

For additional information, see the accompanying data sheet for this transducer.

Ordering Information

RANGE	OUTPUT
R10 (" wc) 0 to 5.0 / 0 to 2.5 / 0 to 1.25	mA 4 - 20 mA two-wire
R11 (" wc) 0 to 15.0 / 0 to 7.5 / 0 to 3.75	VDC 0 - 5 or 0 - 10 VDC (field selectable)
R12 (pa) 0 to 1250 / 0 to 625 / 0 to 312.5	
R13 (pa) 0 to 3750 / 0 to 1875 / 0 to 937.5	

Dimensions

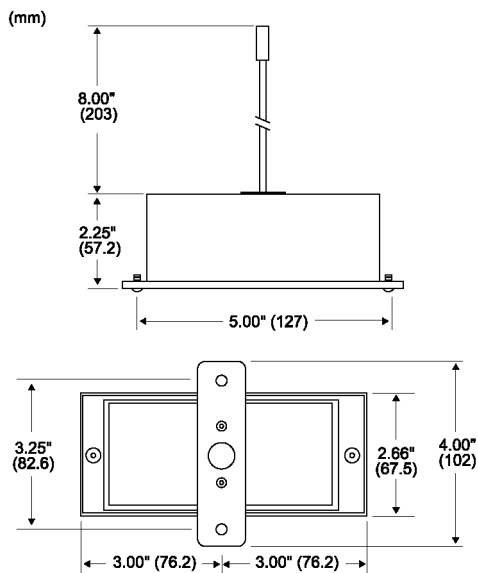


Figure 1. Duct Pressure Transducer Dimensions

Specifications

Accuracy*: ± 1% FS

Overpressure: 10 PSI

Supply Voltage: 12 - 40 VDC;
12 - 35 VAC (VDC output transducers only)

Supply Current: 10 mA maximum VDC output transducers; 20 mA maximum mA output transducers

Enclosure: 18 gage C.R. steel NEMA 4 (IP 65) 6061T aluminum probe

Finish: Baked-on enamel PMS2GR88B

Conformance: EMC Standards EN50082-1(1992), EN55014(1993)/EN60730-1(1992)

Compensated Temperature Range: 25°F to 150°F (4°C to 65°C)

T. C. Error: ± 0.0125%/°F (.02%/°C)

Media Compatibility: Clean dry air or any inert gas

Environmental: 10 to 90% RH non-condensing

Termination: Unpluggable screw terminal block

Wire Size: 12 gage maximum

Load Impedance: 1.6 ohms maximum at 40 VDC (mA output transducers); 1,000 ohms minimum (VDC output transducers)

Weight: 1.0 lb. (.45 kg)

*Includes nonlinearity, hysteresis, and non-repeatability.

Installation

Inspection

Inspect the transducer packaging for signs of damage. If damaged, notify the carrier immediately.

Requirements

- Tools (not provided):
 - Digital volt-ohm meter (DVM)
 - Appropriate screwdriver for mounting screws
 - Appropriate drill and drill bit for mounting screws
- Appropriate accessories
- Two #8 self-tapping mounting screws (not provided)
- Training: Installer must be a qualified and experienced technician

WARNING!

- Do not use on oxygen service, in an explosive or hazardous environment, or with flammable or combustible material.
- Disconnect the power supply before installing the transducer. Failure to do so can result in electrical shock and equipment damage.
- Make all connections in accordance with the job wiring diagram and national and local electrical codes.
- Use electrostatic discharge precautions such as wrist straps when installing and wiring the transducer.
- Avoid installing the transducer in locations where severe shock, vibration, excessive moisture, or corrosive fumes are present. NEMA 4 housings are primarily intended for outdoor use to provide a degree of protection against windblown dust, rain, and hose-directed water.
- Do not exceed ratings for the transducer.

Mounting

- Remove the transducer cover using a Phillips screwdriver.
- Select the mounting location.
- Mount the transducer on a vertical surface with two #8 self-tapping screws (not provided).
- Pull the wires through the bottom of the enclosure and make the necessary connections.
- Replace the cover and make the pneumatic connections.

Wiring

Use 12 AWG wire maximum for wiring terminals. See Figures 3 through 8.

Wiring for mA Output

The mA output duct pressure transducer must be powered with a 12-40 VDC power supply.

