Installation and Operating Instructions

Series 509-7X
Universal III™ Transmitter with HART® Protocol using 409-1000 Electronics

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Series 509-7X
Universal III™ Transmitter
with HART® Protocol
using 409-1000 Electronics
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Contents

Section 1: Introduction ................................................................. 1
  1.1 System Description .......................................................... 1
  1.2 Technology ....................................................................... 1
  1.3 Model Numbering ............................................................. 2
  1.4 Sensing Element Reference Number ................................. 3
  1.5 Area Classifications .......................................................... 4

Section 2: Installation ................................................................. 5
  2.1 Unpacking ........................................................................ 5
  2.2 Mounting the Electronic Unit ........................................... 5
  2.3 Wiring the Electronic Unit ................................................ 10
  2.4 Wiring the Sensing Element .............................................. 12
  2.5 Spark (Static Electricity) Protection .................................. 13
  2.6 Surge Voltage (Lightning) Protection .............................. 15
  2.7 RFI (Radio Frequency Interference) Filters ....................... 16
  2.8 Electrostatic Filters ....................................................... 18
  2.9 Digital Integral Meter ..................................................... 19

Section 3: Configuration & Calibration with Drexelbrook PC Software ................................................. 21
  3.1 General Description ....................................................... 21
  3.2 Model Number ............................................................... 21
  3.3 System Requirements .................................................... 21
  3.4 Installing The RS232 Modem .......................................... 22
  3.5 Install the Windows Version HARTWin Software on Hard Drive ............................................ 24
  3.6 Description of Function Keys ......................................... 24
  3.7 Configuration .................................................................. 26
  3.8 Calibration ...................................................................... 28
  3.9 PC Status Messages ...................................................... 32
  3.10 Set D/A Trim ................................................................. 33
  3.11 Strapping Table ............................................................ 33
  3.12 Digital Integral Meter Configuration ......................... 35
  3.13 Save/Print Entries ......................................................... 35
  3.14 Validation ..................................................................... 36
  3.15 Calibration & Configuration via 401-44-3 Display/Keypad ......................................................... 39

Section 4: Configuration & Calibration Using the Rosemount™ Model 275 Communicator with Drexelbrook Device Description ....................................................... 41
  4.1 Drexelbrook Device Description .................................... 41
  4.2 Start-up .......................................................................... 41
  4.3 Configuration .................................................................. 42
  4.4 Calibration ...................................................................... 44

Section 5: Configuration and Calibration Using the Rosemount™ Model 275 Communicator without a Drexelbrook Device Description ......................................................... 49
  5.1 Range / Span Control ..................................................... 49
  5.2 Rules & Conventions of HART Configuration Software (Model 275) ........................................ 50
  5.3 Tag ID ........................................................................... 50
  5.4 Set Up Procedures ......................................................... 51
  5.5 Reading Input and Output .............................................. 54
  5.6 Calibration Using Actual Tank Level ......................... 55
  5.7 Bench Calibration (if needed) ...................................... 56
  5.8 Point Calibration ............................................................ 58
  5.9 Handheld Calibrator Error Messages ............................ 59
### Section 6: Troubleshooting

6.1 Identifying a Problem/Symptom

6.2 Troubleshooting Loop Connection

6.3 Rosemount Mod. 268 or 275 Calibrator cannot identify or find device

6.4 Rosemount Mod. 275 with device description cannot identify or find device

6.5 Transmitter does not communicate with Drexelbrook PC software

6.6 Troubleshooting Transmitter

6.7 Troubleshooting Sensing Element

6.8 Troubleshooting Coaxial Cable

6.9 Static Electricity

6.10 Radio Frequency Interference

6.11 Factory Assistance

6.12 Field Service

6.13 Customer Training

6.14 Return Equipment

6.15 Universal III Troubleshooting Guide

### Section 7: Specifications

7.1 Transmitter Specifications

7.2 Coaxial Cable Specifications

### Section 8: Normal Maintenance

8.1 Viewport Cleaning

### Section 9: Drawings

9.1 FM / CSA APPROVAL DRAWINGS

9.2 KEMA APPROVAL DRAWINGS
Section 1: Introduction

1.1 System Description

The instructions in this manual are for the Drexelbrook 509-7X-XXX Series Universal III™ for level measurement in liquids, slurries, interfaces and granulars.

Each Drexelbrook 509-7X-XXX system consists of a Universal III™ (409-1000) series two-wire, 4-20 mA electronic unit and a 700 series sensing element (probe). A 380 series connecting cable is also supplied for connection of the sensing element to the electronic unit.

The 509-7X-XXX is an admittance-to-current transducer. A change in level produces a change in admittance which results in a change of current. It is termed a two-wire transmitter because the same two wires that are used to power the unit also indicate the change in level (4-20 mA).

1.2 Technology

In a simple capacitance probe, when the level rises and material covers the sensing element, the capacitance within the circuit between the probe and the medium (conductive applications) or the probe and the vessel wall (insulating applications) increases. This is due to the dielectric constant (k) of the material, which causes a bridge misbalance. The signal is demodulated (rectified), amplified and the output is increased. There are drawbacks, however, especially when there is coating of the probe.

An RF Admittance level transmitter is the next generation. Although similar to the capacitance concept, Universal III™ employs a radio frequency signal and adds the Cote-Shield™ circuitry within the Electronics Unit.

Built-in oscillator buffer and chopper drive circuits permit separate measurement of resistance and capacitance. Since the resistance and the capacitance of any coating are of equal magnitude (by physical laws), the error generated by a coating can be measured and subtracted from the total output.

This patented Cote-Shield™ circuitry is designed into Universal III™ series and enables the instrument to ignore the effect of buildup or material coating on the sensing element. The sensing element is mounted in the vessel and provides a change in RF admittance indicating presence of material.

The Cote-Shield™ element of the sensor prevents the transmission of RF current through the coating on the sensing element. The only path to ground available for the RF current is through the material being measured.

The result is an accurate measurement regardless of the amount of coating on the probe, making it by far the most versatile technology, good for very wide range conditions from cryogenics to high temperature, from vacuum to 10,000psi pressure, and works with all types of materials.
## 1.3 Model Numbering

### Universal III System

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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Model Numbering</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Package</th>
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<td>Conductive Liquids</td>
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### Universal III Electronic Unit

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<th>Frequency</th>
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<td>1 15 KHz</td>
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<td>K KEMA</td>
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`409 - 10 X 0 - X X X`
### 1.4 Sensing Element Reference Number

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<tr>
<th>Sensing Element Reference Number</th>
<th>Typical Application</th>
<th>Sensing Element Model #</th>
<th>Material of Construction</th>
<th>O.D. and Mounting</th>
<th>Temperature and Pressure</th>
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<tr>
<td>0075-X09</td>
<td>Water-like Conductive Liquids</td>
<td>700-001-22</td>
<td>TFE-covered rod</td>
<td>Probe 3/8” OD 3/4” NPT</td>
<td>100°F @ 1000 PSI 300°F @ 500 PSI</td>
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<td>0077-X06</td>
<td>Concentric Water-like Insulating Liquids</td>
<td>700-001-24</td>
<td>TFE-covered rod with carbon steel concentric Shield</td>
<td>Concentric Shield 1.66” OD 1 1/2” NPT</td>
<td>100°F @ 1000 PSI 300°F @ 500 PSI</td>
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<td>Low Viscosity Conducting Liquids</td>
<td>700-002-24</td>
<td>TFE-covered rod</td>
<td>Probe 3/4” OD 3/4” NPT</td>
<td>100°F @ 1000 PSI 450°F @ 500 PSI</td>
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<td>0076-X02</td>
<td>Interface of Liquids Containing Ketones and Esters</td>
<td>700-002-27</td>
<td>FEP-covered rod</td>
<td>Probe .56” OD 3/4” NPT</td>
<td>100°F @ 1000 PSI 300°F @ 500 PSI</td>
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<td>Conducting Liquids and Interfaces</td>
<td>700-002-57</td>
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<td>Probe .84” OD 1” NPT</td>
<td>100°F @ 1000 PSI 250°F @ 500 PSI</td>
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<td>Agitated Conducting Liquids and Granulars</td>
<td>700-005-18</td>
<td>“X”*-covered cable</td>
<td>Cable Probe 5/16” OD 3/4” NPT</td>
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<td>0079-X09</td>
<td>Heavy-duty for Abrasive Granulars</td>
<td>700-005-19</td>
<td>Urethane-covered cable</td>
<td>Cable Probe 3/4” OD 2” NPT</td>
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<td>0077-X25</td>
<td>Long Lengths of Conducting Liquids</td>
<td>700-005-54</td>
<td>PFA-covered cable</td>
<td>Cable Probe .093” OD 3/4” NPT</td>
<td>100°F @ 1000 PSI 300°F @ 500 PSI</td>
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<tr>
<td>0079-701 0077-714</td>
<td>Insulating Liquids and Granulars</td>
<td>700-205-78</td>
<td>“X”*-covered cable</td>
<td>Cable Probe 5/16” OD 1” NPT</td>
<td>250°F @ 5 PSI 250°F @ 5 PSI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*“X” is a fluorocarbon-type insulation*
1.5 Area Classifications

The standard electronic unit in a Type 4X housing (409-10XX-XX7) meets the following classifications:

• Type 4X Waterproof/Corrosion Resistant.

The standard electronic unit mounted in the explosionproof housing (409-10XX-XX4) is dual-rated and meets the following conditions:

• Type 4X Waterproof/Corrosion Resistant
• Type 7 Explosionproof FM Approved for CI.I Gr. A,B,C & D, CI.II Gr. E, F, & G CI. III.

See Section 1.4 for detailed specifications of sensing elements that are most often recommended with a 509-7X-XXX system. Contact the factory or your local representative if additional information is required.

The electronic unit and sensing element are connected by a three-terminal coaxial cable. Drexelbrook cables are available in:

• General Purpose: 380-XXX-12
• High Temperature: 380-XXX-11
• Composite: 380-XXX-18
  (first 10 feet high temperature)

The XXX in the model number indicates the length of the cable in feet. 25 feet is standard (e.g., 380-025-12). Longer and shorter lengths are available. Cable can also be purchased in bulk lengths with termination kits. Consult factory for maximum recommended lengths per specific application.
Section 2: Installation

2.1 Unpacking

Carefully remove the contents of the carton and check each item against the packing list before destroying any packing material. If there is any shortage or damage, report it immediately to the factory.

2.2 Mounting the Electronic Unit

Carefully remove the contents of the carton and check each item against the packing list before destroying any packing material. If there is any shortage or damage, report it immediately to the factory.

The Universal IIITM (409-1000) Series system was designed for field mounting, but it should be mounted in a location as free as possible from vibration, corrosive atmospheres, and any possibility of mechanical damage. For convenience at start-up, mount the instrument in a reasonably accessible location. Ambient temperatures should be between −40°F and 185°F (−40°C and 85°C).

- When installing conduit to the electronic unit, be sure that vertical conduit runs will not cause water to enter the electronic unit housing, as shown in Figure 2-1.

- Always install to NEC® and/or local requirements/codes/directives as mandated by the authority having jurisdiction.

- For electronic units with display option, the meter display can be rotated to the proper viewing orientation after installation. Refer to Section 2.16 for instructions.

- Cable fittings supplied are weather-resistant. They are NOT certified as explosionproof (XP) or flameproof (d) unless they are specifically marked.

Figure 2-1 shows the recommended conduit installation. See Figure 2-2 for dimensions when installing conduit to the electronic unit.
2.2 Mounting the Electronic Unit (Continued)

Figure 2-1
Recommended Conduit Connection

- **WRONG**
  - Allows Moisture Infiltration
  - Use only cable supplied by AMETEK Drexelbrook

- **CORRECT**
  - All conduit connections are sealed.
  - Gaskets are in place.

Figure 2-2
Mounting Dimensions
Inches (mm)

- **WRONG**
- **CORRECT**

**Figure 2-2**
**Mounting Dimensions**
**Inches (mm)**

- **5 (127.0) TYPICAL**
- **10.225 (259.7) TYPICAL**
- **5.44 (138.2)**
- **5.75 (145.1)**
- **2.25 (57.2)**

**ALL CONDUIT CONNECTIONS AS 3/4" NPT**
2.2 Mounting the Electronic Unit (Continued)

The mounting location for the sensing element (probe) is often determined by whether there is a suitable location inside a vessel. An external side arm or stilling well can be considered.

