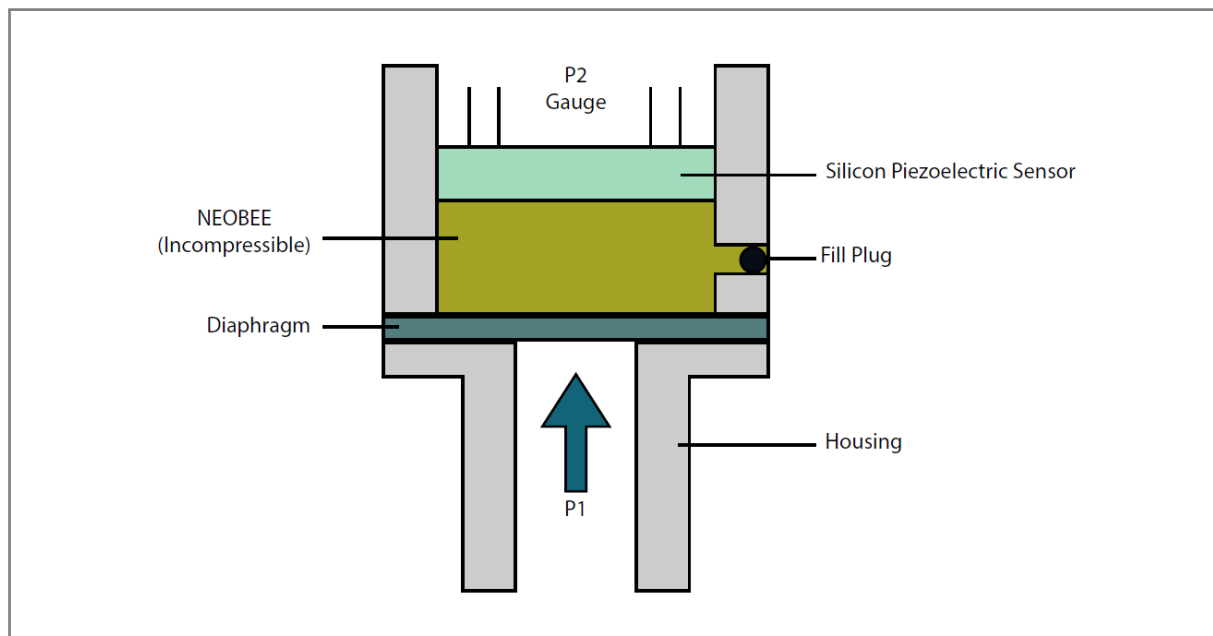
Tek-Bar 3120C Sanitary Gauge Pressure Transmitter utilizes world's leading mono crystal silicon pressure sensor technology and outstanding encapsulation technology. It can handle the most rigorous industrial applications and it can cope up with extreme chemical, mechanical and electrical working conditions. Highly accurate and reliable measurement of level, density and pressure of liquid, gases or steam is possible with Tek-Bar 3120C. The performance accuracy is up to 0.05% of URL. This high-performance pressure transmitter meticulously designed by Tek-Trol supports HART communication protocol and IP66 waterproof protection. It is well equipped with several features that facilitate easy installation, start-up and minimum maintenance.

2.2 Measurement Principle

Tek-Bar 3120C Sanitary Gauge Pressure Transmitter works on mono silicon technology. The mono silicon pressure sensor is located on the top of the metal body and away from the process fluid forming mechanical and thermal isolation.

Pressure applied on the diaphragm creates stress on the pair of piezoelectric crystals causing a change in the voltage resistance. The change in resistance is directly proportional to applied pressure and is transferred to the transmitter body through lead wires. The transmitter carries out the further process of signal conditioning.

Built on semiconductor technology, the resistance change due to piezoelectric effect is notably higher than that exhibited in standard strain gauges. Therefore, the sensitivity of mono crystal pressure sensors is higher than most of other pressure sensor types.