- Remove the blue terminal block by carefully pulling it off the circuit board. See Figure 3.
- Locate the [+] and [-] terminal markings on the board.
- Attach the supply voltage to the [+] lead.
- Connect the 4 - 20 mA output ([-] terminal) to the controller's input terminal.
- Ensure that the power supply common is attached to the common bus of the controller.
- Reinsert the terminal block to the circuit board and apply power to the transducer.
- Check for the appropriate output signal by using a DVM set to DC milliamps connected in series to the [-] terminal.

Legend
S = Span Adjust
Z = Zero Adjust
+ = Supply Voltage
- = Signal

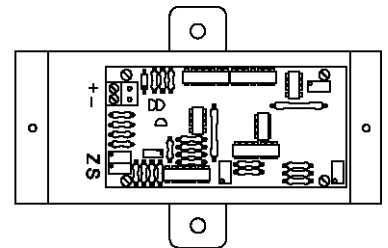


Figure 3. Duct Pressure Transducer With mA Output

Wiring for VDC Output

The VDC output duct pressure transducer is field selectable for 0 - 5 VDC or 0 - 10 VDC output and can be powered with either 12 - 40 VDC or 12 - 35 VAC.

- Remove the blue terminal block by carefully pulling it off the circuit board. See Figure 4.
- Locate the [+], [-], and [0] terminal markings on the board.
- Attach the power wires to the [+] and [-] terminals. The [-] terminal is also the negative output terminal.
- Connect the [0] terminal, which is the positive VDC output terminal, to the controller's input.
- Reinsert the terminal block to the circuit board and apply power to the transducer.
- Check the appropriate VDC output by using a DVM set to DC volts connected to the [0] and [-] terminals.

CAUTION!

- If using grounded AC, ensure that the hot wire is on the [+] terminal. In addition, if using a controller without built-in isolation, use an isolation transformer to supply the transducer.
- This transducer contains a half-wave rectifier power supply and must not be powered from transformers powering other devices with non-isolated full-wave rectifier power supplies.
- When multiple transducers are powered from the same transformer, damage will result unless all 24-gage power leads are connected to the same power lead on all transducers. Maintain the correct phasing when powering more than one transducer from a single transformer.

Legend
S = Span Adjust
Z = Zero Adjust
+ = Supply Voltage
- = Common (Neutral)
0 = Output

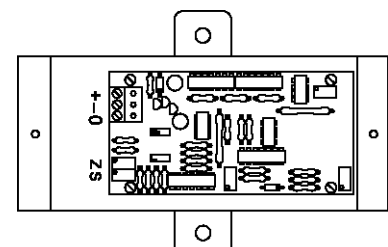


Figure 4. Duct Pressure Transducer With VDC Output

Typical Applications (wiring diagrams)

Figures 5 and 6 illustrate typical wiring diagrams for the mA output duct pressure transducer.

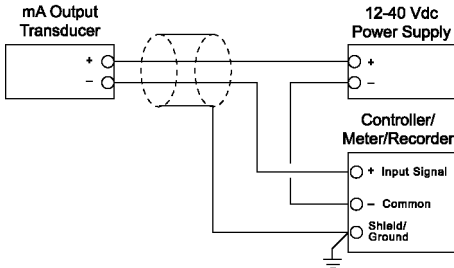


Figure 5. Wiring the mA Output Duct Pressure Transducer With an External DC Power Supply

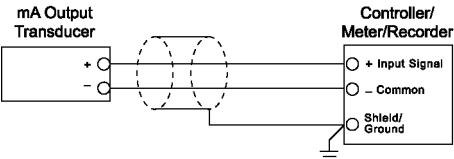


Figure 6. Wiring the mA Output Duct Pressure Transducers Where the Controller or Meter Has an Internal DC Power Supply

Figures 7 and 8 illustrate typical wiring diagrams for the VDC output duct pressure transducer.

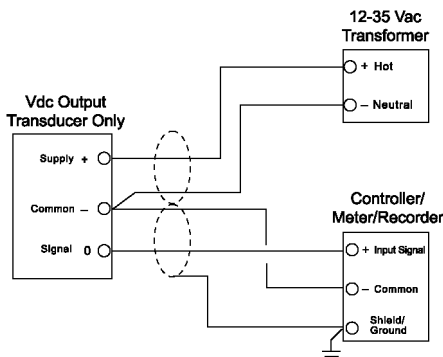


Figure 7. Wiring the VDC Output Duct Pressure Transducers With an AC Power Supply