The following sensing element mounting and installation instructions should be followed so that the equipment will operate properly and accurately:

A. In applications requiring an insulated sensing element, use particular care during installation. There is always the danger of puncturing the insulation, especially with the thin-walled probes.

B. Sensing elements should be mounted in such a manner that they are not in the direct stream of a filling nozzle or chute. If this is not possible, a deflecting baffle should be installed between the probe and the fill.

C. Do not take the sensing element apart or loosen the packing glands. Follow instructions in Figure 2-3.

D. Avoid installing the sensing element with any of the common mistakes shown in Figure 2-4.

E. If a stilling well is used, ensure that "vent" holes are large enough to allow free passage of both air and process material. Holes should be 5/8" or larger, 120° apart, every 2-3 feet along the length of the stilling well.

F. Sensing elements that are mounted in agitated vessels usually require brackets and supports to control the position of the sensor during agitation. See Figure 2-5.

G. For non-metallic vessels without Drexelbrook self-grounding sensing elements, choose one of the grounding recommendations shown in Figure 2-6.
2.2 Mounting the Electronic Unit (Continued)

**Figure 2-3**
Installing Sensing Element

**Figure 2-4**
Common Installation Mistakes

- Lack of proper ground (Earth) connection between sensor mounting and vessel wall.
- Nozzle diameter too small or length too long.
- Damage may occur here.
- Avoid fill stream.
- Wall build-up touches sensor.
- Sludge may clog pipe.
- Sludge may clog stilling well.
- Stilling well lacks vent holes.
- Probe contacts side of stilling well.
- Probe may flex inside pipe.
2.2 Mounting the Electronic Unit (Continued)

- If the vessel is non metallic see grounding sketch below. sensors with factory supplied concentric shield or ground rod do not need additional grounding.
- Measure ground continuity from housing ground screw to metal wall of vessel. A good ground will measure less than 5 ohms.

**Figure 2-6** Providing Ground Reference*  
*This is a sensing element ground reference and possibly different from an electrical power ground.

**Figure 2-5** Installing Sensing Element in Agitated Vessel
2.3 Wiring the Electronic Unit

Integral units are pre-wired at the factory. Figure 2-7 shows the wiring of the integral unit.

For remote units, the signal connections are made to the three-terminal block on the front of the chassis. Due to the low power consumption of the instrument, the wiring need only be light gauge (e.g. 20 AWG). Twisted shielded pair cables are recommended for lengths over 200 feet.

The cable from the sensing element is connected to the four-terminal strip on the back side of the instrument chassis. The cable connections are probe (PRB) or Center Wire (CW), ground (GND), and shield (SHD). See Figure 2-8 for wiring connections of the remote unit.
2.3 Wiring the Electronic Unit (Continued)

Figure 2-8
Universal III Wiring Connections
Remote Mounting
2.4 Wiring the Sensing Element

CAUTION!
Before using Intrinsic Safety Barriers, read manufacturer's instruction for barrier operation.

The 409-1000 has a built-in current limiter which holds the signal current to a maximum of 28 mA.

The cable connections to the sensing element are shown in Figure 2-9 and 2-10

- Do not connect the cable to the sensing element until after the sensing element has been installed in the vessel and the conduit housing has been secured.

- If the sensing element does not have a shield connection, (the most common condition for a 2-terminal sensing element) **be sure to clip and/or tape the shield wire at the sensing element end of the cable only.** See Figure 2-9.

![Figure 2-9](image1)
*Three-Terminal Cable Connections to Two-Terminal Sensing Element*

Only coaxial cables supplied by Drexelbrook should be used to connect the transmitter to the sensing element. Use of other cables can result in unstable performance.

![Figure 2-10](image2)
*Three-Terminal Cable Connections to Three-Terminal Sensing Element*

Clipped Shield wire on two-wire versions must **NOT** touch housing.
2.5 Spark (Static Electricity) Protection

Spark Protection for Integral Sensing Elements

If spark protection is supplied for an integral sensing element, use the following instructions for installing the spark protection.

A. Attach the mounting link on the spark protector to the sensing element center connection screw.
B. Connect the green wire from the spark protector to the housing/chassis mounting screw.
C. Connect the center wire connector (Blue) of the spark protector to the "probe" connection on the transmitter.
D. Connect the shield connector (Orange) of the spark protector to the shield (sh) connector on the transmitter.

Spark Protection for Remote Sensing Elements

If spark protection is supplied for a remote sensing element, use the following instructions for installing the spark protection.

A. Attach the mounting link on the spark protector to the sensing element center connection screw.
B. Connect the green wire from the spark protector to the ground screw.
C. Feed the coax cable into the conduit.
D. Connect the coax cable center wire (CW) to the spark protector and the ground wire (GND) to the ground screw as shown in Figure 2-12.
E. Connect the shield wire to the Cote-Shield terminal (SH).*

For sensing elements that do not have shield connections, clip the shield wire as shown in Figure 2-9.

Make sure the transmitter has a ground attached either on sensing element side or loop side of the unit.
Unless the assembly is attached to a metallic vessel, chassis of transmitter is not grounded.

Clipped Shield wire on two-wire versions must NOT touch housing.
2.5 Spark (Static Electricity) Protection (Continued)

Figure 2-11
Spark Protection for Integral Sensing Elements

Figure 2-12
Spark Protection for Remote Sensing Elements

Clipped Shield wire on two-wire versions must NOT touch housing.
2.6 Surge Voltage (Lightning) Protection

Optional surge protection is sometimes supplied with transmitters that are expected to be exposed to surge voltages or surges due to lightning near the two-wire loop. A Drexelbrook Model 377-4-12 Surge Voltage Protection affords a great deal of protection to the transmitter but is not absolute in its protection against a very close lightning strike. Refer to Figure 2-13 to properly connect the Surge Voltage Protection. Be sure that the transmitter housing is well connected to a good ground.
2.7 RFI (Radio Frequency Interference) Filters

When installing the Universal III transmitter, follow these recommendations to avoid problems with Radio Frequency Interference (RFI).

- Choose a location to mount the electronic unit at least 6 feet (2M) from a walkway where personnel using walkie talkies may pass.

- If the vessel is non-metallic, select, if possible, a shielded (concentric) sensor. If unsure about suitability, contact the Drexelbrook Applications department for a recommendation.

- For remotely-mounted electronic units connect the sensor to the electronic unit by placing the coaxial cable in grounded metal conduit. Integrally mounted electronic unit sensor connections are already shielded.

- Use Twisted Shielded Pair wiring for all loop wiring connections. Loop connection wiring should also be in grounded metallic conduit.

- Where possible, use of cast aluminum housings without windowed openings for the electronic unit is recommended. If local close-coupled indicators are used, install a loop filter between the indicator and the electronic unit.

Ground the electronic unit and housing with a minimum of 14 gauge wire to a good earth ground. Make sure that conduits entering and leaving the housing have a good electrical ground connection to the housing.

If the recommendations listed are followed, it is usually not necessary to add RFI filtering to protect against signal strengths of 10 Volts/Meter or less. This degree of protection is usually sufficient to protect against walkie talkies that are used 3 feet (1M) or more from a typical electronic unit. If greater protection is required, or filters have already been provided, install RFI filters as shown in Figure 2-14.

CE Mark Certification:

3-Terminal Coaxial Cable - Systems with remote mounted electronics require the use of a Probe RFI filter (only) if the sensing element is connected with 3-terminal coaxial cable, installed in accordance with figure 2-14, to maintain CE Mark certification.
2.7 RFI Filters (Continued)

Figure 2-14
Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) Filters
2.8 Electrostatic Filters

In applications such as desalters or treaters and other coalescers with electrostatic grids, it is customary for Drexelbrook to supply a special filter on the sensing element. The purpose of the filter is to remove voltage that may be imposed in the sensor from the high voltage grids. Some earlier applications have the filter located at the transmitter instead of the sensing element; either is acceptable.

Connect the electrostatic filter Drexelbrook Part Number 385-0028-004 as shown in Figure 2-15.

**Typical Mounting For Typical Sensing Element**

*Figure 2-15
Electrostatic Filter
(385-0028-004)*
2.9 Digital Integral Meter

An optional digital integral meter (DIM) (401-44-1) can be used with the Universal III electronic unit for local digital loop indication. When purchased with the Universal III instrument, a housing with viewport is supplied. The meter display is visible through the viewport. If the meter is added as a retrofit to an existing installation, a new housing dome with viewport (260-2-222) is required and supplied as part of the retrofit package.

To install the meter:
- remove the top label from the transmitter to expose two threaded holes and ribbon cable socket,
- plug the mini ribbon cable into the socket,
- secure meter to top of electronic unit with screws.

Integral meter can be rotated 90° to allow for proper viewing orientation:
- remove hold-down screws.
- remove black cover screws.
- move cover screws to original hold-down screw location.
- remount meter in new orientation.

The meter is not inserted into the 4-20 mA loop. It receives power and data directly from the Drexelbrook smart transmitter via attached mini ribbon cable. See Figure 2-16.

When a smart transmitter is powered down or the ribbon cable is disconnected, there is a 1 minute delay before the DIM begins to display.

The meter is configured using either the Drexelbrook PC software (F2-System) or via the Model 275 Calibrator.

Figure 2-16
Digital Meter in Housing with Viewport
Section 3
Section 3: Configuration & Calibration with Drexelbrook PC Software

This section instructs the user how to use the Drexelbrook 401-700-20/40 Series PC calibrator software to configure and calibrate the Universal III (RF Admittance) Transmitter.

3.1 General Description

The 401-700-20/40 software package allows the use of any Windows® 9X/NT/2000/XP-based personal, laptop, or notebook computer to calibrate the HART® Protocol transmitter.

The PC software can be used in place of the Rosemount® 268 or 275 handheld calibrators used for multi-Process Variable (PV) transmitters.

3.2 Model Number

**4 0 1 - 0 7 0 0 - 0 2 X / 4 X**

2X=1 PC Software Package includes:
RS232 Modem Assembly 401-0700-004 (Figure 3.1).

2X=2 PC Software Package includes:
Contents in 401-0700-021, HART® 6.0 (*DOS version*) on a 3½" Floppy Disk, and HARTWin™ version 2.1 or greater on a CD-ROM.

4X=1 PC Software Package includes:
USB Modem Assembly 401-0700-007(*Figure 3.1a*).

4X=2 PC Software Package includes:
Contents in 401-0700-41, Utilities and Drivers on a CD-ROM, and HARTWin™ version 2.3 or greater on a CD-ROM.

**4 0 1 - 0 7 0 0 - 0 0 6**

HART® 6.0 (*DOS version*) on a CD-ROM.

**4 0 1 - 0 7 0 0 - 0 3 1**

HARTWin™ version 2.X on a CD-ROM.

3.3 System Requirements

**PC Requirements**

Windows® 95, 98, ME, 2000, XP.
The USB modem is not compatible with Windows® 95, 98 First Edition, or NT. It is recommended that the software be installed on a hard drive with 20 megabytes or more of space available.

**Input to Modem**

RS232 or USB Port, from one of the COM serial ports (COM1, COM2, etc.). The PC provides operating power for the modem but not for the transmitter.

**Output (to Transmitter being Calibrated)**

4-20 mA in HART® Protocol.
3.4 Installing The RS232 Modem

Refer to Figure 3-1 for a connection diagram and use the following procedure to install the hardware that is necessary to run the PC software.

A. Connect the RS232 Drexelbrook Modem 401-700-004 to one of the COM serial ports (COM1, COM2, etc.) of the computer.

B. Connect the Modem's 4-20 loop connectors to the transmitter loop.

C. Turn on the computer.
3.4.1 Installing The USB Modem

Refer to Figure 3-1a for a connection diagram and use the following procedure to install the hardware that is necessary to run the PC software.

A. Turn on the computer

B. Install Modem Software:

   It is highly recommended the USB drivers be installed BEFORE you plug in the modem.

