# B08-505 01/24



# Contents

- 1. Information on This Operating Instruction
- 1.1 Pictographs Used
- 1.2 Exclusion of Liability
- 2. Safety Instructions
- 3. Marking / Intended Use
- 3.1 Marking ATEX/IECEx
- 3.2 Marking EACEx
- 3.3 Scope of Application
- 3.4 Intended Use
- Specific Conditions of Use ("X" Marking)
  Thermal Data
- 5.1 Permissible Medium Temperatures According to Temperature Class
- 5.2 Thermal Resistances Depending on the Diameter of Thermowell / Sensor
- 5.3 Permissible Ambient Temperatures
- 5.3.1 For Sensors without Electronic Components (Transmitters) Mounted in the Connection Head 7
- 5.3.2 For Sensors with Electronic Components (Transmitters) Mounted in the Connection Head 7
- 5.3.3 For Intrinsically Safe and Not Intrinsically Safe Circuits Mounted into Housings with Flameproof Enclosure (Ex d)
- 5.3.4 For Process Indicators Model PAXd
- 6. Commissioning
- 6.1 Electrical Connection
- 6.1.1 Electrical Connection Values
- 6.1.2 Grounding / Electrical Bonding
- 6.2 Cable Entries 6.3 Securing Connect
- 6.3 Securing Connection Heads with Flameproof Enclosure
- 7.Installation Drawings108.Declaration of Conformity12

# 1. Information on This Operating Instruction



1

2

2

2

2

3

4

5

5

5

6

6

6

7

7

8

8

8

8

8

8

9

This manual is not a stand-alone document. It applies only in connection with our operating instruction B08-500 for resistance thermometers and thermocouples.

This manual contains important information on the safe operation of the device. Before taking the device into operation, this manual has to be read and understood by qualified personnel.

If you have any problems or questions, please contact your supplier or contact us directly at:



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## 1.1 Pictographs Used

In this manual, pictographs are used as hazard warnings.

Particular information, instructions and restrictions designed for the prevention of personal or substantial property damage:



**WARNING!** Is used to warn you against an imminent danger that may result in personal injury or death.

**IMPORTANT!** Is used to warn you against a possibly hazardous situation that may result in personal, property or environmental damage.

**CAUTION!** Is used to draw your attention to important recommendations to be observed. Disregarding them may result in property damage.



**DANGER!** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which may result from hot surfaces. Disregarding the safety instructions may result in severe burns.



**DANGER OF EXPLOSION!** Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which may result from existing explosive gases and dusts. Disregarding the safety instructions may result in explosions.



The following symbol highlights actions you have to conduct or instructions that have to be strictly observed.

# 1.2 Exclusion of Liability

We accept no liability for any damage or malfunction resulting from incorrect installation, inappropriate use of the device or failure to follow the instructions in this manual.

# 2. Safety Instructions



IMPORTANT! Disregarding these instructions may result in severe explosions.

- · Comply with the instructions in this manual.
- Please also note the supplementary safety instructions in our operating instruction B08-500.
- Comply with the information and restrictions of the prevailing type examination certificate.
- Comply with the requirements of the ATEX directive and the prevailing installation regulations for potentially explosive areas.

# CP Qualified personnel:

- The personnel that is charged for the installation, operation and maintenance of the instrument must hold a relevant qualification and must have sufficient knowledge of explosion protection and its rules and regulations.
- The electrical connection shall be carried out by a fully qualified electrician only.

# General safety instructions:

The responsibility for classification of zones and determination of possible temperatures that may effect the equipment lies with the plant operator.

## 3. Marking / Intended Use

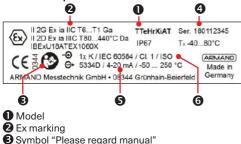


Nameplates or other information on the device shall neither be removed nor obliterated, since otherwise any warranty and manufacturer responsibility expires. Equipment with removed or illegible nameplate shall not be used.