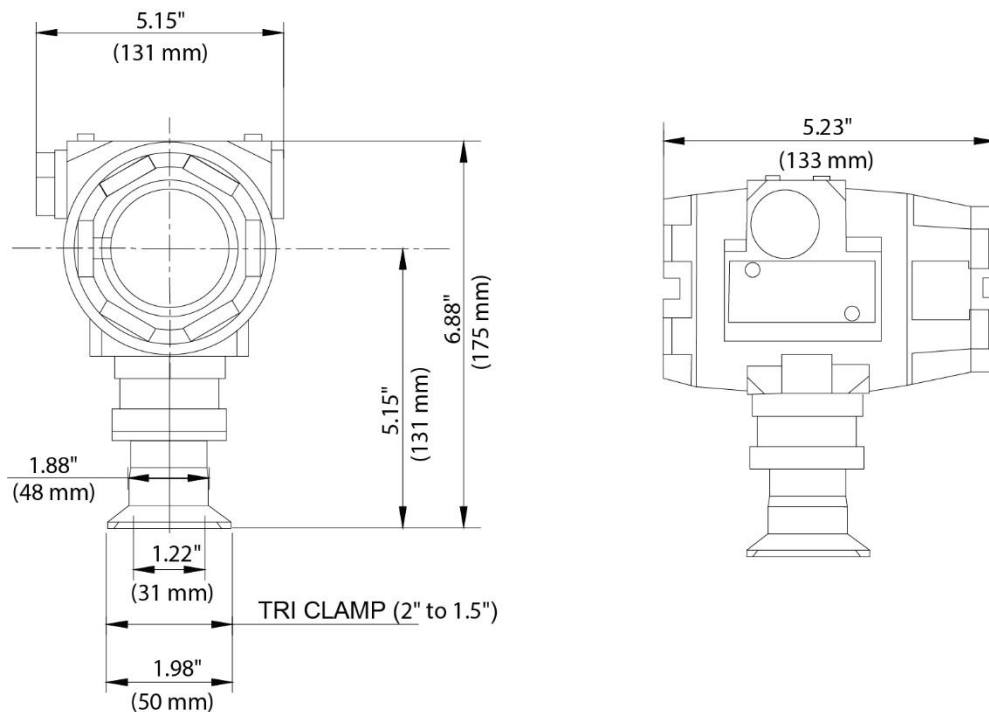
2.3 Specifications

Process Medium	All fluids compatible with gases, steam and liquids			
Pressure Type	Gauge Pressure			
Measuring Range	5.8 psig - 300 psig			
Reference Accuracy	±0.2% of F.S.			
Stability	±0.2% URL/5 years			
Working Temperature	-40°F to 185°F (-40°C to 85°C), integrated LCD display: -4°F to 158°F (-20°C to 70°C)			
Insulation Resistance				
Mounting Position Effect	Apply to any position. Max value lower than 1.6 w.c. (400 Pa) can be corrected by zero clearing function			
Working Humidity	5-100% RH at 104 °F			
Net Weight	Approx. 3.43 lbs or 1.55 Kg (Without process connections and mounting brackets)			
Protection class	NEMA 4X (IP66)			
Measuring Range and Limit				
Nominal Value	Smallest Calibrated Span	Lower Range Limit (LRL)	Upper Range Limit (URL)	Overload Limit*
5.8 psi	8 in.WC	-14.5 psi	5.8 psi	145 psig
36 psi	2 psi	-14.5 psi	36 psi	580 psig
145 psi	7.25 psi	-14.5 psi	145 psi	870 psig
300 psi	15 psi	-14.5 psi	300 psi	1500 psig
The unit of the measuring range above can be converted. Provide other measuring range according to requirements. Adjust requirements: lower range value (LRV) and upper low value (ULV) can be adjusted within ranges				
* Over voltage value: depending on the pressure value of the weakest part				
Vibration Effects				
Vibration Resistance	According to IEC60068-2-6, 10g RMS (25-2000Hz)			
Impact Resistance	According to IEC60068-2-6, 500g/1ms			
Output Signal				
Signal	Type	Output		
4 mA to 20 mA with HART (Optional Modbus RS485)	Linearity	Two wire		

Damping Time	
Total damping time constant	Equal to the sum of damping time of amplifier and sensor capsule
Damping time of amplifier	0 -100 s adjustable
Diaphragm capsule (isolated diaphragm and silicon oil filling) damping time	
Start-up after power off	
Normal services after data recovery	
Power Supply	
Standard/flame proof	10-55 VDC
HART protocol	16-55 VDC,
Load resistance	0- -
Transmission distance	<3281 ft
Power consumption	

2.4 Dimensional Drawings

Dimension with Display



2.5 Model Chart

Example	Tek-Bar 3120C-G	3	WP	1	SS	1	#	Tek-Bar 3120C-G-3-WP-1-SS-1
Series	Tek-Bar 3120C-G							Sanitary Gauge Pressure Transmitter
Range Options		1						0 to 5.8 psig
		2						0-36 psig
		3						0-145 psig
		4						0-300 psig
Approval Rating			WP					General Purpose NEMA 4X/IP66
			CSA					CSA Class 1 Div 1 Explosion-Proof
Process Connections				1				2" Tri-Clamp
				2				1½" Tri-Clamp
Diaphragm Material					SS			316L Stainless Steel
Electrical Connection						1		½" NPT Female
Options							MOD	Modbus RS 485 Communication
							CC	Custom Calibration with 5 point Calibration Certificate
							FC	Factory Configuration, No Certificate
							BA	Stainless Steel Bracket with SST Bolts (Flat and Angle)
							TAG	Stainless Steel Hang Tag

3 Installation

This section covers instructions on installation and commissioning. Installation of the device must be carried out by trained, qualified specialists authorized to perform such works.



CAUTION

- When removing the instrument from hazardous processes, avoid direct contact with the fluid and the meter
 - All installation must comply with local installation requirements and local electrical code
-

3.1 Selecting the Installation Location

Prior to product installation, check the model, specifications and installation location for the transmitter. The transmitter is designed to withstand severe environmental conditions. However, follow the enlisted precautions while selecting the installation site to ensure stable and accurate operation for years.