   Install the USB Drivers by inserting the Modem Installation Disk into CD Drive of the computer.

   If program does not "Auto-Run", select "D:\setup" (where D is the letter representing the CD Drive)

   Be Sure to Select the USB interface in the setup prompt.

   Follow any "On-Screen" Instructions.

C. Connect the Drexelbrook Modem 401-700-007 to a USB port on the computer. With the USB drivers already installed, the computer will detect the modem and assign a COM PORT number.

D. Connect the Modem's 4-20 loop connectors to the transmitter loop.

---

Notes:

1. Modem will operate from 32°F to 122°F (0°C to 50°C). It can be stored from -40°F to +185°F (-40°C to +85°C). 0% to 95% relative humidity - non condensing.

2. Servic Department 1-800-527-6297 or 1-215-674-1234

---

Figure 3-1a
USB Modem Assembly & Loop Connection
3.5 Install the Windows Version HARTWin Software on Hard Drive

A. Place the 401-700-031 CD into the CD drive
B. If program does not "Auto-Run", select "D:\setup" (where D is the letter representing the CD Drive).
C. Follow "On-Screen" instructions in Setup to create program file.
D. Once loaded, double click "HartWin" icon and the program should run under its own window.
E. Select communication port [Com 1, Com 2, etc.] and then click “OK.” See Figure 3-2
F. If you are not sure which communication port you are using (such as when first using a USB modem), select “Search Ports,” then OK. The software automatically will seek out the correct one. In either case the software begins to communicate with the HART protocol transmitter and returns with a view (below) containing “name plate data,” Tag ID and all default or existing configuration information. This is the same as if you clicked on the Read Transmitter function button.
G. The next view, shown in Figure 3-3, appears automatically, displaying current transmitter database for calibration set-up for your selected Tag ID. The Scratch Pad will automatically show the last message (last user, last calibration, etc.) up to 32 characters. If this is a new transmitter, the Tag ID is user-defined. Serial number, transmitter software version, range, etc. is automatically entered from the “name plate data” embedded in the transmitter:

3.6 Description of Function Keys

Figure 3-3 shows a PC calibration software menu screen. The following paragraphs describe the function buttons. The data fields are described in Section 3.7-Configuration.

Read Transmitter [F3 on keyboard]
Reads all pertinent data from the transmitter and displays it on the screen. The Read function also updates the real time window. Keep in mind that it takes several seconds to load the information from the transmitter. When the load is complete, the screen shows the database parameters, except any user-defined strapping table information. This command is also used when connecting to another transmitter.
3.6 Description of Function Keys (Continued)

Write to Transmitter [F5 on keyboard]
Sends new or edited configuration data to the transmitter. Data fields that have been edited but not sent to the transmitter are displayed in red.

Real Time View [F4 on keyboard]
Displays the real time values of level, capacity, distance, temperature, loop current, percentage, and status.

Point Calibration [F6 on keyboard]
Calibrates the HART® protocol transmitter using Point calibration. See Section 3.8 Calibration. Enter the low point and high point of level for an accurate calibration.

D/A Trim
Allows a field reference meter to be connected to the transmitter for adjusting transmitter output current. See Section 3.10.

Strapping Table
Displays the values of the input to level and output to volume in percent in a 21-point table. Allows points to be changed to accommodate irregularly shaped vessels. See Section 3.11.

Configure Meter
Configures the optional Digital Integral Meter (440-44-3) used for local indication. See Section 3.12.

True Level Calibration (grayed out)
This button is inactive for the Universal III Transmitter. It is for the extra features that come with the True Level model transmitter.
3.7 Configuration

Refer to Figure 3-3 PC Software Menu Screen.

Configuration involves downloading information to the HART protocol transmitter that is specific to the application and vessel that is being measured.

Calibration requires that application information and two points of level and/or capacitance be supplied to the transmitter from the calibration software.

A. Begin configuration by using Tag ID (8 characters) to identify the unit or vessel. Use the Scratchpad (32 characters) to record the date of calibration or other similar notes. Press Tab or Enter on your keyboard.

B. Select Level or Vessel in the Analog Loop Assign selection box. Press Tab or Enter on your keyboard.

- Level configuration sets the output to follow the level of the material being measured.

- Vessel configuration sets the output to follow the strapped volume or weight in the vessel. For example, gallons in a horizontal vessel.

C. Edit Damping Time from 0-90 seconds, if desired.

D. Click on Write to Transmitter.

E. Move to Level Configuration section of menu.

3.7.1 Level Configuration

A. Select Level Units. The default is feet. Choose the units that correspond to the level measurement.

B. Edit the Maximum Level to agree with the actual tank height (not the length of the sensing element).

C. Click on Write to Transmitter and move to the Vessel Configuration section of the menu.
3.7.2 Vessel Configuration

A. Select Vessel Units. The default is gallons. Press Enter and choose the units that correspond to the vessel measurement. The units include both weight and volume outputs. Press Tab or Enter on your keyboard to continue.

B. Edit the Maximum Capacity of the vessel. Enter the corresponding value of weight or volume equal to the Maximum Level. Enter 100 for percent if the weight or volume units are not known or needed. Press Tab or Enter on your keyboard to continue.

C. Select Vessel Type. Available options include:
   - Vertical Tank (VERTICAL)
   - Horizontal cylinder with flat ends (HRZCy/Fl)
   - Horizontal cylinder with dished ends (HRZCy/Ds)
   - Horizontal cylinder with hemispherical ends (HRZCy/Hm)
   - Spherical (SPHERE)
   - The default is Vertical. Press Enter and choose the type of vessel.

D. Click on Write to Transmitter.

E. Move on to Range Values (URV & LRV) section of menu.

3.7.3 Lower and Upper Range Values (LRV and URV)

Enter the LRV and URV to set the current (mA) window of the vessel.

A. Edit LRV (Lower Range Value) to display the output you want to see when the transmitter generates 4 mA current. The default LRV is 0 feet.

B. Edit URV (Upper Range Value) to display the output you want to see when the transmitter generates 20 mA current. The default URV is 100 feet for the Universal III.

C. Click on Write to Transmitter. Configuration is now complete.
There are two methods for calibrating the transmitter using the PC software:

**Point Calibration:** (menu button selection):
Uses the two known level points in the vessel for calibration. The further apart the two points are for the calibration the better the accuracy of the overall measurement. Always initiate the point calibration process by selecting the **Point Calibration** button on the PC menu screen and following the prompts in the pop-up window.

**Level Calibration:** See Figure 3-3 (lower right)
Uses capacitance values obtained from the AMETEK Drexelbrook Service department (or a previous calibration or identical application) for the zero and span calibration data. Call 1-800-527-6297. Please provide your DE purchase order number, transmitter serial number, vessel and application data to the Service Engineer. Level calibration is done using the **Level Calibration** data fields on the PC menu screen.

It is permissible or sometimes even recommended that both methods be used in order to establish a calibration standard. For example, if the vessel was already filled before the calibration was attempted and it is difficult or impossible to lower the level to establish the second point, it would be best to use a calculated zero capacitance for the low point and actual level for the high point. While this wouldn’t be as accurate as two known level points, it will be reasonably accurate until an actual low point calibration can be established. The Service department will help in calculating high or low capacitance values.

Because calibration involves determining two known points of capacitance, a span (or range) jumper provides an adjustment for the change in capacitance required to produce full scale current.

- The **Range Span Jumper** is located on the side of the transmitter chassis. **See Fig. 3-9.**
- Each **Range Span** position on the Universal III advances the range in inches or feet to approximately five times the previous setting. **See Table 3-1**
Universal III Span Range Setting Chart
Probe Length vs. Span Position Number / maximum pF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumper Position =</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum pF</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>45000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYSTEM # | SENSOR # | MAXIMUM PROBE LENGTH IN FEET

**CONDUCTING LIQUIDS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYSTEM #</th>
<th>SENSOR #</th>
<th>MAXIMUM PROBE LENGTH IN FEET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>509-75-X09</td>
<td>700-1-22</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-75-X06</td>
<td>700-2-57</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>700-2-24</td>
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</table>

**INTERFACE APPLICATION:**

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</tbody>
</table>

**INSULATING K = 1.5-5:**

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<th>SENSOR #</th>
<th>MAXIMUM PROBE LENGTH IN FEET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>509-77-X06</td>
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<tr>
<td>509-77-X06</td>
<td>700-2-24</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-1
Span Range Position for a number of common Sensing Elements
3.8.1 Point Calibration

The Point to Point method of calibration is the most accurate way to calibrate the transmitter with two level points. The high or low level must be known and should be held steady for accurate calibration. They may be any two points at more than 10% apart, and need not be the 4mA or 20 mA points.

The Point Calibration pop-up window is accessed by clicking on the menu "button" Point Calibration. Either a high point or a low point can be entered first.

A. Type in current value as the high point of the two point calibration.
B. Click on Hi Point or press Enter (or Tab) on the keyboard. High point calibration is now complete.
C. Move level in vessel a minimum of 10%.
D. Type in that value for Low Point of the two point calibration.
E. Click on Low Point or press Enter (or Tab) on keyboard. Low point calibration is now complete.

3.8.2 Level Calibration

Level calibration uses zero and span capacitance values as the calibration data. These values can be obtained from the AMETEK Drexelbrook Service department (or from a previous calibration or identical application). Please be prepared when you call (1-800-527-6297) with the purchase order number and the serial number of the transmitter.

A. Go to Level Calibration area of the menu.
B. Enter Lower Level value. Press Tab or Enter.
C. Enter Lower Capacitance value. Press Tab or Enter.
D. Enter Upper Level value. Press Tab or Enter.
E. Enter Upper Capacitance value. Press Tab or Enter.
F. Click on Write to Transmitter.

3.8.3 Application Example

Example of an application using the PC software.
(Application Data)

- Vertical Tank
- No Damping
- Caustic or Acid Material in Tank Sensing Element: 700-5-54, Model Code: 74 (See Section 1.4)
- Span Range Switch factory set to 4
- Maximum Capacity of Vessel = 1200 gallons
- Maximum Size of Vessel = 20 feet
- 4 mA (LRV) = 0 gallons
- 20 mA (URV) = 1185 gallons [19.5 feet]
- Point Calibration done using two known level points:
  - Lo Cal = 3 feet [selected level]
  - Hi Cal = 16 feet [current level]
3.8.3 Application Example (Continued)

*LRV may either reference the bottom of the vessel, bottom of the sensor, or an elevated point on the sensor.
3.9 PC Status Messages

Status Message: SPAN TOO SMALL
Difference between URV and LRV is less than 10% of range.
Example: For 0 to 10 foot calibration points: LRV=3.0 feet and URV=3.8 feet. When calibration points are too close together, overall accuracy of calibration is adversely affected. Action: The calibration points should be farther apart.

Calibration Status Message: RAISE SPAN JUMPER
Based on LRV, URV, and capacitance calibration data, the estimated 100% capacitance exceeds selected range by greater than 10%.
Example: A unit in Range 4 (2000 pF) projects maximum capacitance equal to 2500 pF. Error message is displayed. Action: Raise Range jumper (Section 3.8, Table 3-1) to position 5 for this example.

Calibration Status Message: LOWER SPAN JUMPER
Based on LRV, URV, and capacitance calibration data, the estimated 100% capacitance value is less than 10% of the maximum pF for the range below the selected range.
Example: A unit in Range Span 4 (2000 pF) projects maximum capacitance equal to 400 pF. Action: Lower Range jumper (Section 3.8, Table 3-1) to position 3 (Max. pF of 450 pF) for this example.

Real-time Status Message: UNDERRANGE
Present capacitance/milliampere value is less than -5% of range.
Examples: Center wire connection is broken. Sensing element is not operating. An elevated Zero is used and actual level is below 4mA point. Vessel has lost its RF ground reference. Action: Check connections and ground. Recalibrate if this level is in operational range of process.

Real-time Status Message: OVERRANGE
Present capacitance/milliampere value over 105% of system span.
Examples: Actual level exceeds span point on sensing element. Cut in sensing element insulation or shorted coax. Action: Check sensing element and coax. Re-calibrate if this level is in operational range of process.
3.10 Set D/A Trim

D/A Trim is NOT a calibration! This is a pre calibrated alignment to precision factory settings and is rarely in need of change. The procedure is intended only as a slight "meter" adjustment to a known external reference.