Please check, whether the Ex classification is suitable for the case of application.

# 3.1 Marking ATEX / IECEx

## 3.1.1 Nameplate



#### 3.1.2 Ex Markings and Permissible Zones

- Serial number (the first four digits represent the year of manufacture, followed by the week of manufacture)
- Characteristics output signal for transmitters: transmitter model/signal range/temperature range For instruments without transmitter the annotation "without Transmitter"
- Characteristics input side for thermocouples: number x measuring element / product standard / accuracy class / hot junction (ISO = insulated; GND = hot junction welded to sheath) Characteristics input side for resistance thermometers: number x measuring element / product standard / accuracy class / connection method (2-, 3- or 4-wire connection: 2W, 3W, 4W)

Models	Marking	Permissible zones	Installation drawing <sup>1)</sup>
	II 1G Ex ia IIC T6T1 Ga	0, 1, 2	1
	II 1/2G Ex ia IIC T6T1 Ga/Gb <sup>3)</sup>	0 (mounting), 1, 2	2
TPtHrXiA(T)	II 2G Ex ia IIC T6T1 Gb	1,2	1
TPtSrXiA(T) TTeHrXiA(T)	II 2G Ex ib IIC T6T1 Gb	1,2	1
TTeSrXiA(T)	II 1D Ex ia IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Da	20, 21, 22	1
	II 1/2D Ex ia IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Da/Db <sup>3)</sup>	20 (mounting), 21, 22	2
	II 2D Ex ia IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Db	21, 22	1
	II 2D Ex ib IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Db	21, 22	1
	II 1G Ex ia db IIC T6T1 Ga <sup>2)4)</sup>	0, 1, 2	5
TPtHrXdA(T)	II 1/2G Ex db IIC T6T1 Ga/Gb <sup>3)</sup>	0 (mounting), 1, 2	4
TPtSrXdA(T)	II 1/2G Ex ia/db IIC T6T1 Ga/Gb <sup>2)3)4)</sup>	0 (mounting), 1, 2	6
TTeHrXdA(T)	II 2G Ex db IIC T6T1 Gb	1, 2	3
TTeSrXdA(T)	II 1D Ex ia tb IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Da <sup>2)4)</sup>	20, 21, 22	5
	II 1/2D Ex ia/tb IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Da/Db <sup>2)3)4)</sup>	20 (mounting), 21, 22	6
	II 2D Ex tb IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Db	21, 22	3
	II 1G Ex ia IIC T6T1 Ga <sup>₅)</sup>	0, 1, 2	1
TD + A(1)/(A - (T))	II 2G Ex ia IIC T6T1 Gb <sup>5)</sup>	1,2	1
TPtMiXiAo(T) TTeMiXiAo(T)	II 2G Ex ib IIC T6T1 Gb <sup>5)</sup>	1,2	1
T TEIVITAIAO(T)	II 1D Ex ia IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Ga <sup>₅</sup> )	20, 21, 22	1
	II 2D Ex ia IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Gb5)	21, 22	1
	II 2D Ex ib IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Gb <sup>5)</sup>	21, 22	1
	II 1G Ex ia db IIC T6T1 Ga	0, 1, 2	5
	II 1/2G Ex db IIC T6T1 Ga/Gb <sup>3)</sup>	0 (mounting), 1, 2	4
TPtPAXd(T)	II 1/2G Ex ia/db IIC T6T1 Ga/Gb3)	0 (mounting), 1, 2	6
TTePAXd(T)	II 2G Ex db IIC T6T1 Gb	1,2	3
	II 1D Ex ia tb IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Da	20, 21, 22	5
	II 1/2D Ex ia/tb IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Da/Db <sup>3)</sup>	20 (mounting), 21, 22	6
	II 2D Ex tb IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Db	21, 22	3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1)</sup> ⇒ chapter 7 "Installation Drawings"