- Ambient Atmosphere**

Avoid corrosive atmosphere while installing the transmitter. If it must be installed in a corrosive atmosphere, then provide adequate ventilation and take the necessary measures to prevent intrusion or stagnation of rain water in conduits.

- Shock and Vibration**

Although the transmitter is designed to withstand shock and vibrations, it is recommended to select an installation site with minimum shock and vibration to avoid device damage and improve measurement accuracy.

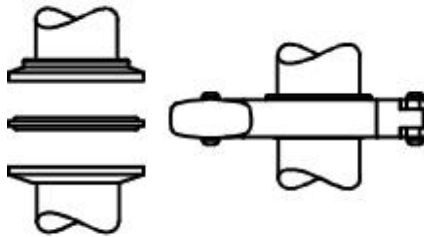
3.2 Installation Procedure

This section includes the information regarding installation of the transmitter for safe and precise functioning. It provides the procedure and instruction for mounting, transmitter functions, and installation for specific applications.

3.2.1 Install Pressure Transmitter

Direct installation or mounting bracket installation may be used depending on the application and installation site requirement. Various mounting scenarios are illustrated in sections below.

3.2.1.1 Clamp Connection



Choose gaskets that meet specified standards to avoid excessive clamp locking and squeezing gasket. Excessive locking of clamp may damage the sensing diaphragm and cause measuring error.

i NOTE

Engage process connection with a minimum of 7 thread connections and tighten the housing rotation set screw to prevent it from rotating

3.2.2 Housing Rotation

To ensure the visibility of LCD display

- Loosen the housing screw
- Rotate housing to the desired angle up to 360°
- Re-tighten the housing screw

3.2.3 Terminal Side of Transmitter

Mount the transmitter in such a way that the terminal side is easily accessible to the operator.

3.2.4 LCD Display

Display module is used in field adjustment for parameter settings and site configuration before starting the measurement process. The local 5-digit LCD displays important parameters, which can be directly monitored at the measuring point. It enables the operator to configure the device using the function matrix. Display can be rotated 355°.



3.2.5 Conduit Installation

Improper sealing of connections may damage the transmitter due to excess moisture accumulation. Mount the transmitter with electrical housing positioned downward so that the excess of moisture is condensed and drained out from the casing. Secondly, install wiring with a drip loop and ensure the bottom of the drip loop is mounted lower than the conduit connections or the transmitter housing to avoid moisture accumulation in the housing.

i NOTE

Conduit thread must be engaged with a minimum of 5 thread connections

3.3 Mounting Requirements

Impulse piping configuration and transmitter position depends on specific measurement conditions. Follow the procedure below while installing transmitter for liquid, gases or steam processes.

3.3.1 Liquid Flow Measurement

- Place the taps to the side of the line/pipe to prevent residue deposits on the transmitter process isolators
- Mount the transmitter beside or below the taps so gases can vent into the process line
- Mount drain/vent the valve upward to allow gases to vent

3.3.2 Gas Flow Measurement

- Place the taps in the top or side of the line
- Mount the transmitter beside or above the taps so liquid will drain into the process line

3.3.3 Steam Flow Measurement

- Place taps to the side of the line
- Mount the transmitter below the taps to ensure that the impulse piping stays filled with condensate
- In steam service above 250°F (121°C), fill impulse lines with water to prevent the direct steam contact with the transmitter and to ensure accurate measurement at start-up

i NOTE

For steam or other higher temperature processes, ensure that the temperature at the process connection does not exceed the transmitter's process temperature limits.

3.4 Field Adjustment

Perform field adjustments only after installing the transmitter at its final work location otherwise the set parameters may drift due to jerks while transporting or handling.

3.4.1 Zero Point Adjustment

- For sensor zero trim, ensure that the vessel is empty and there is no input medium pressure on the diaphragm. The vessel should be applied a normal atmospheric pressure. If applying external pressure to the transmitter make sure that the display is sufficiently stabilized (after approximately 10 to 15 seconds), before initiating any trim function.
- There are 3 ways of making input pressure “Zero”.
 - Apply a “Zero” pressure source (mandatory for absolute pressure models)
 - Apply equal pressure on both HP and LP ports (DP models only)
 - Open equalizing valve of manifolds installed and venting to atmospheric pressure (applicable for Gauge & DP type models only)
- Sensor zero trim can be performed using an external HHC (Handheld calibrator), PC or PDA configurator, and/or using Zero/Span local push buttons provided on the transmitter.
- Using local push buttons set PV=0, refer to section 5.2.1 of this manual for detailed instructions. If using an external HHT or HART® PC configurator, refer to the user manual supplied by the third-party supplier.

3.4.2 Full Span Adjustment

- For full span adjustment, ensure that the vessel is filled with process medium to the maximum level.
- Maintain static pressure value within the minimum and maximum pressure range
- Using local push buttons set output for lower and upper limit of the full scale i.e. 4mA and 20mA, refer to section 5.2 of this manual for detailed key operations.