The Digital to Analog (D/A) Trim adjusts the transmitter mA (current) output. Since the smart transmitter performs a digital to analog conversion, there may be a discrepancy in the 4-20 mA output loop as measured with a reliable external milliampere meter.

For example: perhaps after calibration you observe that the tank is empty and a hand-held mA meter reads only 3.94 mA, while the Real Time View in the PC Menu shows 4.00 mA. By adjusting the D/A trim, you may digitally manipulate the output current to equal 4.00. You may also wish to adjust the high end to 20.00 mA.

To make these adjustments, click on D/A Trim on the PC software Menu Screen and follow the pop-up window instructions:

3.11 Strapping Table

The strapping table is a 2-point to 21-point table used by the Universal III to cause the output current to follow a specified relationship to the level. There are certain strapping tables that are already built in to the transmitter software. These are: Linear (vertical tank); Horizontal Tank with flat ends; Horizontal Tank with dished ends; Horizontal Tank with hemispherical ends; and Spherical Tank. These predefined tables are automatically created by selections made with Vessel Configuration assignments during Configuration procedure in Section 3.7.2, and viewed by clicking the Strapping Table "button" on the Main menu.

If the output-to-level relationship is not defined by one of these tables, you may create a table in the Strapping Table program. To create a non-linear relationship, you will need at least 3 points and may use as many as 21 points. A 21-point table will define the relationship with more accuracy. A common example for a simple table would be a Cone Bottom Vertical tank which would require 3 points—the bottom, straight-side break point, and the top. On the other hand, an open channel flow application could benefit from using all 21 available points.
3.11 Strapping Table (Continued)

A. Plan your table by filling out table 3-2. You may use the first column which lists every 5% between 0 and 100%, or you may fill in your own values in column 2.

B. Fill out column 3 with output values corresponding to those listed in column 1 or 2.

C. "Click" on Strapping Table button to access table:

D. Enter the values you calculated into the screen view presented.

E. "Click" on Write Strapping Table.

F. "Click" on Exit when completed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point Number</th>
<th>Level Standard Preset Values</th>
<th>Level Optional Values</th>
<th>Output Value In Selected Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% Level</td>
<td>% Level</td>
<td>Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>45.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
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<td>55</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>65</td>
<td>65.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>70</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
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<td>75</td>
<td>75.00</td>
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<td>17.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>19.</td>
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<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
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<td>95</td>
<td>95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3-2
Universal III Strapping Table

By clicking on Last Read Values, this view may also be used to review existing strapping tables previously entered.
3.12 Digital Integral Meter Configuration

The optional Digital Integral Meter (DIM) (401-44-3) is used for local display. It can be viewed through a glass viewport in the transmitter housing cover. **See Figure 2-16**

The meter can be configured to read any engineering units, e.g. 4-20 mA, gallons, inches, feet, etc. Status messages are also displayed on the meter. Refer to Section 2.9 for meter installation.

To configure the meter, "Click" on **Configure Meter** in menu screen for the pop-up;

**The meter is configured by:**
- setting the minimum value equal to the value to be displayed at the LRV and,
- setting the maximum value equal to the value to be displayed at the URV.

**Factory default settings are:**
Minimum Value = 0.00
Maximum Value = 100.00

**To set the meter display range equal to calibration range:**
Minimum Value = LRV
Maximum Value = URV

**To set the meter display range equal to percent of level:**
Minimum Value = 0
Maximum Value = 100

When a smart transmitter is powered down or the ribbon cable is disconnected, there is a 1 minute delay before the DIM begins to display upon return of power.

**If the display becomes distorted:**
- Remove power from the smart transmitter,
- Wait one minute,
- Reapply power to restart the meter.

3.13 Save/Print Entries

In addition to your own convenience, many regulatory agencies are requiring a record of the values being used during certain processes. All of the values developed in this configuration and calibration procedure may be saved to be reloaded into another (or replacement) transmitter. All of the values may likewise be printed out as hard copy, including the Serial Number, transmitter software version, Tag ID, Scratch Pad, Level and Vessel Configurations, Level Calibration, all of the Real Time View numbers, and all of the Strapping Table entries.
3.13 Save/Print Entries (Continued)

Pop-up screens come from selections in the **FILE** pull down at the top left of the PC menu Screen.

Copies are saved in both .slt file and .txt files.

The .slt file will download into a transmitter through the **OPEN** command. The text file may be printed out, or reformatted.

**PRINT** command provides a pre-formatted hard copy.

3.14 Validation

More and more industries are requiring formal validation of their processes for their customers as well as for various government regulatory agencies. The Universal III Transmitter has this capability built in.

3.14.1 Validation Design Concept

Smart RF Continuous Level systems derive their input information from a sensing element that provides a capacitance value to the RF Transmitter. The RF Transmitter output signal is derived from this capacitance value, based on the capacitance span of the transmitter during initial calibration.

If the RF Transmitter's minimum and maximum capacitance values are known, and remain unchanged, the effects of a specific capacitance value within this range can be accurately predicted. If a known capacitance (which can be NIST-traceable) within this range produces repeatable results and the minimum and maximum values remain unchanged the RF Level system can be assumed to be operating correctly.

With a known capacitance input, the output signal would not be repeatable if the calibration information is altered, or if the RF transmitter was not operating within specifications. Repeatable calibration information can be maintained through the use of the Save/Print capability built into the Universal III Transmitter.
3.14.2 Validation Procedures

A. Drexelbrook Laptop software must be used. Connect the laptop to the smart level transmitter signal loop to be validated and start the software according to the instructions provided at the beginning of this Section.

B. At the Main configuration screen observe the Level Calibration, Lower Capacitance, and Upper Capacitance values and the Lower Level and Upper Level values. Select an NPO Capacitor (which can be NIST traceable, if desired or required) that falls somewhere mid-range. Example: See Fig. 3-18. If Lower Capacitance is 50pF and Upper Capacitance is 2000pF, that corresponds to a Lower Level and Upper Level of 0-10 feet. Select an NPO Capacitor of approximately 1000pF. [Drexelbrook 401-6-8 Capacitor Substitute Box may also be used; it is traceable to NIST].

C. Connect the NPO capacitor selected from the last step to the Probe and Ground connections at the transmitter (with coaxial cable from sensing element disconnected).

D. Select Real Time View on the PC software Menu Screen (F4 on your keyboard) See Fig. 3-19. The display should show the Capacitance as the value of the NPO Capacitor (within the capacitors tolerance), and the LEVEL should display close to the mid-range of the Lower and Upper Level from the Level Calibration field. The Loop Current and the Percentage will also reflect the values that are generated by the NPO Capacitor. Add to the scratch pad of the Menu Screen the value of the NPO capacitor that you used. If desired, this information can be printed out for file or record purposes. Mark or Tag this capacitor* to correspond to this specific transmitter. Put the capacitor in a safe location for use in subsequent testing and validation.

E. By placing the same exact capacitor* on the RF transmitter’s Probe and Ground terminals and observing the signal output generated by this capacitor, it can be verified that the transmitter is operating properly and that the calibration information is the same as during the initial set up.

Every capacitor manufactured will generate a slightly different capacitance value within its specified tolerance. By marking the capacitor and using only this capacitor for testing and validating the AMETEK Drexelbrook Universal III Transmitter, the system should produce repeatable results within transmitter specifications.
3.14.3 Validation Results

See Fig. 3-20.

If the information that is shown (or printed) matches the initial readings within system specifications, then it can be verified that the calibration and configuration is as originally set. It can also be verified that the transmitter’s response falls within acceptable tolerances. The system has passed validation tests. Using the Save/Print feature built into the transmitter allows the ability to comply with the record-keeping needed for many processes by regulatory agencies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag-ID:</th>
<th>LT 101</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scratch PAD:</td>
<td>1000 pf NPO validation capacitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Loop Assign:</td>
<td>LEVEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damping Time:</td>
<td>0 sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level Configuration</td>
<td>Vessel Configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level Units:</td>
<td>feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Level:</td>
<td>10.00 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level Type:</td>
<td>Standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Real Time View

- Level: 10 ft
- Vessel: 600 gal
- Capacitance: 1000 pF
- Loop Current: 12.00 mA
- Percentage: 50 %
- Status: OK

Strapping Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>120.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>180.00</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>240.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td>360.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td>420.00</td>
<td>35.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>480.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td>540.00</td>
<td>45.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>55.00</td>
<td>660.00</td>
<td>55.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>720.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td>780.00</td>
<td>65.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>840.00</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>960.00</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>17.00</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td>1020.00</td>
<td>85.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>18.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>1080.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td>1140.00</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>1200.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3-20
Typical Printout of Transmitter Data
3.15 Calibration & Configuration via 401-44-3 Display/Keypad

[Diagram of Calibration & Configuration process]

**Configuration & Calibration**

- **CFg.d** (Configure Display)
- **Up/Do**
- **Max Value**
- **Min Value**
- **Edit 0 - 99900**

**Diagnosis Menu**

- **diAg**
- **Device Returns**
- **Load Defaults**
- **Exit Main Menu**

**Configuration & Calibration Flow**

- **Cal?**
- **Sr.Hr**
- **LOPt**
- **HIPt**
- **C.CAL**
- **Sc.PO**
- **Type**
- **Lo wer Level**
- **Upper Level**
- **Low Cap**
- **Upper Cap**
- ** roadway
to Main Menu**
Section 4
Section 4: Configuration and Calibration Using the Rosemount™ Model 275 Communicator with a Drexelbrook Device Description

4.1 Drexelbrook Device Description

The Drexelbrook Device Description for the Rosemount 275 handheld calibrator makes it easy to calibrate a Universal III. The device description software is stored in the memory module (located in the back portion) of the calibrator.

To determine if your Model 275 Handheld calibrator has the Drexelbrook Device Description loaded, do the following steps:

• Turn on the calibrator.
• From the top screen, push 1. Offline.
• Push 1. New Configuration
• A Table of Contents is shown that lists all the Manufacturers in alphabetical order.
• Select the Manufacturer (Drexelbrook) and a list of supported devices is displayed (Universal III).
• Return to top screen, by backing up from arrow keys.

The Memory Module with the device description can be purchased as a direct replacement either from Drexelbrook (401-700-25) or from the local Fisher-Rosemount Service Center.

Section 5 describes configuration of the Universal III transmitter with a Rosemount 275 handheld calibrator without a device description.

4.2 Start-up

After the Universal III transmitter is installed and loop power is applied, per Section 2, do the following:

1. Connect the Rosemount Model 275 (Shown in Fig. 4-1).
2. Turn on the Calibrator and look for the ONLINE screen to appear. ONLINE means that the 275 Calibrator has recognized the Universal III and is ready for Configuration and Calibration.
3. You must start the process by doing the Configuration first--followed by Calibration. There are also instructions for configuring the Strapping Tables and for doing a D/A Trim to make the loop output agree with a calibration standard for loop current.
4.2 Start-up (Continued)

Figure 4-1
Typical Transmitter Loop

Calibrator or PC Modem may be connected anywhere on the transmitter side of the 250 ohm resistance. Voltage at the transmitter terminals must be at least 12 volts with 20 mA of loop current.

4.3 Configuration

Following is the keystroke sequence for Configuration using the Model 275 Calibrator.

Select Device Setup.
Select Configuration Menu.
Select Level Config.

Select Level Type—edit Level Type—return to Level Config screen.

Select Level Units—edit Level Units—return to Level Config screen.

Select Max Level—edit Max Level—return to Level Config screen.

Select LRV—edit LRV—return to Level Config screen.

Select URV—edit URV—return to Level Config screen.

Select Damp Time—edit Damp Time—return to Level Config screen.

Select Chg Anlg Loop Assign—edit Current Loop Assign. If current loop assign is Level and is correct, go to next screen and select Exit. Proceed to 4.3 Calibration.

If Vessel configuration is to be selected, choose Vessel, go back to Config screen and select Vessel Config. Edit all values as done for Level Config. Select Exit and proceed to 4.4 Calibration.
4.4 Calibration

There are two methods of calibrating the Universal III transmitter: **Point Calibration** or **Capacitance Calibration**.