<sup>5)</sup> only with suitable protective fitting

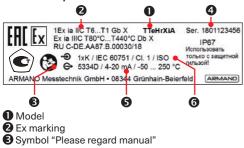
<sup>2)</sup> only with intrinsically safe TPtMiXiAo(T) / TTeMiXiAo(T) - measuring insert

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3)</sup> only with thermowell suitable for zone separation, applies to devices with neck tube (Hr)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4)</sup> not with display in the connection head

# 3.2 Marking EACEx

# 3.2.1 Nameplate



#### 3.2.2 Ex Markings and Permissible Zones

- Serial number (the first four digits represent the year of manufacture, followed by the week of manufacture)
- Characteristics output signal for transmitters: transmitter model/signal range/temperature range For instruments without transmitter the annotation "without Transmitter"
- Characteristics input side for thermocouples: number x measuring element / product standard / accuracy class / hot junction (ISO = insulated; GND = hot junction welded to sheath) Characteristics input side for resistance thermometers: number x measuring element / product standard / accuracy class / connection method (2-, 3- or 4-wire connection: 2W, 3W, 4W)

Models	Marking	Permissible zones	Installation drawing <sup>1)</sup>
	0Ex ia IIC T6T1 Ga X	0, 1, 2	1
	Ga/Gb Ex ia IIC T6T1 X <sup>3)</sup>	0 (mounting), 1, 2	2
TPtHrXiA(T)	1Ex ia IIC T6T1 Gb X	1, 2	1
TPtSrXiA(T)	1Ex ib IIC T6T1 Gb X	1, 2	1
TTeHrXiA(T) TTeSrXiA(T)	Ex ia IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Da X	20, 21, 22	1
TIEOIXIA(T)	Ex ia IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Da/Db X <sup>3)</sup>	20 (mounting), 21, 22	2
	Ex ia IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Db X	21, 22	1
	Ex ib IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Db X	21, 22	1
	0Ex ia db IIC T6T1 Ga X <sup>2)4)</sup>	0, 1, 2	5
TPtHrXdA(T)	Ga/Gb Ex db IIC T6T1 X <sup>3)</sup>	0 (mounting), 1, 2	4
TPtSrXdA(T)	Ga/Gb Ex ia/db IIC T6T1 X <sup>2)3)4)</sup>	0 (mounting), 1, 2	6
TTeHrXdA(T)	1Ex db IIC T6T1 Gb X	1, 2	3
TTeSrXdA(T)	Ex ia tb IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Da X <sup>2)4)</sup>	20, 21, 22	5
	Ex ia/tb IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Da/Db X <sup>2)3)4)</sup>	20 (mounting), 21, 22	6
	Ex tb IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Db X	21, 22	3
	0Ex ia IIC T6T1 Ga X <sup>5)</sup>	0, 1, 2	1
	1Ex ia IIC T6T1 Gb X <sup>5)</sup>	1,2	1
TPtMiXiAo(T) TTeMiXiAo(T)	1Ex ib IIC T6T1 Gb X <sup>5)</sup>	1, 2	1
T TEIVITATAO(T)	Ex ia IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Da X⁵)	20, 21, 22	1
	Ex ia IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Db X <sup>5)</sup>	21, 22	1
	Ex ib IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Db X <sup>5)</sup>	21, 22	1
	0Ex ia db IIC T6T1 Ga X	0, 1, 2	5
	Ga/Gb Ex db IIC T6T1 X <sup>3)</sup>	0 (mounting), 1, 2	4
TPtPAXd(T)	Ga/Gb Ex ia/db IIC T6T1 X <sup>3)</sup>	0 (mounting), 1, 2	6
TTePAXd(T)	1Ex db IIC T6T1 Gb X	1, 2	3
	Ex ia tb IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Da X	20, 21, 22	5
	Ex ia/tb IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Da/Db X <sup>3)</sup>	20 (mounting), 21, 22	6
	Ex tb IIIC T80 °CT440 °C Db X	21, 22	3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1)</sup> ⇒ chapter 7 "Installation Drawings"