The device is now ready for the real-time process measurement.

3.5 Product Usage

3.5.1 Pipeline pressure measurement-pressure transmitter

For high temperature steam measurements, pre-inject more than half-tube cooling water in the condenser. Once the steam pipes are stable, gradually open the shut-off valve to start measurement.

3.5.2 Pipeline pressure measurement-differential pressure transmitter

For high temperature steam measurement in a pipeline by differential pressure transmitter, pre-inject cooling water into the guided pipe. Once the steam pipes are stable, slowly open the shut-off valve and start measuring.

Differential pressure transmitters are commonly used for micro pressure measurement of hydrostatic pressures such as filter and equipment leakage tests for improving accuracy.

3.5.3 Steam flow measurement

For steam flow measurement, up-tilt the guiding pressure tube by 45°. Ensure that transmitter installation location is at lower level than that of the process pipeline. Pre-inject cooling liquid into the guiding pressure tube. Slowly open the shut-off valve to start measurement. Periodically open the drain vent to clear the residual steam from guided pipeline to improve the measurement accuracy.

3.5.4 Liquid flow measurement

For liquid flow measurement, tilt down the guiding pressure tube by 45°. Ensure that transmitter installation location is at lower level than that of the process pipeline. Pre-inject cooling liquid into the guiding pressure tube. Slowly open the shut-off valve to start measurement. Periodically open the drain vent to clear the residual liquid, which will improve the measurement accuracy.

3.5.5 Air flow measurement

For liquid flow measurement, up-tilt the guiding pressure tube by 45°. Ensure that transmitter installation location is at lower level than that of the process pipeline. Pre-inject cooling liquid into the guiding pressure tube. Slowly open the shut-off valve to start measurement. Periodically open the drain vent to clear the residual gas from the guiding pressure tube, which will improve the measurement accuracy.

3.5.6 Open container level measurement-single flange level transmitter

Verify the process medium compatibility in case of open container level measurement. For accurate measurement, install the transmitter at a location where liquid level and temperature fluctuations are minimal.

3.5.7 Sealed container level measurement-single flange level transmitter

Use a single flange diaphragm system for sealed container level measurement. Increase the isolation tank and multiple shut-off valves. Periodically open the drain/vent valve to clear off the residual gas and liquid in the guiding pressure tube for higher accuracy.

4 Electrical Connections

This section covers the all electrical connection requirement. Electrical connection of the device must be carried out by trained, qualified specialists authorized to perform such work by the installation site.



WARNING

- Connect all electrical cables when the power is switched off. If the device does not have switch-off elements, then, overcurrent protection devices, lightning protection and/or energy isolating devices must be provided by the customer.
- The device must be grounded to a spot in accordance with regulations to protect personnel against electric shocks.



NOTE

- When using the measuring device in hazardous areas, installation must comply with the corresponding national standards and regulations and the Safety Instructions or Installation or Control Drawings.

4.1 Grounding of Measuring Device

- Ensure proper grounding at control cabinet and pressure transmitter.
- Ground terminals are provided on the either sides (inside and outside) of the terminal box. Either one of these terminals may be used for grounding the transmitter.
- Use shielded twisted pair cable to avoid ground loops.
- Use internal ground terminals for direct grounding.



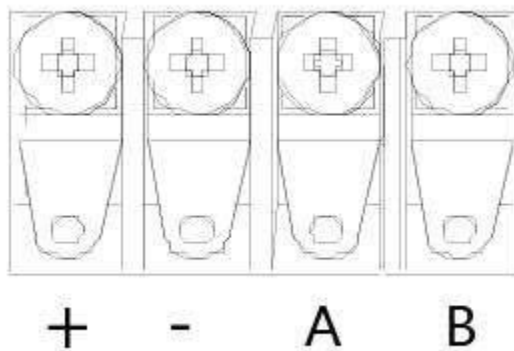
4.2 Power Supply Specifications and Connection

Use independent linear direct current power supply for pressure transmitter. Large resistive load results in high pressure drop. Therefore, it is recommended to consider the resistance across the signal cable, display meter and other equipment to ensure sufficient voltage is provided to the pressure transmitter for its normal operation.

Standard current signal output: 10.5 to 55 VDC,

Current signal output with HART: 16.5 to 55VDC,

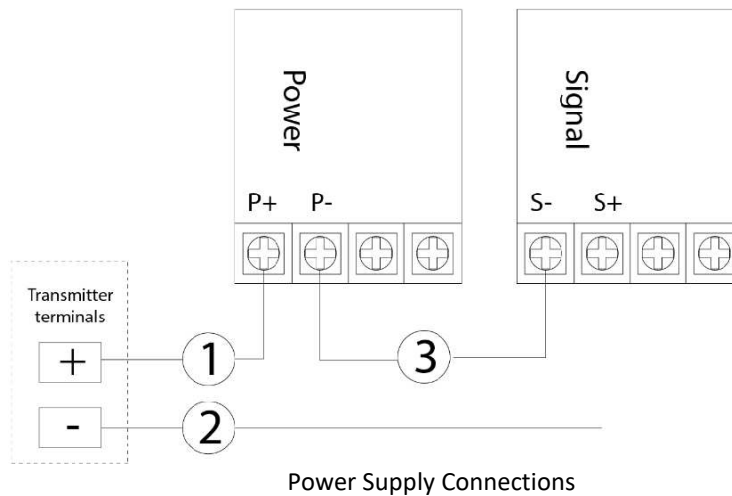
Remove the housing cover on terminal compartment side. Do not remove the cover in explosive atmospheres when the circuit is live.