Point calibration uses the actual level in your vessel for calibration. The further apart the two points are for the calibration, then the better the accuracy of the overall measurement.

Capacitance calibration uses values obtained from the Drexelbrook Service department (or a previous calibration or identical application) for the zero and span calibration data. Call 1-800-527-6297 for assistance. Please provide the purchase order number, transmitter serial number and application information to the Service Engineer.

It is permissible or sometimes even recommended that both methods be used in order to establish a calibration standard. For example, if the vessel was already filled before the calibration was attempted and it is difficult or impossible to lower the level to establish the second point, it would be best to use a calculated zero capacitance for the low point and actual level for the high point. While this wouldn’t be as accurate as two known level points, it will be reasonably accurate until an actual low point can be established. The Service department will help in calculating high or low capacitance values.

4.4.1 Point Calibration

Following is the keystroke sequence for Point Calibration using the Model 275 Calibrator.

Select **Device Setup**.
Select **Configuration Menu**.
Select **Calibration**.

Select **Point Cal**—select either **Low Point Cal** or **High Point Cal** depending on whether you plan to raise or lower the level for your second point—edit value to agree with the present actual level and return to Point Cal screen.

**Exit**—Calibration is complete.
### 4.4.1 Point Calibration (Continued)

### 4.4.2 Capacitance Calibration

Capacitance calibration uses zero and span capacitance values as the calibration data. These values can be obtained from the Drexelbrook Service department (or a previous calibration or identical application). Call 1-800-527-6297 for assistance. Please provide your DE purchase order number, transmitter serial number, and application information to the Service Engineer.

Following is the keystroke sequence for Capacitance Calibration using the Model 275 Calibrator.

1. Select **Device Setup**.
2. Select **Configuration Menu**.
3. Select **Calibration**.
4. Select **Capacitance Cal**—select either **Lower Level** or **Upper Level** depending on whether the next value will be higher or lower for the second point—edit capacitance value and level as a pair—return to Capacitance Cal screen.
5. **Exit**—Calibration is complete.
4.4.3 D/A Trim

Refer to the D/A Trim diagram for the D/A Trim sequence and Strapping Table configuration.

Strapping Table

D/A Trim is NOT a calibration! This is a pre-calibrated alignment to precision factory settings and is rarely in need of change. The procedure is intended only as a slight “meter” adjustment to a known external reference.
4.4.4 Strapping Table

The strapping table is a 2-point to 21-point table used by the Universal III to cause output current to follow specified relationship to level. There are certain strapping tables that are already built in to the transmitter software. These are: Linear (vertical tank); Horizontal Tank with flat ends; Horizontal Tank with dished ends; Horizontal Tank with hemispherical ends; and Spherical Tank. These predefined tables are automatically created by selections made with Vessel Config assignment during Configuration procedure in Section 4.3.

If output-to-level relationship is not defined by one of these tables, you may create a table in Strapping Table program. To create a non-linear relationship, you will need at least 3 points and may use as many as 21 points. A 21-point table will define relationship to about a 0.1% accuracy. Common example for a simple table would be Cone Bottom Vertical tank which would require 3 points—bottom, straight-side break point, and top. Open channel flow application, however, could benefit from using all 21 available points.

- Plan your table by filling out form below. You may use first column which lists every 5% between 0 and 100%, or you may fill in your own values in column 2.
- Fill out column 3 with output values corresponding to those listed in column 1 or 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Point Number</th>
<th>Level Standard Preset Values % Level</th>
<th>Level Optional Values % Level</th>
<th>Output Value In Selected Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>3.</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Section 5
Section 5: Configuration and Calibration Using the Rosemount™ Model 275 Communicator without a Drexelbrook Device Description

The Model 275 Communicator can be used to enter and download configuration/calibration values to the Universal III transmitter.

5.1 Range / Span Control

Definitions:
- **LRV** - Lower Range Value of control loop.
- **LSL** - Lower Sensor Limit related to minimum level point.
- **PV** - Process Variable; level value from transmitter.
- **SV** - Secondary Variable; volume or weight, based on PV.
- **URV** - Upper Range Value of control loop.
- **USL** - Upper Sensor Limit related to maximum level point.

The first step in configuration is to identify the span range position of the instrument. There is a jumper on the back of the electronics chassis: Range Span. See Fig. 5-1. The Range Span provides continuous adjustment of the change in capacitance required to produce full scale current. Each Range Span position advances the range in inches or feet to approximately five times the previous setting. Table 5-1 gives the range span position for a number of common sensing elements and range of measurement.

### Table 5-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jumper Position</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum pF</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>45000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYSTEM #</th>
<th>SENSOR #</th>
<th>MAXIMUM PROBE LENGTH IN FEET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONDUCTING LIQUIDS:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-75-X09</td>
<td>700-1-22</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-75-X25</td>
<td>700-5-54</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-75-X06</td>
<td>700-2-57</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-75-X13</td>
<td>700-5-18</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-75-X07</td>
<td>700-2-24</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-75-X05</td>
<td>700-2-37</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-77-X06</td>
<td>700-1-24</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-75-X30</td>
<td>700-5-54</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-75-724</td>
<td>700-5-29</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERFACE APPLICATION:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-76-X06</td>
<td>700-2-57</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-76-X02</td>
<td>700-2-27</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-76-X04</td>
<td>700-2-37</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSULATING K = 1.5-5:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-77-X06</td>
<td>700-2-57</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-77-X06</td>
<td>700-1-22</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-77-X06</td>
<td>700-5-54</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-77-X06</td>
<td>700-2-57</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-77-X06</td>
<td>700-5-18</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-77-X06</td>
<td>700-2-24</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-77-X06</td>
<td>700-2-27</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>509-77-X06</td>
<td>700-2-37</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5-1

Range Span Jumpers
5.2 Rules & Conventions of HART Configuration Software (Model 275)

To become familiar with the operation of the Model 275 Communicator, it is best to review the Operating Manual that comes with the unit. This paragraph reviews some of the basic characteristics of the Model 275 configuration/calibration software. The following pages show the decision tree menus.

Arrow Keys: Use the arrow keys to move through the software menus. An arrow at the beginning of the menu item indicates the next progressive step.

Alphanumeric Keys: Use the alphanumeric keys to enter data. Data fields are characterized by a blinking cursor.

Function Keys: The function keys, F1 through F4, indicate the specific actions that are available to complete the software function. The action words that appear above each key change as you move through the menus and select the software task.

Heart Symbol: When a ♥ appears in the upper right corner of the screen, communication is occurring between the communicator and the transmitter.

5.3 Tag ID

To name or identify the transmitter, use the 8-character Tag ID. The Tag ID is entered or changed in the following menus.

a) select the ONLINE MAIN menu
b) ⇒1 DEVICE SETUP ⇒ ↓ ↓
c) ⇒3 BASIC SETUP ⇒
d) ⇒1 TAG ⇒
e) change (use alphanumeric keys) Tag ID
f) F4 ENTER
g) F2 SEND
h) F4 OK
i) F4 OK

or:

a) select the ONLINE MAIN menu
b) ⇒1 DEVICE SETUP⇒ ↓ ↓
c) ⇒3 BASIC SETUP⇒ ↓ ↓
d) ⇒4 DEVICE INFORMATION⇒ ↓ ↓ ↓
e) ⇒4 TAG⇒
f) change (use alphanumeric keys) Tag ID
g) F4 ENTER
h) F2 SEND
i) F4 OK
j) F4 OK
k) F3 HOME
**MAIN ONLINE**

1. Device Setup
2. PV → View PV
3. PV AO → View Analog Out
4. PV LRV → 1. PV LRV → Change LRV
5. PV URV → 2. PV URV → Change URV

---

**Diagnostics/Service**

1. Test Device → Self test → Performing Self test
2. Loop Test → Test Loop by Selecting Current
3. Calibration → 1. Apply Values → 1. 4 mA → Low Point Cal
   → 2. 20 mA → High Point Cal
   → 3. Exit → Exit
4. D/A Trim → 1. PV LRV → Change PV LRV
   → 2. PV URV → Change PV URV
   → 3. PV USL → View PV USL
   → 4. PV LSL → View PV LSL

   Trim 4 mA Point
   Trim 20 mA Point
5.4 Set Up Procedures (Continued)
5.4 Set Up Procedures (Continued)

[Diagram showing flowchart for configuration and calibration procedures.]

- View PV
- Change PV Units
- Review Sensor Information
- USL, LSL, Minimum span
- Change PV Damp Time
- Change PV LRV and URV
- View Transfer Function
- View PV % Range

1. AO1
2. AO Alarm Type
3. Loop Test
4. D/A Trim
5. Scaled D/A Trim

Similar to D/A Trim but can be scaled for any pair of currents.

- Change Transmitter Polling Address
- View # of Request Preambles
- Turn On/Off Burst Mode
- Select Burst Option

Same as in ②

③ DETAILED SETUP

1. Sensor's
2. Signal Condition
3. Output Condition
4. Device Information
5.5 Reading Input and Output

Within the Model 275 configuration, there are several different menus that allow you to view the Process Variable (PV) and the Analog Output (AO1).

View PV Input:

a) select the ONLINE MAIN menu
b) ⇒1 DEVICE SETUP
c) ⇒4 DETAILED SETUP
d) ⇒1 SENSORS ⇒
e) ⇒1 PV ⇒
f) view Process Variable ♥
g) EXIT F4
h) HOME F3

or:

a) select the ONLINE MAIN menu
b) ⇒2 PV ⇒
c) view Process Variable ♥
d) F4 EXIT
e) ⇒2 PV ↓
f) ⇒3 PV AO
g) view Analog Output ♥
h) F4 EXIT

or:

a) select the ONLINE MAIN menu
b) ⇒1 DEVICE SETUP
c) ⇒1 PROCESS VARIABLES
d) ⇒1 SNSR ⇒
e) view Process Varible ♥
f) F4 EXIT
g) ⇒1 SNSR ↓
h) ⇒2 AI % RANGE ⇒
i) view PV% ♥
j) F4 EXIT
k) ⇒2 AI % RANGE ↓
l) ⇒3 AO1 ⇒
m) view Analog Output ♥
n) EXIT F4
o) HOME F3
5.6 Calibration Using Actual Tank Level

When calibrating using a handheld without a device description, tank level must be moved. Calibration is a two-step process. A low point calibration and high point calibration are required. Calibration points do not have to be an empty tank or a full tank. (example: low point performed at 20% and high point performed at 80 % will work). You also may perform high point cal before low point cal.

From main screen go to:
1  Device setup
2  Diag/Service
3  Calibration
4  Enter values

You now have four choices:
1  PV LRV
2  PV URV
3  PV USL
4  PV LSL

Choose PV LRV if your vessel currently has a low level. Choose PV URV if your vessel currently has a high level.

Edit the displayed value to equal the actual tank level, then:
ENTER
SEND
OK
OK
⇐
1  Apply values
OK

You now have two choices:
1  4mA
2  20 mA

Choose 20mA if performing a high point calibration. Choose 4mA if performing a low point calibration.

Continue:OK
ENTER
3  EXIT
OK
HOME

Observe on the home screen that your PV URV or PV LRV value has been changed by the calibration procedure. You must manually change these values back. Re-enter your desired PV URV and PV LRV at this time.

This completes the first calibration point of the two-step process. For the second point, change the level in your tank and repeat the entire above procedure.
5.7 Bench Calibration (if needed)

When performing a bench calibration tank level will be simulated using a Drexelbrook 401-6-8 C-box. Calibration is a two-step process. A low point calibration and high point calibration are required.

Hook up a Drexelbrook C-Box in place of the sensing element. Dial up the capacitance value that corresponds to an empty tank. For specific information on how to wire and use the C-box calibrator see the instructions that came with the calibrator.

From main screen go to:
1 Device setup
2 Diag/Service
3 Calibration
4 Enter values

You now have four choices
1 PV LRV
2 PV URV
3 PV USL
4 PV LSL

Choose PV LRV if performing a low point calibration.
Choose PV URV if performing a high point calibration.