<sup>2)</sup> only with intrinsically safe TPtMiXiAo(T) / TTeMiXiAo(T) - measuring insert

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3)</sup> only with thermowell suitable for zone separation, applies to devices with neck tube (Hr)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4)</sup> not with display in the connection head

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5)</sup> only with suitable protective fitting

# 3.3 Scope of Application

The manual is valid for the products listed below. It contains additional information concerning the explosion protection. This manual is applicable in combination with the basic operating instructions for resistance thermometers and thermocouples ( $\Rightarrow$  B08-500). Information, which is not given in this manual, can be found in the respective product data sheets if necessary.

Model	Data sheet	Model	Data sheet	
TPtHrXiA	8526	TPtSrXdA	8535	
TPtSrXiA	8536	TPtMiXiAo	8566	
TPtHrXdA	8525	TPtPAXd	8590	

#### Explosion-protected resistance thermometers

#### **Explosion-protected thermocouples**

• •		•	
Model	Data sheet	Model	Data sheet
TTeHrXiA	8626	TTeSrXdA	8635
TTeSrXiA	8636	TTeMiXiAo	8666
TTeHrXdA	8625	TTePAXd	8690

#### 3.4 Intended Use

Our resistance thermometers / thermocouples are suitable for the temperature measurement in liquids, gases or at solid bodies in potentially explosive areas. Applications that are not explicitly listed as according to regulations, are improper to intended purpose!

#### 4. Specific Conditions of Use ("X" Marking)

- For compliance with the mentioned temperature class/maximum surface temperature at the connection head, the maximum power dissipation P<sub>max</sub> must not be exceeded. In case of fault, this must be guaranteed by appropriate means (e.g. a fuse connected in series to the loads).
- The permissible medium temperature depends on the maximum permissible input power P<sub>i</sub>, the indicated temperature class and the ambient temperature range. The ambient temperature range is defined by the used components. Additional information can be found in the operating instruction.
- For instrument versions with an ambient temperature >60 °C, heat-resistant screwed cable glands and connection cables (min. 95 °C) have to be used.

- A higher or lower operating temperature can occur at the measuring tip due to the process; however, the permissible operating temperature at the connection head must not be exceeded. This has to be ensured by the operator under the respective operating conditions by means of a sufficient length of sensor and protective fitting. Referring to this, the length of the neck tube has to be selected so that heating or cooling of the connection head due to the process is negligible.
- · Flameproof joints are not intended to be repaired.
- The operator has to ensure that the devices are installed into the thermowells so as to guarantee degree of protection IP67 and to avoid zone entrainment.
- Unused cable entries have to be closed with screw plugs, certified in accordance with the ignition protection type.
- If the wall thickness of the thermowell is between 0.2 mm and 1 mm, the devices must not be subjected to ambient stresses that may have an adverse effect on the partition.
- Electronic components (transmitters, digital displays) mounted in instruments with the ignition protection type Ex i, must hold their own EU type examination certificate. The conditions and intrinsically safe parameters of the respective type examination certificate have to be observed.
- The models TPtMiXiAo(T), TTeMiXiAo(T) shall only be used if they are mounted in a suitable housing.
- From a safety-relevant point of view, for thermocouples with grounded hot junction, the intrinsically safe circuits must be considered galvanically connected to the earth potential, which is why electrical bonding must be secured for the entire installation of the intrinsically safe circuits. In addition, separate conditions in accordance with DIN EN 60079-14 must be observed for the connection.
- In applications that require an EPL Ga or Da, the installation of sensors, which use housing parts made of light metals (e.g. connection heads made of aluminum or thermowells made of titanium), has to be carried out in a way that mechanical impact or friction between the light metal and the steel does not cause sparks (except for stainless steel if the presence of rust particles can be excluded).

#### 5. Thermal Data

# 5.1 Permissible Medium Temperatures According to Temperature Class



Even in the event of a fault, the maximum permissible temperature at the temperature sensor or thermowell must not exceed the ignition point of the potentially explosive medium less a safety factor.