Label	Two Wires	Three Wires	Four Wires
+	Power +	Power +	Power +
-	Power -	Power -	Power -
A		Signal +	Signal +
B			Signal -

Power supply connections:

- Connect power supply '+' terminal to transmitter '+' terminal.
- Connect signal '+' terminal to transmitter '-' terminal.
- Connect signal '-' terminal to power supply '-' terminal.
- Do not connect power signal wiring to the test terminals as it could damage the test diode.



4.3 Cable Protection System

Apply following cable protection measures to protect the connecting cables from various factors that affect negatively on the cable lifetime.

4.3.1 Standard Protection System

- To avoid liquid flowing along with the cable into the terminal box, configure a U-shaped ring between pull box and pressure transmitter as shown in the figure below.
- Ensure that the level of U-shaped bottom is maintained below the pressure transmitter.
- Use sufficiently long cable considering the maintenance and repair factors.



4.3.2 Connection to the HART Handheld Communicator

Transmitter operates on 16.5 to 55 VDC.

5 Operation

This section covers operation techniques and guidelines along with the configuration and calibration.



Calibrate the instrument according to the instructions given in this section, otherwise it could lead to measurement error.

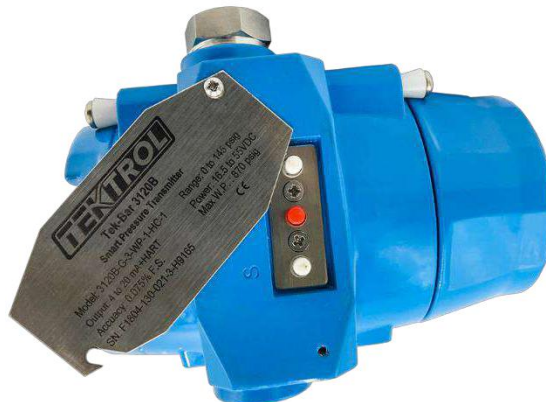
5.1 Local Operation and Display

Tek-Bar 3120C is available with the optional LCD display. The local display enables user to read important parameters directly at the measuring point and configure the device using the function matrix. The display indicates output and diagnostic messages. It features a two-line display with 5-digit. The first line displays measured value and the second line displays the engineering units. If LCD display is not available, then use HART for communication (Refer section 5.4).

5.2 Operation in safe and hazardous area

The internal and external buttons are provided for operation in safe and hazardous areas respectively.

- While operating in safe area, open the front cover and use internal buttons.
- While operating in hazardous area, slide the nameplate located at the upper side of the transmitter and use the external buttons.



External buttons for operation in hazardous area

5.3 Configuration

This section provides detailed information of initial setup required for transmitter functioning.

The device consists of 3 operation key: S, Z and M which are used to set parameters and perform various operations. The primary function of each key is mentioned as below. Z: Enter the setting options

S: Modify the parameter value

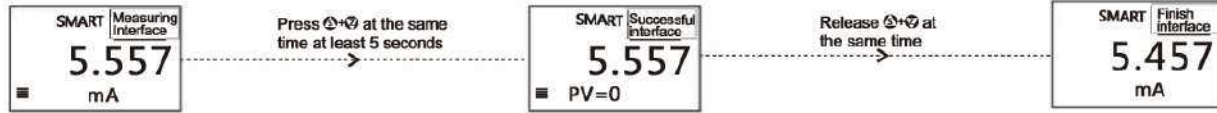
M: Confirm the set value and enter the next menu

The same keys are used in combination to perform several advanced functions.

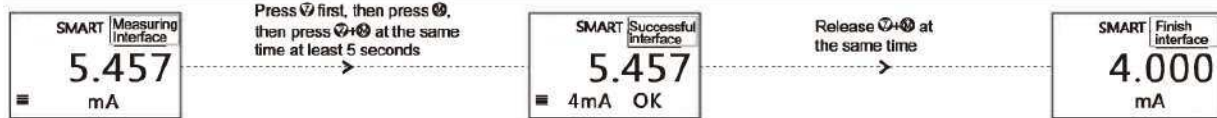
5.3.1 Key Operation

For performing zero-point adjustment and full span pressure adjustment follow the instructions and display screenshots given in the flow diagram below.