Edit the displayed value to equal the actual tank level, then:
ENTER
SEND
OK
OK
←
1 Apply values
OK

You now have two choices:
1 4mA
2 20mA

Choose 20mA if performing a high point calibration.
Choose 4 mA if performing a low point calibration.

Continue: OK
ENTER
3 EXIT
OK
HOME

Observe on the home screen that your PV URV or PV LRV value has been changed by the calibration procedure. You must manually change these values back. Re-enter your desired PV URV and PV LRV at this time.

This completes the first calibration point of the two-step process. Change the value on the C-box to correspond to the Picofarads of a full tank and repeat the entire above procedure for a high point calibration.
5.7.1 Bench Calibration Information Sheet

Company ________________________________
City ____________________ State ________
Customer P.O. Number ________ Item ________ DE# ________ Tag No. ________
Filled out by: ________________ Date ________ Phone ________ Fax ________

Material being Measured - Fill out any known information

Name of Material: ________________
Dielectric Constant: (K) ________________
Conductivity: (g) ________________
Other: ________________________________
Level Measurement ________________ Interface Measurement ________________
Vessel Shape
- Vertical Cylinder
- Horizontal Cylinder
- Other ________________

Installation Details

☐ NPT Thread Mount
☐ Flange Mount- if flange mount
  B = ______ inches
  E = ______
  A = ______ inches
  H = ______ inches
  D = ______ inches
  H = ______ inches
  IL = ______ inches

Unless specified otherwise, calibration values of zero and span capacitances will be based on 4-20 mA being over the entire range of 'H'. If other values are desired specify LRV and URV in inches.

  LRV = ______ inches
  URV = ______ inches

Calculations by Drexelbrook

  LRV ________ Calculated Zero Capacitance ________ pF
  URV ________ Calculated Span Capacitance ________ pF

Calculated by: ________________ Date ________________ Phone 800-527-6297
                   Fax 215-443-5117
5.8 Point Calibration

Equipment Required:
- Universal III HART® Smart Transmitter
- Model 275 HART® Calibrator
- 24V Power source
- Approximately 250 ohm total loop resistance
- Two known process levels applied to the probe

This procedure uses an example of a point calibration for full-scale (20mA) = 35 ft. and zero (4mA) = 1.5 ft.

5.8.1 Fine Tuning Calibration

When a known level is available that is closer to an endpoint than a previous calibration point, it may be used as a new calibration point to increase accuracy. This is done in the following steps: Enter the Upper Calibration Point and/ or Enter the Lower Calibration Point with the new known level applied.

The order of execution between the upper and lower calibration procedures does not matter. They can be done at different times.

The procedure Set Up Zero and Full Scale Limits must be performed to set up the vessel zero and full-scale limits sometime prior to performing a point calibration. This informs the Universal III of the tank level limits and only needs to be performed once for a given installation.

5.8.2 Selecting Engineering Units

The examples in this procedure use the default units of feet. For other units, use the following procedure:

A. Connect the handheld communicator to the 4-20 mA loop per Figure 4-1.

B. Power the loop and proceed with following steps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>View</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/0</td>
<td>Online (Generic)</td>
<td>Power On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Device Setup</td>
<td>Select Device Setup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Basic Setup</td>
<td>Select Basic Setup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PV Snsr unit</td>
<td>Select PV Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>↑ &amp; ↓</td>
<td>Available Units</td>
<td>Use the arrow keys to scroll through the available units and press [ENTER] when the desired unit is displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ENTER]</td>
<td>Basic Setup</td>
<td>Select highlighted unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>Online (Generic)</td>
<td>Desired units are selected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.9 Handheld Calibrator Error Messages

*Error Message: Applied Process Too High*

The applied process at 100% exceeds the capacitance range setting by at least 5% of span.

**Example:** URV = 10 ft., Applied Process = 12 ft. will generate this error.

**Action:** The Span Select Jumper Must Be Raised. This allows the process output at 100% to be within the range of the span range capacitance.

*Error Message: Span Too Small*

The difference between the URV and LRV is less than 10% of the range.

**Example:** For 0 to 10 ft. calibration points: LRV = 3.0 ft., URV = 3.8 ft. will generate this error.

**Action:** The Calibration Points Should Be Farther Apart. When the calibration points are too close together, the overall accuracy of the calibration is adversely affected.

*Error Message: Upper Range Value Too High*

The process capacitance at 100% exceeds the present capacitance range jumper setting.

**Example:** For 0 to 10 ft. calibration: span select jumper = 100 pF, point cal. LRV = 0 ft. @ 10 pF, URV = 7 ft. @ 90 pF generates this error because the process would be 124 pF @ 10 ft.

**Action:** The Span Select Jumper Must Be Raised. This allows the process output at 100% to be within the range of the span range capacitance.

**NOTE:** Respond to the prompt which is displayed immediately after the error message that reads “Restore Device Value?” with <N>.

*Error Message: Upper Range Value Too Low*

The Full scale projected from the entered URV and LRV is less than 5% of the present capacitance range jumper setting.

**Example:** For 0 to 50 ft. calibration: span select jumper = 1000 pF, LRV = 0 ft. @ 10 pF, URV = 40 ft. @ 80 pF generates this error.

**Action:** The Span Select Jumper Must Be Lowered. This allows the URV-LRV span to be greater than 5% of the capacitance range jumper setting.

**NOTE:** Respond to the prompt which is displayed immediately after the error message that reads “Restore Device Value?” with <N>. 


Section 6
## Section 6: Troubleshooting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem/Symptom</th>
<th>Tests in order of probability</th>
<th>Reference Section(s)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Rosemount 268 or 275 Calibrator gives error message that no device was found | Check calibrator connections  
Check for 250Ω resistance (min.)  
Check voltage at transmitter  
Check transmitter | 6.2 and 6.3  
6.6 | Often a result of loop connection problems |
| Rosemount 275 Calibrator gives error message that device could not be identified | Check calibrator connections  
Check for 250Ω resistance (min.)  
Check voltage at transmitter  
Check transmitter | 6.2 and 6.3  
6.6 | Often a result of loop connection problems |
| Can’t communicate with transmitter using Drexelbrook PC Software | Check calibrator connections  
Check for 250Ω resistance (min.)  
Check voltage at transmitter  
Check transmitter  
Try another modem | 6.2 and 6.5  
6.6 | Often a result of loop connection problems |
| 0 mA output all the time (no measurable output current at any time) | Check voltage at transmitter  
Test Transmitter | 6.2 (6.3, 6.4, or 6.5)  
6.6 | Probable loop problem  
Faulty connection in loop |
| More than 20 mA output all the time (output current always exceeds 20 mA) | Check for moisture in head of sensor  
Test Sensing Element  
Test Transmitter  
Check Calibration | 6.7  
6.6  
Section(s) 3, 4, and 5 | |
| Output drifts (output accuracy varies slowly over time…e.g. hours or days) | Test transmitter without sensing element (drift test)  
Verify proper sensing element ground reference | 6.6  
Fig. 2-6 | Erratic readings often show actual process conditions. Look for bubbles or stratification, etc. |
| Output erratic - (output jumps around noticeably in terms of seconds or minutes) | Test Transmitter  
Check process level  
Check for Static Discharge  
Check for radio interference | 6.6  
6.9  
6.10 | |
| Output intermittent (output jumps quickly usually between >0mA and some "on scale" value | Check Signal Loop Connections | 6.7  
6.8 | Intermittent Loop Connection |
| Inaccurate readings (Level readings are incorrect compared to actual known level) | Check calibration  
Test transmitter  
Check method of comparison | Section(s) 3, 4, and 5  
6.6 | Have you verified actual level? (At times even sight gauges can be misleading.) |
| Reading does not change with level | Check cables  
Check sensing element  
Test Transmitter | 6.8  
6.7  
6.6 | Be sure that level is really changing. Possible plugged or unvented stilling well. |
| Output goes in opposite direction from level change | Check calibration | Section(s) 3, 4, and 5 | Probable high point cal/low point cal reversal or inverted interface application. |
| **Application-related Problems** | | | |
| **Product Bridging** | When process material fills what was originally airspace between the sensor and a nozzle or the vessel, it no longer behaves like a coating. It measures like actual level. Contact Drexelbrook. | | |
| **Corrosion of metal parts** | TFE and stainless steel in the sensor's pressure seal have widely different coefficients of expansion that sometimes permit pressure leaks to occur. Re-torquing the packing assembly can usually fix the problem. Contact the Service department for the proper torque values and procedure. | | |

*Table 6-1 Problem / Symptom Chart*
6.1 Identifying a Problem/Symptom

Use *Table 6-1* as a guide to find and correct a problem when it occurs. Most problems are not related to transmitter failure. It is important to be methodical when tracking down a problem. If you experience a problem that you cannot solve using this guide, call the Drexelbrook 24-hour Service Hot line at 1-800-527-6297 or 215-674-1234. You may also E-mail us at the Internet address: drexelbrook.service@ametek.com. Further service information may be found at our World Wide Web address www.drexelbrook.com.

When you contact us, be prepared to give the service person as much information as you can about the model numbers, application requirements, and the materials being measured. At the end of this section, a form is available to organize the information that will help us resolve the problem. Prior to your call, a copy of the completed form can be faxed directly to the Service department at (215) 443-5117.

### 6.1.2 Integral Digital Meter Display (401-0044-003) Error Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Message</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Probable Cause</th>
<th>Corrective Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Err 1</strong></td>
<td>EEPROM Failure / Checksum Error</td>
<td>Transmitter Failure</td>
<td>Restore Factory Defaults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Err 2</strong></td>
<td>Not Used</td>
<td></td>
<td>See Section 3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Err 3</strong></td>
<td>Analog to Digital Converter Response Failure</td>
<td>Transmitter Error</td>
<td>Contact Factory Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-800-527-6297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Err4</strong></td>
<td>Probe Value too High</td>
<td>Probe Resistance to</td>
<td>Check for Electrical Short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ground too Low</td>
<td>See Section 6.7 &amp; 6.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2 Troubleshooting Loop Connection

Specific transmitter loop connections will vary from installation to installation but in general will be connected in a similar manner to typical transmitter loop in *Figure 4-1*. When troubleshooting the loop connection, verify the following items.

- Loop devices are wired in series.
- There is at least 250 ohms total loop resistance.
- There is at least 12 Vdc available for the transmitter when a loop current of 20 mA is flowing.
### 6.3 Rosemount Mod. 268 or 275 Calibrator cannot identify or find device

If the Rosemount 268 or 275 calibrator (generic) gives error message that no device description was found, use the following flowchart to troubleshoot.

**Start**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calibrator does not communicate with transmitter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Check calibrator connections to loop per loop drawing *Figure 4-1.*
2. Check for "noise" and ripple on loop with oscilloscope. Maximum noise level per HART Foundation is 1.2 mV rms (500 - 10 kHz). Maximum ripple (47 - 125 hZ) specification is .2V p-p. Line noise can sometimes be traced to things like motor speed controller wiring in close proximity with transmitter. Noise can sometimes be overcome by increasing loop resistance thereby increasing calibrator signal. Noise effects can also be reduced by connecting calibrator directly at transmitter. Generally noise is only a problem when calibrator is communicating with transmitter and does not affect normal operation of transmitter.
3. Check voltage at transmitter it should be at least 12 volts when 20 mA is flowing in loop.
4. If wiring is correct, go to Section 6.6 to test transmitter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is loop current between 3.7 and 22 mA?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is there a minimum of 250 ohms loop resistance?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Check Power Supply source resistance. The 250 ohms may be built in as with the Drexelbrook 401-500 series or most DCS inputs.
2. If not, add enough resistance for loop to be at least 250 ohms.

### 6.4 Rosemount Mod. 275 with device description cannot identify or find device

This condition may be the result of trying to calibrate a transmitter with software less than version 3.0 (transmitters shipped prior to approximately January 1997). There are two options you can use to identify the device and delete the error message.