Measuring resistors in particular, but also the wires of a thermocouple can heat considerably in the event of a fault. As a consequence, the temperature sensor or the thermowell heats as well. The operator must ensure that the power in case of error is limited so that the permissible temperature is not exceeded. This also applies to sensors with flameproof enclosure, which are connected to not intrinsically safe circuits, provided that the temperature sensor is located in a potentially explosive area.

For safe operation, the following condition has to be met:

$$T_{max} \le P_0 \cdot R_{TH} + T_M$$

- $\begin{array}{ll} T_{max} & \mbox{maximum permissible temperature depending} \\ & \mbox{on the temperature class} (\Rightarrow table 1) \\ T_{M} & \mbox{medium temperature} \end{array}$
- Po maximum power of the connected circuit
- $\begin{array}{ll} R_{TH} & \mbox{ thermal resistance of the thermowell tip / } \\ & \mbox{ sensor tip (} \Leftrightarrow \mbox{ table 2)} \end{array}$

Temperature class	lgnition point (T <sub>ig</sub> )	Maximum temperature (T <sub>max</sub> )
Т6	85 °C	80 °C
T5	100 °C	95 °C
T4	135 °C	130 °C
Т3	200 °C	195 °C
T2	300 °C	290 °C
T1	450 °C	440 °C

Table 1: permissible temperatures at the sensor or thermowell tip (measuring component) according to temperature class

# 5.2 Thermal Resistances Depending on the Diameter of Thermowell / Sensor

The following thermal resistances are valid for the listed thermowells if these are made of a stainless steel with a thermal conductivity of approximately 15 W/(m·K). Usually, these steel grades are those materials with the lowest thermal conductivity applied in the temperature measuring technology. Examples for these steel grades are 1.4301 (304), 1.4401 (316), 1.4404 (316L) or 1.4571 (316Ti).

When using materials with a better thermal conductivity, you can either take the values from table 2 as a basis or, if this is not sufficient, you can request the corresponding values from the ARMANO Messtechnik GmbH.

Measuring element		Platinum m	easuring rea	sistor Pt100	1	hermocoup	le
Sens	or diameter	3 mm	6 mm	8 mm <sup>1)</sup>	3 mm	6 mm	8 mm <sup>1)</sup>
1	without thermowell	128	78	42	15	7.5	5
2	with thermowell 6 x 1 mm	56	-	-	10	-	-
3	with thermowell 9 x 1 mm	-	27	-	-	3	-
4	with thermowell 11 x 2 mm	-	27	-	-	3	-
5	with thermowell 12 x 2.5 mm	-	24	-	-	3	-
6	with thermowell 14 x 2.5 mm	-	-	16	-	-	3
7	tapered measuring tip 6 mm	58	-	-	10	-	-
8	tapered measuring tip 9 mm	-	27	-	-	3	-
9	form 4 acc. to DIN 43772 Ø 18 mm	16	-	-	5	-	-
10	form 4 acc. to DIN 43772 Ø 24 mm	-	16	-	-	1	-
11	form 4 acc. to DIN 43772 Ø 26 mm	-	16	16	-	1	1
12	form 6, 7, 9 DIN 43772 Ø 17 mm	-	16	16	-	1	1

<sup>1)</sup> 6 mm measuring insert with 8 mm crimped sleeve

Table 2: thermal resistances in K/W depending on the thermowell / sensor diameter

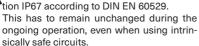
Further possible material groups for thermometer thermowells are:

Material group	Example
non- and low-alloy steel	P250GH, 16Mo3, 13CrMo44
heat- and creep- resistant steel grades	1.4841, 1.4761, 1.4876
pure nickel and nickel-base alloys	Ni201, Inconel 600, Hastelloy C276
other metals and alloys	titanium, tantalum, cobalt-base alloys