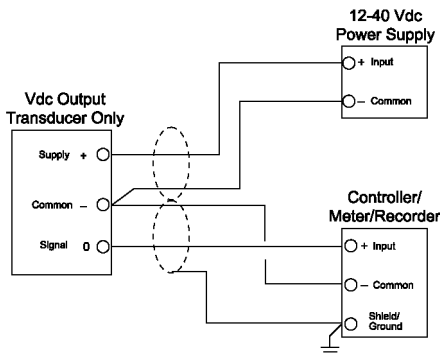


Figure 8. Wiring the VDC Output Duct Pressure Transducers With a DC Power Supply

Adjustments

Jumper Configuration

Jumper configuration varies according to the output type of the duct pressure transducer. Range configurations for duct pressure transducers are shown in Table 1. Jumper selections for mA output duct pressure transducers are shown in Figure 9; jumper selections for VDC output transducers are shown in Figure 10.

Table 1. Jumper Range Configurations

Range	A	B	C
R10	0 to 5.0	0 to 2.5	0 to 1.25
R11	0 to 15.0	0 to 7.5	0 to 3.5
R12	0 to 1250	0 to 625	0 to 312.5
R13	0 to 3750	0 to 1875	0 to 937.5

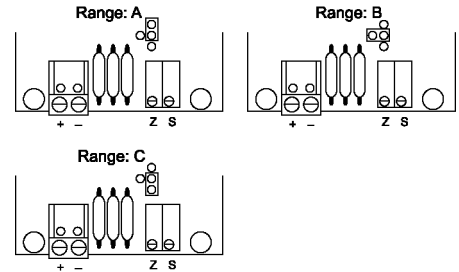


Figure 9. Jumper Selections for mA Output Duct Pressure Transducers

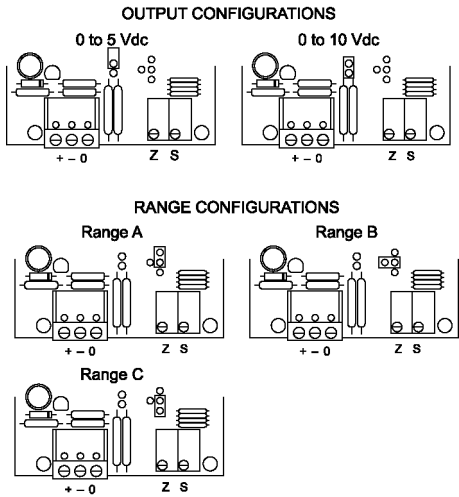


Figure 10. Jumper Selections for VDC Output Duct Pressure Transducers

Checkout

1. Verify that the transducer is mounted in the correct position.
2. Verify the appropriate input signal and supply voltage.
3. Verify the appropriate input configuration.



CAUTION!

- Never connect 120 VAC to the duct pressure transducer. AC voltage should never be supplied to a transducer intended for DC power.

Transducer Operation

1. Adjust the pressure to obtain the maximum output signal for the appropriate range.
2. Ensure that output is either 20 mA or 5 or 10 VDC.
3. Adjust the pressure to obtain a minimum output signal.
4. Ensure that output is either 4 mA or 0 VDC.

Calibration

All transducers are factory calibrated to meet or exceed published specifications. If field adjustment is necessary, follow these instructions:

Calibration of mA Output Duct Pressure Transducers

1. Connect the [+] and [-] terminals to the appropriate power source.
2. Connect the DVM in series to the [-] terminal.
3. Apply low pressure to the transducer and carefully adjust the zero trimmer [Z] to obtain the desired low output pressure.
4. Apply high pressure to the transducer and adjust the span trimmer [S] to obtain the desired high output pressure.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until the transducer is fully calibrated.

Calibration of VDC Output Duct Pressure Transducers

1. Connect the [+] and [-] terminals to the appropriate power source. The [-] terminal is also the negative output terminal.
2. Connect the DVM on DC volts across the [0] and [-] terminals.
3. Apply low pressure to the transducer and carefully adjust the zero trimmer [Z] to obtain the desired low output pressure.
4. Apply high pressure to the transducer and adjust the span trimmer [S] to obtain the desired high output pressure.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until the transducer is fully calibrated.

Maintenance

Perform regular maintenance on the total system to ensure the sustained optimum performance of the duct pressure transducer.

Field Repair

Do not attempt to repair the duct pressure transducer. Replace a malfunctioning transducer with a functional transducer if necessary.

Warranty

See the accompanying data sheet for additional information. For technical / application assistance, call your nearest office.

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