- **Option 1** - Configure the transmitter as a "generic" device per the instructions in this manual.
- **Option 2** - Contact the Drexelbrook Service department (1-800-527-6297) about upgrading your transmitter to the latest software.
6.5 Transmitter does not communicate with Drexelbrook PC software

Check:
1. If current is greater than 22 mA disconnect at sensing element and re-check. If current returns to normal, check sensing element using checkout procedure in Section 5.7. If current does not return to normal, test transmitter with procedure in Section 5.6.
2. If loop current is 0 mA, check polarity of loop at transmitter. If it is OK, check for open loop.
3. If loop current is between 0 and 3 mA transmitter is likely bad. Test with procedure in Section 5.6.
4. Check voltage at transmitter it should be at least 12 volts when 20 mA is flowing in the loop.
5. Disconnect the three probe cable connections at transmitter and retry. If it now communicates, check cable and probe as described in Sections 5.7 & 5.8.

Check:
1. Check Power Supply and loop source resistance (the 250 ohms may be built in as with the Drexelbrook 401-500 series or most DCS inputs).
2. If not there add enough resistance for loop to be at least 250 ohms.

Check:
1. Is modem non-isolated from ground and/or is your laptop plugged into AC power? If so you may have ground problem. Contact Service department.
2. Some laptops don’t provide enough voltage to drive modem correctly from COM Port. Check with modem supplier or try a different laptop.
3. Checkout “Yes” response tests listed below.

Check:
1. Is correct COM Port selected at startup?
2. Is there any software running that would re-direct COM Port such as Windows, mouse drivers, terminal emulation software, or TSR’s. (This can be tested by booting from Drexelbrook Calibration software in the A: drive)
3. Possible bad RS-232 cable or defective modem.
4. Check modem connections to loop per loop drawing on Figure 3-1.
5. Go to Section 5.6 to test transmitter.

Check:
1. If current is greater than 22 mA disconnect at sensing element and re-check. If current returns to normal, check sensing element using checkout procedure in Section 5.7. If current does not return to normal, test transmitter with procedure in Section 5.6.
2. If loop current is 0 mA, check polarity of loop at transmitter. If it is OK, check for open loop.
3. If loop current is between 0 and 3 mA transmitter is likely bad. Test with procedure in Section 5.6.
4. Check voltage at transmitter it should be at least 12 volts when 20 mA is flowing in the loop.
5. Disconnect the three probe cable connections at transmitter and retry. If it now communicates, check cable and probe as described in Sections 5.7 & 5.8.
6.6 Troubleshooting Transmitter

To troubleshoot the transmitter, use one of the following tests, depending on the device used with your calibration.

Some of the following tests require the use of high quality fixed capacitors in the picofarad ranges or a Drexelbrook calibrator box (C-box 401-6-81). Contact the Drexelbrook Service department if you need a C-box. Fixed temperature stable capacitors (NPO types) can often be found at many electronic supply houses.

TRANSMITTER TEST - Using a PC or 275 Handheld with device Description

1. Determine the span range currently selected on the electronic unit. See Figure 6-2

2. Using the MAX pF values listed in Figure 6-3, select a capacitance value near the midpoint of the MAX pF range. For example, position #4 has a MAX pF range of 2000 pF. Select a 1000 pF capacitance for this test.

3. Remove all three connections of the coaxial cable at the transmitter's probe terminals.

4. Place capacitor on transmitter from PROBE to GND (ground) terminals See Figure 6-1.

5a. Using a PC - Using the real-time view (F4), verify that the displayed capacitance value is within the value and tolerance printed on the test capacitor. If using a Drexelbrook C-box, be sure to add the standing capacitance of the box (10pF low range, 20 pF normal range).

5b. Using a Rosemount 275 handheld with device description - Viewing the HOME screen, verify that the displayed capacitance value is within the value and tolerance printed on the test capacitor. If using a Drexelbrook C-box, be sure to add the standing capacitance of the box (10pF low range, 20pF normal range).

6. If the displayed capacitance value is within the stated tolerance, the unit is working. If the displayed capacitance value is not accurate, call 1-800-527-6297.
6.6 Troubleshooting Transmitter (Continued)

TRANSMITTER TEST - Using a 268 or 275 Handheld WITHOUT a Device Description (Generic Mode)

1. Visually verify the span range of the electronic unit.

2. Using the C-box, adjust the capacitance until 4 mA is achieved. **Record value. See Figure 6-2**

3. Adjust C-box capacitance until 20 mA is achieved. **Record value.**

4. Using **Figure 6-3**, verify that the capacitance value recorded at 20 mA is less than the MAX pF value for the Span Range Position of the electronic unit.

5. Verify that the loop configuration is Level Config (signal output linear to level vs. Vessel Config).

6. Subtract pF value recorded for 4 mA from the pF value recorded for 20 mA. Divide this number in half. **Example:**

   \[
   \begin{align*}
   4 \text{ mA} &= 120 \text{ pF} \\
   20 \text{ mA} &= 800 \text{ pF} \\
   800 \text{ pF} - 120 \text{ pF} &= 680 \text{ pF} \\
   680 \text{ pF} ÷ 2 &= 340 \text{ pF}
   \end{align*}
   \]

7. Adjust the capacitance box (C-box) to the number figured in step 6. The signal should read approximately 50%.

8. If the display reads 50%, the unit is working properly. If the display is not accurate, contact the Service department at 1-800-527-6297 for further assistance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPAN RANGE</th>
<th>JUMPER POSITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6</td>
<td>20 100 450 2000 10000 45000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 6-3**
Span Range Capacitance Values

6.6.1 Transmitter Drift Test

If symptoms point toward calibration drift, it is important to determine if the apparent drift is coming from the transmitter, the sensing element, or the application of the equipment. The following test determines if the transmitter is stable. In most cases, no drift will be found in the transmitter.
6.6.1 Transmitter Drift Test (Continued)

1. Remove coaxial cable from the transmitter terminals.

2. Without changing any data stored in the transmitter, connect a Drexelbrook capacitance substitution box (401-6-8) or an NPO test capacitor from the probe terminal to the GND terminal on the transmitter. (Select a capacitance value that produces between 4 and 20 mA of loop current.)

3. Observe the loop current over a 12-hour period to confirm the stability of the unit. If the readings remain stable for this period, then the problem is not in the transmitter. If the loop current has changed more than 1% during the test period, then the unit is defective. Please contact the Service department for further instructions regarding repair or replacement.

6.7 Troubleshooting Sensing Element

Troubleshooting sensing element requires use of an analog ohmmeter. Digital meters do not properly measure resistance for the purpose of this test. An analog ohmmeter typically provides more current when measuring resistance, which is required to detect a pinhole or crack in the sensing element insulation. In addition, digital meters frequently give erroneous results due to a battery-like effect when dissimilar metals contact conductive liquids.

CAUTION: Sensing element is intrinsically safe. Therefore, when using this product, it is recommended that all service activity comply with appropriate guidelines.

Remove sensing element from vessel to a safe area. Test outlined in steps 1 and 2 can be performed in a metal test vessel filled with high conductivity water. Depending on locality, tap water may not be suitable. If not, a spoonful of table salt may work.

In the following tests, if it is not possible to raise or lower level in vessel, sensing element may be suspended in a metal pipe or other container that is filled with conductive water (see above note) and connected to grounded sensing element condulet. If container is not metallic, then a ground wire or rod is needed to be placed into the water and referenced to sensing element condulet or mounting devices.
6.7 Troubleshooting Sensing Element (Continued)

Testing the Sensing Element - Step 1 (Figure 6-5)
With the material below the sensor, and the coaxial cable disconnected at the sensing element, measure the resistance from the sensing element center connector to ground connector (or condulet). The ohmmeter should be set to R x 10000 scale. The reading should be infinite (open circuit). Readings of less than one meg-ohm indicate excessive electrical leakage, probably due to product leakage or condensation in the packing seal or condulet. Contact the Service department for recommended repairs.

Testing the Sensing Element - Step 2 (Figure 6-6)
Raise the level in the vessel to cover as much of the sensor as possible. Repeat the measurement made in step 1. Readings of 1 meg-ohm or less indicate a pinhole or crack in the sensing element insulation. Failed insulation is not field repairable. Consult the Service department for further assistance.

6.8 Troubleshooting Coaxial Cable

If there is water or other conductive material in the conduit it can change the electrical properties of the coax cable and cause the system to perform poorly. Moisture in the
**Troubleshooting Coaxial Cable (Continued)**

Conduit may not be detected by the following test. The only sure way is to inspect the coax and associated conduit for trapped water.

1. Disconnect all three wires of the coaxial cable at the electronic unit.

2. Disconnect all wires at the sensing element end of the coax.

3. Using an ohmmeter, measure between two of the coaxial cable conductors. Note any reading. Repeat for all three conductors. All readings should show an open circuit, (infinite resistance).

4. Check for continuity of each conductor. Short out two of the coaxial cable conductors and measure these two conductors at the other end. A reading close to 0 ohms should be shown.
6.9 Static Electricity

Static electricity can cause the 4-20 mA output to appear to jump around in an erratic fashion with a time period of few seconds. Applications that are prone to static electricity include insulating liquids that may be agitated or pumped and granulars that may be air-conveyed at high rates of speed. Conductive liquids and conductive granulars tend not to generate static electricity. In addition to causing erratic readings, static electricity can cause instrument failure. If you ever get a static shock from a sensing element, you need spark protection. (See section 2.5)

Drexelbrook normally supplies static electricity discharge devices (spark protectors) with its sensing elements that are going to be used in these types of applications. If you need a spark protector, contact the Drexelbrook Service department.

6.10 Radio Frequency Interference

All Drexelbrook transmitters have a significant amount of RFI protection built in. There are situations, however, where the standard protection is inadequate. RFI filters are available to provide additional protection for both the sensor and the 4-20 mA loop from unusually difficult sources of interference. Proper grounding and careful attention to installation practices can usually make them unnecessary. Some recommended installation practices include:

1. Use twisted shielded cable for the 4-20 mA loop.
2. Use grounded metal conduit for all entrances to the transmitter housing.
3. Ground the transmitter housing to a good earth ground.
4. Use concentric shield sensors in non-metallic vessels.

If RFI continues to be a problem, contact the Drexelbrook service department for the proper filters and assistance.

6.11 Factory Assistance

AMETEK Drexelbrook can answer any questions about your level measurement system.
For Technical Support: 1-800-527-6297
All other inquiries: Call Customer Service at 1-800-553-9092 (US and Canada), or + 215-674-1234 (International).
6.11 Factory Assistance (Continued)

If you require assistance and attempts to locate the problem have failed:

- Contact your local Drexelbrook representative,
- For Technical Assistance call toll-free: 1-800-527-6297 (US and Canada) or + 215-674-1234 (International),
- FAX: + 215-443-5117,
- E-mail: drexelbrook.service@ametek.com

Please provide the following information:

- Instrument Model Number
- Sensing Element Model Number and Length
- Original Purchase Order
- Material being measured
  - Temperature
  - Pressure
  - Agitation
- Brief description of the problem
- Checkout procedures that have failed

6.12 Field Service

Trained field servicemen are available on a time-plus-expense basis to assist in start-ups, diagnosing difficult application problems, or in-plant training of personnel. Contact the service department for further details.

6.13 Customer Training

Periodically, AMETEK Drexelbrook instrument training seminars for customers are held at the factory. These sessions are guided by Drexelbrook engineers and specialists, and provide detailed information on all aspects of level measurement, including theory and practice of instrument operation. For more information about these valuable workshops, write to AMETEK Drexelbrook, attention: Communications/Training Group, or call direct + 215-674-1234.
6.14 Return Equipment

Any equipment being returned for repair or credit must be pre-approved by the factory.

In many applications, sensing elements are exposed to hazardous materials.

- OSHA mandates that our employees be informed and protected from hazardous chemicals.
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) listing the hazardous materials to which the sensing element has been exposed MUST accompany any repair.
- It is your responsibility to fully disclose all chemicals and decontaminate the sensing element.

To obtain a return authorization (RA#), contact the Service department at 1-800-527-6297 (US and Canada) or + 215-674-1234 (International).

Please provide the following information:

- Model Number of Return Equipment
- Serial Number
- Original Purchase Order Number
- Process Materials to which equipment has been exposed
- MSDS sheets for any hazardous materials
- Billing Address
- Shipping Address
- Purchase Order No. for Repairs

Please include a purchase order even if the repair is under warranty. If repair is covered under warranty, you will not be charged.