#### Information on the thermal resistances to be applied



The measuring insert inside the thermowell theoretically may heat up according to the values from table 2 row 1. If the operator wants to include the thermowell into his consideration, i.e. applying a lower thermal resistance according to rows 2 - 12 from table 2, it must be ensured that the mounting parts (connection head, screwed cable gland, M24 screw fitting, screw fitting to the thermowell etc.) are technically gas-tight and designed at least with degree of protec-



#### 5.3 Permissible Ambient Temperatures

#### 5.3.1 For Sensors without Electronic Components (Transmitters) Mounted in the Connection Head

For sensors without electronic components, the permissible ambient temperature is restricted due to the screwed cable gland. When using other screwed cable glands, it must be ensured that those are sufficiently temperature-resistant. A temperature resistance beyond the range -40 / +85 °C cannot be achieved. The screwed cable glands mentioned below are only allowed for operation with intrinsically safe sensors. Sensors with flameproof enclosure are usually supplied without screwed cable glands. These have to be mounted on site.

# Applies to TPtHrXiA, TTeHrXiA, TPtSrXiA, TTeSrXiA, TPtMiXiAo, TTeMiXiAo

Temper- Ambient temperature range		erature ranges	;
ature class	screw fitting cable gland		Screwed cable gland polyamide <sup>2)</sup>
T6	–40 / +80 °C	−30 / +80 °C	
≥T5	–40 / +85 °C	−30 / +85 °C	-20 / +80 ℃
T85 °C	–40 / +80 °C	−30 / +80 °C	-20/+80 C
≥T100 °C	–40 / +85 °C	−30 / +85 °C	

#### 5.3.2 For Sensors with Electronic Components (Transmitters) Mounted in the Connection Head

Applicable for the transmitter models 5331D, 5333D, 5334B, 5337D, 5350B Applies to TPtHrXiAT, TTeHrXiAT, TPtSrXiAT, TTeSrXiAT, TPtMiXiAoT, TTeMiXiAoT

The following temperature ranges are valid for standard transmitters, which are available at the ARMANO Messtechnik GmbH:

Temperature class	Ambient temperature	Maximum power dissipation
Т6	–40 / +45 °C	
T5	–40 / +60 °C	
≥T4	–40 / +85 °C	0.84 W
T85 °C	–40 / +45 °C	0.84 W
T100 °C	–40 / +60 °C	
≥T135 °C	–40 / +85 °C	

#### 5.3.3 For Intrinsically Safe and Not Intrinsically Safe Circuits Mounted into Housings with Flameproof Enclosure (Ex d)

#### Applies to TPtHrXdA(T), TTeHrXdA(T), TPtSrXdA(T), TTeSrXdA(T)

Temperature class	Ambient temperature	Maximum power dissipation	
Т6	–40 / +60 °C		
≥T5	–40 / +75 °C	1.0.14	
T85 °C	-40 / +60 °C	1.9 W	
≥T100 °C	−40 / +75 °C		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1)</sup> screwed cable gland SKINTOP® MS-M / MSR-M ATEX, company Lapp

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2)</sup> screwed cable gland SKINTOP® K-M / KR-M ATEX, company Lapp

# 5.3.4 For Process Indicators Model PAXd

## 5.3.4.1 For Ignition Protection Type "Intrinsic Safety" (Ex ia)

#### Applies to TPtPAXd, TTePAXd

	Ambient temperat	ure		
class	Housing aluminum	Housing stainless steel		
T6 / T60 °C	–40 / +45 °C	-40 / +45 °C		
T5 / T75 °C	-40 / +60 °C	-40 / +60 °C		
≥T4 / T100 °C	–40 / +85 °C	-40 / +80 °C		

#### 5.3.4.2 For Ignition Protection Type "Flameproof Enclosure" (Ex d) and "Protection by Enclosure" (Ex t)

#### Applies to TPtPAXd, TTePAXd

Temperature class		Ambient temperature		
		Housing aluminum	Housing stainless steel	
Ex d	T6	–40 / +70 °C	–40 / +70 °C	
	T5	–40 / +85 °C	-40 / +80 °C	
	≥ T4	–40 / +85 °C	-40 / +80 °C	
Ext	T85 °C	–40 / +70 °C	–40 / +70 °C	
	T100 °C	−40 / +85 °C	-40 / +80 °C	

## 6. Commissioning

## 6.1 Electrical Connection

See also chapter 4.