Set PV=0



4mA re-range with pressure



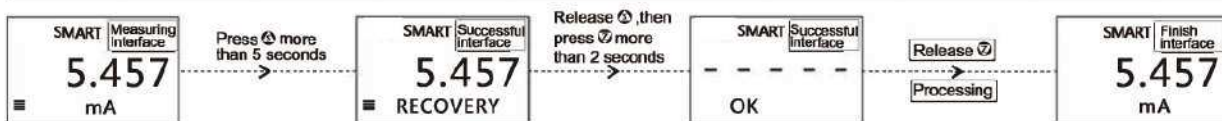
20mA re-range with pressure



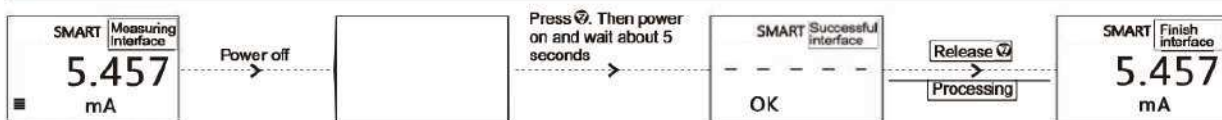
5.3.2 Factory Reset

Achieving the original factory settings at any point of time after the installation of the transmitter is possible by either of the following methods.

Method 1:

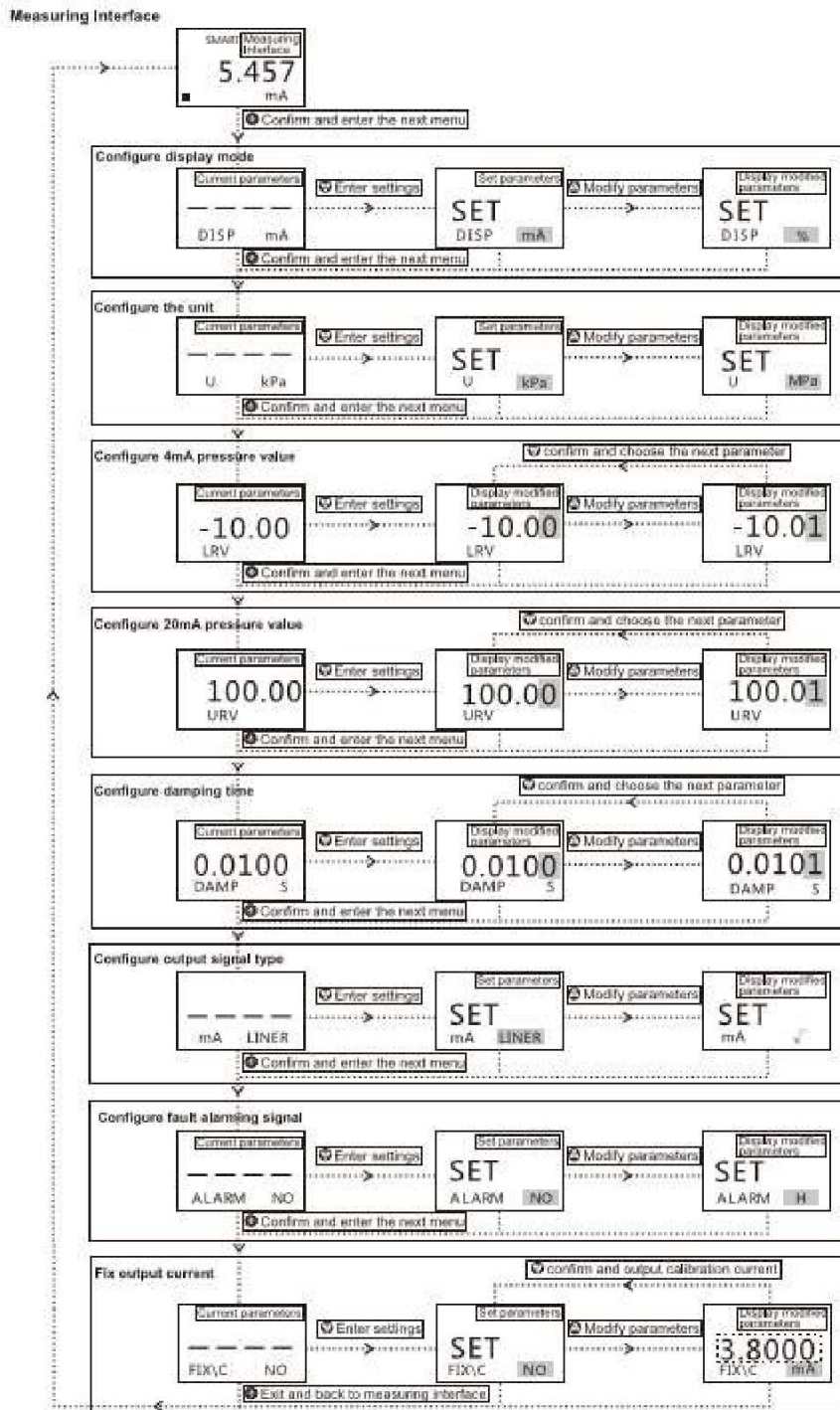


Method 2:



5.3.3 Detailed Operating Instructions

Refer the following flow diagrams to configure various parameters. Use parameter table to know the possible range of values and units.