Ship equipment freight prepaid to:
AMETEK Drexelbrook
205 Keith Valley Road
Horsham, PA 19044-1499

COD shipments will not be accepted.
6.15 Universal III Troubleshooting Guide

AMETEK Drexelbrook
Universal III Troubleshooting Guide
Service Department (800) 527-6297 FAX (215) 443-5117

Customer Name ____________________________  Company ____________________________  City/State ____________________________
Phone # ____________________________  Fax # ____________________________
Purchase Order # ____________________________  DE # ____________________________
Electronic Unit Model # ____________________________  Serial # ____________________________  Range Jumper Position
ing
Sensing Element Model # ____________________________  Serial # ____________________________  Insertion Length ______ Mounting ______
Process Material ____________________________  Temp. ______ Press. ______  Other ______

Provide as much of the following information as possible.  All of the information is available from the Drexelbrook Calibration Software, or from a Rosemount Model 275 with Drexelbrook Device Description (DD) installed.  Information with an asterisk is available from a Rosemount 268 or 275 in the Generic mode.

AMETEK Drexelbrook HART® Protocol Software Version ______  Vessel Sketch

*Tag ID ____________________________________________
*Scratch Pad ________________  Software Version ________________
Analog Loop Assign ________________  Range Position ________________
*Damping Time ________________  Type (00/30) ________________

Level Configuration
Level Units ____________________________  Vessel Units ____________________________
Maximum Level ____________________________  Maximum Capacity ____________________________
Level Type ____________________________  Vessel Type ____________________________

*LRV (4mA) ____________________________  *URV (20mA) ____________________________

True Level Reference
Lower Reference Cap. ______
Upper Reference Cap. ______
Status: ____________________________

Capacitance Calibration
Lower Level ____________________________  Lower Capacitance ____________________________
Upper Level ____________________________  Upper Capacitance ____________________________

Press F4 For Real-Time View
Level ____________________________  Detailed description of problem: ____________________________
Vessel ____________________________
Capacitance ____________________________
Reference ____________________________
Loop Current ____________________________
Percentage ____________________________
Status ____________________________

*Show principal tank dimensions, including vessel construction, mounting location, nozzle, LRV, URV, present level, etc.
Section 7
Section 7: Specifications

7.1 Transmitter Specifications

**Power Requirement**
- 12 to 50 VDC
- Minimum of 12 VDC at 20 mA

**Input Range**
- 409-1000: 1.0 to 45,000 pF

**Output Range**
- 4-20 mA

**Accuracy**
- ±0.25% of range. Accuracy includes the combined effects of linearity, hysteresis, and repeatability. It refers to the transmitter only and is measured at reference conditions of 25 degrees C ±1°, 10-55% R.H. and 24 ±1.2 Vdc, using an admittance standard (applied to the transmitter sensor terminals) in place of the sensor.

**Load Resistance**
- Maximum Load Resistance = 750 ohms
- Minimum Load Resistance = 250 ohms

**Temperature Effect**
- ±1% of range per 50°F (30°C).

**Supply Voltage Effect**
- < 0.1% from 12 to 50 VDC.

**Effect of Load Resistance**
- < 0.1% for full resistance range at 24 VDC supply.

**Response to Step Change**
- < 1 second standard (to 90% of final value);
  0-90 seconds available with delay.

**Fail-Safe**
- Low-Level Fail-Safe (LLFS) standard.
  Also called direct-acting because current increases as the level increases.
- High-level Fail-Safe (HLFS).
  Also called reverse-acting because current decreases as level increases.

**NOTICE**

There Are No Devices That Are Absolutely “Fail-Safe”. *Fail-safe means that in the event of the most probable failures, the instruments will fail safely. Probable failures include things such as loss of power and transistor and component failures. If your application needs absolute fail-safe, a back-up instrument should be installed.*
7.1 Transmitter Specifications (Continued)

Ambient Temperature
•  -40°F to +185°F (-40°C to 85°C)

Calibration Adjustments
• Range Span, 6 positions (side panel)

Lowest Permitted Resistance
(bare sensing element to ground) causing 5% error in each model:
• 600 ohms - 409-1000
• 100K ohms - 409-1030

Intrinsic Safety
• Sensing element and cable: Designed to be intrinsically safe for Class I Groups A, B, C and D; Class II Groups E, F, and G, (Class III, Div. 1). Electronics and signal wires: Intrinsically safe for Class I Groups A, B, C, and D, Class II Groups E, F and G (Div. 1) when powered by an intrinsically safe power supply. Nonincendive for Class I Groups A, B, C, and D; Class II Groups E, F, and G, Class III, (Div. 2).

Sensing Element Cable Length
• 100 feet maximum.

7.2 Coaxial Cable Specifications

Sensing Element Cable Length
150 feet maximum.

General Purpose 380-XXX-12
.51" (13mm) OD at largest point, 160°F (70°C) temperature limit.

Composite Cable 380-XXX-18
(first 10 feet high temperature)
.62" (16mm) OD at largest point, 450°F (230°C) temperature limit for first 10 feet. 160°F (70°C) temperature limit for remainder.

High Temperature Cable 380-XXX-11
.51" (13mm) OD at largest point, 450°F (230°C) temperature limit.
Section 8: Normal Maintenance

8.1 Viewport Cleaning

The viewport (if supplied) is made of Borosilicate glass and can be cleaned with any common glass cleaning product (e.g.: Windex™, Isopropyl alcohol, etc.) that is suitable for the Class and Division rating of the specific system installation.
Section 9
Section 9: Drawings

9.1 FM / CSA APPROVAL DRAWINGS
509-7X Series Universal III™ Transmitter

HAZARDOUS (CLASSIFIED) AREA
CLASS 1, II, III, DIVISION 2 GROUPS A, B, C, D, E, F, G

NON-HAZARDOUS AREA

700 SERIES SENSING ELEMENT

LEVEL
COMP
SHD
GND

360 SERIES CABLE

OPTIONAL DISPLAY
401-0044-001

AMETEK DREXELBROOK
409-1000/2000
SERIES TRANSMITTER

OPTIONAL INTEGRAL SENSING ELEMENT
(700 SERIES)

NOTES:
1. SEAL FITTINGS SUPPLIED ARE
"WEATHER RESISTANT," THEY ARE
NOT CERTIFIED AS "EXPLOSIONPROOF"
(XP) OR "FLAMEPROOF" (D). REPLACE
WITH APPROPRIATE SEAL FITTINGS
AS REQUIRED.
2. ALWAYS INSTALL TO NEC® AND/OR
LOCAL CODES/REQUIREMENTS/
DIRECTIVES AS MANDATED BY THE
AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION.
3. WHEN OPTIONAL RFI FILTERS P/N 401-0016-019.
   P/N 401-0016-020, OR P/N 01-0016-023
   IS INSTALLED, MAX CABLE LENGTH
   409-1000 12 FT. (3.7m)
   409-2000 27 FT. (8m)

CERTIFIED
by
9 12-03-211
AMETEK DREXELBROOK

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AMETEK
DREXELBROOK

CONTROL DRAWING FOR 409-1000
AND 409-2000 SERIES HART®
COMPATIBLE TRANSMITTERS
FM/CSA APPROVED

420-0004-029-CD

205 KEITH VALLEY RD
WORCESTER, PA 19381-9986

215-674-1224
FAX 215-674-2733
9.1 FM/CSA APPROVAL DRAWINGS (Continued)

**AMETEK DREXELBROOK**

**409-1000/2000 SERIES TRANSCEIVER**

**OPTIONAL DISPLAY**

401-0044-001

**LEVEL**

**SHD/COMP**

**SHD**

**GND**

---

**HAZARDOUS (CLASSIFIED) AREA**

**CLASS I, II, III DIVISION 1 GROUPS A, B, C, D, E, F, G**

**AMETEK DREXELBROOK**

409-1000/2000 SERIES TRANSCEIVER

---

**LEVEL**

**SHD/COMP**

**SHD**

**GND**

---

**NON-HAZARDOUS AREA**

---

**250Ω MIN. SERIES RESISTOR REQUIRED FOR COMMUNICATION.**

**FM/CSA ENTITY APPROVED BARRIER**

**24VDC POWER SOURCE**

---

**POWER SOURCE MAY NOT USE OR GENERATE MORE THAN 250 VAC.**

---

**IF INTRINSIC SAFETY BARRIERS ARE USED:**

---

**--LOOP MUST BE CONNECTED ACCORDING TO THE BARRIERS MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.**

---

**--BARRIER PARAMETERS MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:**

\[ \max I \leq \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{V_{max} \cdot V_{cable} \cdot L_{cable} \cdot L_{i}}{C_{a} \cdot C_{i}} \right) \]

---

**--THE CA AND LA PARAMETERS MUST BE GREATER THAN THE SUM OF THE CONNECTING CABLE PARAMETERS AND CI AND LI OF THE I.S. APPARATUS.**

---

**--BARRIERS MUST BE APPROVED BY FMRC/CSA FOR USE IN THIS CONFIGURATION.**

---

**NOTES:**

1. Seal fittings supplied are “weather resistant,” they are not certified as “explosionproof” (XP) or “flameproof” (D), replace with appropriate seal fittings as required.

2. Always install to NEC® and/or local codes/restrictions/directives as mandated by the authority having jurisdiction.

3. When optional RFI filters P/N 401-0016-020, or P/N 01-0016-023 is installed, max cable length

\[ 409-1000 \quad 127 \text{ ft} \quad (35 \text{m}) \]

\[ 409-2000 \quad 27 \text{ ft} \quad (8 \text{m}) \]

---

**CERTIFIED by**

9 12-03-211

**ENG**

8 4-02-202

**USER**

7 2-01-215

**DE #**

5 9-00-202

---

**AMETEK DREXELBROOK**

**CONTROL DRAWING FOR 409-1000 AND 409-2000 SERIES HART® COMPATIBLE TRANSMITTERS FM/CSA APPROVED**

**ISS. EDC/DSR NO. APP'D DATE CHECKED**

9 11-20-00 9-28-00
9.2 KEMA APPROVAL DRAWINGS

HAZARDOUS AREA

OPTIONAL DISPLAY 401-0044-001

NON-HAZARDOUS AREA

ISOLATING I.S. BARRIER

700 SERIES SENSING ELEMENT

PROBE CONDULET

LEVEL BLU/BLK

SHD/COMP NO CONN/BLUE

SHD RED

GND GREEN

SHIELDED CABLE

TANK

ZONED 700 PROBE

ZONE 1

EEx ia II C

POTENTIAL EQUALIZATION WIRE > 10mm²

DREXELBROOK 409-1000/2000 SERIES TRANSMITTER

LEVEL

SHD/COMP

SHD

GND

TYPICAL BARRIER/REPEATER:

APPARATEBAU HUNDBACH
AH 77264-P4233-EO00.

NOTES:

1. TRANSMITTER INPUT PARAMETERS: Ci = 0.0022μF.
   Li = 0mH, Uj = 30V, li = 100mA, Pi = 1W.

2. HART COMMUNICATOR INPUT PARAMETERS Cj = 0, Li = 0.
   Uj = 30V, li = 100mA, 250Ω LOAD RESISTOR REQUIRED IN LOOP.
   FOR COMMUNICATIONS, THIS CAN BE THE BARRIER RESISTANCE.

3. CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMITY KEMA No. Ex - 95.D.4698 X.
   FOR TRANSMITTER AND PROBE.

4. 409-1000 MAXIMUM LENGTH = 46m
   409-2000 MAXIMUM LENGTH = 15m
509-7X Series Universal III™ Transmitter

9.2 KEMA APPROVAL DRAWINGS (Continued)

HAZARDOUS AREA

OPTIONAL DISPLAY
401-0044-001

NON-HAZARDOUS AREA

ISOLATING
I.S. BARRIER

220V AC

4-20mA DC

250Ω

1 9

2 10

7 8

4-20mA

OUTPUT

TYPICAL BARRIER/REPEATER:

APPARATEBAU HUNDSBACH
AH 90700-B1112.

HART
COMMUNICATOR
ROEMOUNT
268 OR 275

ZONE 1
EEEx ia II C

POTENTIAL EQUALIZATION
WIRE > 10mm²

NOTES:
1. SEE NOTES ON SHEET 1.