For the electrical connection of the sensors, transmitters or displays  $\Rightarrow$  B08-500 "Operating Instructions for Resistance Thermometers and Thermocouples".

## 6.1.1 Electrical Connection Values

For sensors without electronic components, the following values apply:

Equipment group	Tempera- ture class	Maximum power (P <sub>i</sub> )	Maximum voltage (U <sub>i</sub> )
ll 1G ll 2G	T1T6	depending on temperature class, process tempera- ture and thermal resistance, but max. 1.9 W	30 V DC
II 1D II 2D	≤T70 °C	650 mW	
	>T70 °C	550 mW	

For sensors with electronic components mounted in the connection head (transmitters and, if available, digital display), the connection values of the components do apply. For standard ARMANO Messtechnik GmbH head-mount transmitters, the following values do apply:

Transmitter model	5331D, 5333D, 5334B, 5337D	Process indicator PAXd (7501)	
Ui	30 V DC		
li	120 mA		
Pi	0.84 W		
Li	10 µH	0 µH	
Ci	1.0 nF	2.0 nF	

# 6.1.2 Grounding / Electrical Bonding

The connection heads of sensors with flameproof enclosure as well as intrinsically safe sensors when using the heads XE-BUZ, XE-BUZ-H and XE-BEG have, both on the outside and on the inside of the housing, terminals for the connection of the electrical bonding. Use these connections when required by the installation regulations (e.g. for thermocouples with welded hot junction or for the installation into non-metal vessels).

Use the following cable cross-sections as maximum:

Applies to sensors with connection head type XD-AD, XD-AD-W, XD-SD, XD-SD-W, XE-BUZ, XE-BUZ-H, XE-BEG as well as for the housings of the process indicators TPtPAXd and TTePAXd

Position of the connecting	Max. cable cross-section [mm <sup>2</sup> ]		
	Stranded wire	Solid wire	
inside	1.5	2.5	
outside	4	6	

## 6.2 Cable Entries

Applies to TPtHrXdA, TTeHrXdA, TPtSrXdA, TTeSrXdA, TPtPAXd, TTePAXd



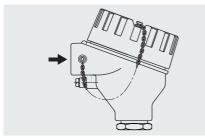
**IMPORTANT!** Instruments with ignition protection type Ex d are supplied without screwed cable gland as standard. For safe operation, this has to be professionally mounted by the operator and comply with the ignition protection type. Plastic plugs, used during transport, are not permitted for safe operation and have to be replaced. Depending on the type of screwed cable gland, above-mentioned instruments may attain a degree of protection of IP66 – 68.

See also chapter 5.2.

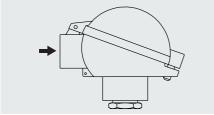
Cable entry openings are designed with a threaded hole M20x1.5 as standard. Other cable entries are labelled accordingly.

The cable entries for sensors with connection head are located beneath the screw-on or hinged lid. For the process display PAXd, the cable entries are located above the display.

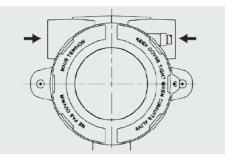
# Position of the cable entries



Connection head XD-AD and XD-SD



Connection head XE-BUZ and XI-BUZ



Process display PAXd

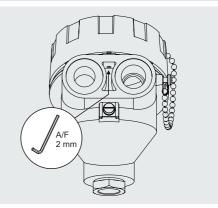
# 6.3 Securing Connection Heads with Flameproof Enclosure

Connection heads with flameproof enclosure must not be opened without tools. Connection heads with screw-on lid are thus equipped with an internal hexagon setscrew for securing the screw-on lid.