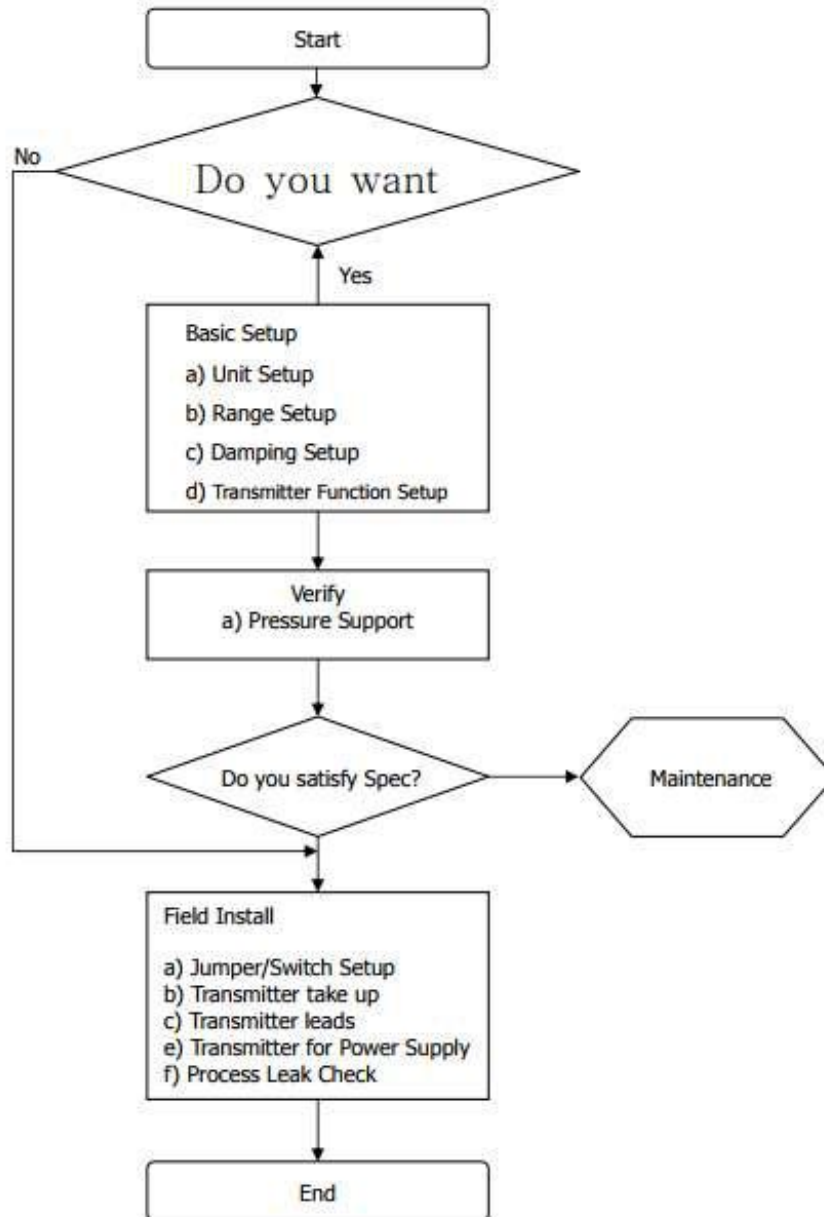


Parameter Table

Parameter	Values	
Display mode	%	Percentage
	pV	Process variable
	mA	Current
Units Use the keys Z() and S() to change the units	kPa	
	MPa	
	bar	
	psi	
	mmHg	
	mmH2O	
	mH2O	
	inH2O	
	ftH2O	
	inHg	
	mHg	
	TORR	
	mbar	
	g/cm2	
	kg/cm2	
	Pa	
	ATM	
mm		
m		
Lower and Upper range	-19999-99999	
Damping time	0 ~ 100 s	
Output signal type		Square root
	LINER	Linear
Fault alarm signal	NO	None
	H	20.8 mA
	L	3.8 mA
Output current	No (none)	
	3.8000 mA	
	4.0000 mA	
	8.0000 mA	
	12.000 mA	
	16.000 mA	
	20.000 mA	
	20.800 mA	

5.4 Handheld Communicator

If custom display is not available, then configure transmitter parameter using communicator. Decimal point position, Upper range value, Lower range value, Engineering units are configured. See the below flow chart.



6 Maintenance

This section covers maintenance techniques and guidelines.



WARNING

Explosion can result into a serious injury.