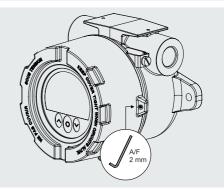


**IMPORTANT!** The locking screw has to be tightened before commissioning.

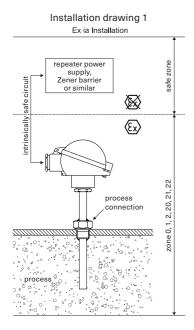
Locking screw for connection head XD-AD Applies to TPtHrXdA, TTeHrXdA



Locking screw for connection head PAXd Applies to TPtPAXdA, TTePAXdA

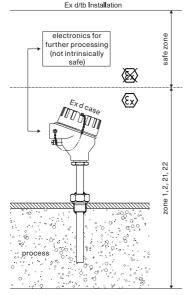


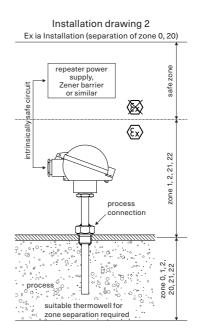
#### 7. Installation Drawings



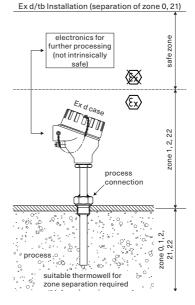
# Installation drawing 3

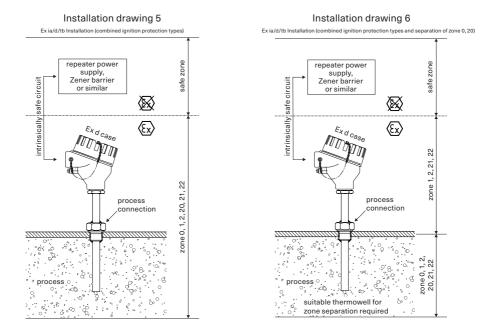
. . . . . .





#### Installation drawing 4





#### Information on zone separation

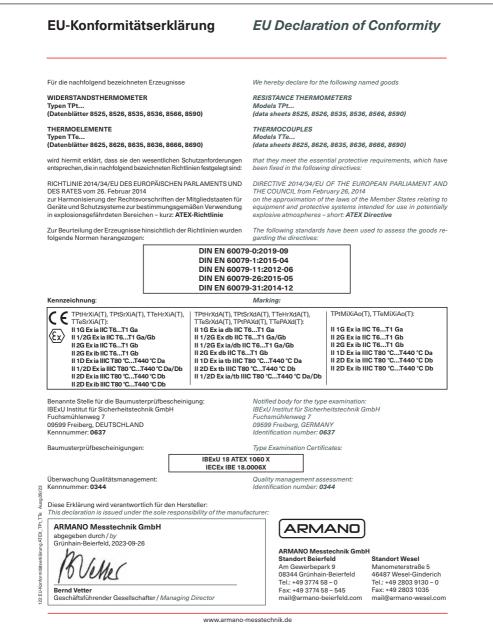


If a zone separation shall be provided by the instrument (e.g. process is zone 0 and ambience is zone 1), a thermowell with a minimum wall thickness of 1 mm has to be used. If this is not possible, please refer to chapter 4 "Specific Conditions of Use". The thermowells and process connections have to comply with the requirements of DIN EN 60079-26 and ensure a tightness to degree of protection IP67 according to DIN EN 60529. In this respect, suitable process connections are:

- rigid male thread spigots<sup>1)</sup>
- turnable union nuts<sup>1)</sup>
- cutting ring fittings with thread<sup>1)</sup>
- flanges according to EN 1092, ASME B16.5 or other standards.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1)</sup> Among others, metric male threads, Whitworth threads and NPT pipe threads are suitable as thread types.

#### 8. Declaration of Conformity



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