- After disconnecting power wait for a minute to allow the circuit and enclosure to cool down before opening.
 - Avoid direct contact with the leads and terminals. High voltage on leads can cause electrical shock.
 - Ensure that the transmitter casings are sealed when the assembly is in operating condition.
 - Only trained and qualified personnel may undertake start-up and maintenance activities.
-

6.1 Hardware Maintenance

Perform maintenance task at regular intervals. Set the maintenance schedule in advance and maintain a logbook to note maintenance activity details. Maintenance schedule depends on the system, installation conditions, working medium and rigorousness of the operation. Consider the system downtime when maintenance cycle is running. Ensure that it does not affect the system performance.

Maintenance majorly involves sensor cleaning and verifying connections.

6.1.1 Test Terminal

Test Terminal is marked as TEST on the terminal block. Connect TEST and negative terminal to the test terminal. Ensure that the voltage across the receptacles is kept below the diode threshold voltage so that no current passes through the diode. Make sure that the resistance of the test connection does not exceed 10 ohms while connecting an indicating meter or while taking the test readings. Note that a resistance of 30 ohms can cause an error of approximately 10% of actual value.

6.1.2 Disassembling the Electronics Housing

The transmitter assembly comes in dual-compartment housing; one contains the electronic module, and the other contains all wiring terminals and the communication receptacles. The separate compartment of wiring terminals ensures hassle free handling while running a routine maintenance cycle.

6.1.3 External Cleaning

- Use washing agent that will not damage the instruments.
- Protect the pressure sensing diaphragm from mechanical damage caused by sharp objects or external pressure.
- Mechanical cleaning of the diaphragm is strictly prohibited.
- Do not point the nozzles to the diaphragm when cleaning by pressure washer.

6.1.4 Depot Repair

Execute following steps before sending the device for depot repair:

- Disconnect the transmitter carefully. Preserve all accessories and cables for reassembling.
- Remove the harmful residues such as inflammable, poisonous, cancer genic and radioactive substances.
- Repack the device in original packaging material provided at the time of delivery and send for repair.

6.1.5 Discard Disposal

It is recommended to pass the instrument to specialized recycling companies rather than local recycling points.

7 Troubleshooting

This section provides troubleshooting techniques for most common operating problems.

When device malfunction is suspected despite the absence of any diagnostic messages on the HHT, inspect following points.

- If measurement signal appears irregular, check whether the process pressure is within the working range, or the abnormality lies in the measuring system, installation environment or pressure transmitter. Once diagnosed take corresponding measures.
- If no signal output or unchanged output signal on corresponding process pressure changes is observed, then check the power supply polarity, open or short circuit. Check the parameters like voltage, power and load resistance meet the normal working requirements. Also, ensure there is no leakage or pressure-impulse line blockage and shut-off valve is closed.
- If the output signal is large or outside the normal range, check whether the supply voltage, power consumption, and load resistance meet the normal working requirements of pressure transmitters. Verify measuring range settings and adjust the device calibration. Also, ensure there is no leakage, pressure-impulse line blockage or rapid temperature fluctuations in the installation and shut-off valve is closed.

7.1 Symptoms and Corrective Measures

Refer to the table below to verify whether the transmitter hardware and process connections are in good working condition:

Symptom	Potential Source	Corrective Action
No communication between the Transmitter and HART communicator	Loop Wiring	Check for a minimum of 250 ohms resistance between the power supply and HHT.
		Check for an adequate voltage to the transmitter. The transmitter always requires 10.5 to 55 VDC.
		Check for intermittent shorts, open circuits, and multiple grounds
High Output	Sensor Input Failure	Connect HHT and enter the Transmitter test mode to isolate a sensor failure.
	Loop Wiring	Check for dirty or defective terminals, interconnecting pins, or receptacles.
	Power Supply	Check the output voltage of the power supply at the transmitter terminals. It should be 10.5 to 55 VDC in spite of loop scale
	Electronics Module	Connect HHT and enter the Transmitter test mode to isolate module failure. Check the sensor limits to ensure calibration adjustments are within the sensor range.

Erratic Output	Loop Wiring	Check the output voltage of the power supply at the transmitter terminals. It should be 10.5 to 55 VDC.
		Check for intermittent shorts, open circuits, and multiple grounds.
		Check for proper polarity at the signal terminals.
		In case measuring electric current while digital communication, output appear around $\pm 0.013\text{mA}$
	Electronics Module	Connect HHT and enter the transmitter test mode to isolate an electronics mode failure.
Low Output or No Output	Sensor Element	Connect HHT and enter the Transmitter test mode to isolate the sensor failure.
		Check the PV to see if it is out of range.
	Loop Wiring	Check for adequate voltage to the transmitter. The transmitter always requires 10.5 to 55 VDC.
		Check for intermittent shorts, open circuits, and multiple grounds.
		Check polarity of signal terminal
		Check the loop impedance.
	Electronics Module	Connect HHT and check the sensor limits to ensure calibration adjustments are within the sensor range.



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www.tek-trol.com

Tek-Trol LLC

796 Tek Drive Crystal Lake,
IL 60014, USA



+1 847-857-6076



tekrol@tek-trol.com



www.tek-trol.com

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