THE SHEET

Smart Electronic Pressure Transmitter TYPE BCN2/3/4/5/6



High Range Gage Pressure BCN 58/59



A0241



STT02 Communication **Terminal**



A0580



△ Pressure/Flow BCN 2/3/4



Gage/Absolute **Pressure BCN 5/6**

A9244

A9003



Seamless, Real-Time Process Management Solutions

WARNING notices as used in this manual apply to hazards or unsafe practices which could result in personal injury or death.

CAUTION notices apply to hazards or unsafe practices which could result in property damage.

NOTES highlight procedures and contain information which assist the operator in understanding the information contained in this manual.

WARNING

INSTRUCTION MANUALS

DO NOT INSTALL, MAINTAIN OR OPERATE THIS EQUIPMENT WITHOUT READING, UNDERSTANDING AND FOLLOWING THE PROPER Bailey Controls INSTRUCTIONS AND MANUALS, OTHERWISE INJURY OR DAMAGE MAY RESULT.

RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE

MOST ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT IS INFLUENCED BY RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE (RFI). CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED WITH REGARD TO THE USE OF PORTABLE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT IN THE AREA AROUND SUCH EQUIPMENT. PRUDENT PRACTICE DICTATES THAT SIGNS SHOULD BE POSTED IN THE VICINITY OF THE EQUIPMENT CAUTIONING AGAINST THE USE OF PORTABLE COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.

POSSIBLE PROCESS UPSETS

MAINTENANCE MUST BE PERFORMED ONLY BY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL AND ONLY AFTER SECURING EQUIPMENT CONTROLLED BY THIS PRODUCT. ADJUSTING OR REMOVING THIS PRODUCT WHILE IT IS IN THE SYSTEM MAY UPSET THE PROCESS BEING CONTROLLED. SOME PROCESS UPSETS MAY CAUSE INJURY OR DAMAGE.

AVERTISSEMENT

MANUELS D'OPERATION

NE PAS METTRE EN PLACE, REPARER OU FAIRE FONTIONNER CE MATERIEL SANS AVIOR LU, COMPRIS ET SUIVI LES INSTRUCTIONS REGLIMENT AIRES DE **Bailey Controls** TOUTE NEGLIGENCE A CET EGARD PURRAIT ETRE UNE CAUSE D'ACCIDENT OU DE DEFAILLANCE DU MATERIEL.

PERTURBATIONS DE LA FREQUENCE RADIOPHONIQUE

LA PLUPART DES EQUIPEMENTS ELECTRONIQUES SONT SINSIBLES AUX PERTURBATIONS DE LA FREQUENCE RADIO. DES PRECAUTIONS DEVRONT ETRE PRISES LORS DE L'UTILISATION DE MATERIEL DE COMMUNICATION PORTATIF. LA PRUDENCE EXIGE QUE LES PRECAUTIONS A PREDRE DANS CE CAS SOIENT SIGNALEES AUX ENDROITS VOULOUS DANS VOTRE USINE.

PERTES PROCEDE RENVERSEMENTS

L'ENTRETIEN DOIT ETRE ASSURE PAR UN PERSONNEL QUALIFIE ET EN CONSIDERATION DE L'ASPECT SECURITAIRE DES EQUIPEMENTS CONTROLES PAR CE PRODUIT. L'ADJUSTEMENT ET/OU L'EXTRACTION DE CE PRODUIT LORSQUI'IL EST INSERE A UN SYSTEME ACTIF PEUT OCCASIONINNER DES A-COUPS AU PROCEDE CONTROLE. SUR CERTAINS PROCEDES, CES A-COUPS PEUVENT EGALEMENT OCCASIONNER DES DOMMAGES OU BLESSURES.

NOTICE

The information contained in this document is subject to change without notice.

Bailey Controls Company, its affiliates, employees, and agents, and the authors of and contributors to this publication specifically disclaim all liabilities and warranties, express and implied (including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose), for the accuracy, currency, completeness, and/or reliability of the information contained herein and/or for the fitness for any particular use and/or for the performance of any material and/or equipment selected in whole or part with the user of/or in reliance upon information contained herein. Selection of materials and/or equipment is at the sole risk of the user of this publication.

This document contains proprietary information which is protected by copyright. All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be photocopied or reproduced without the prior written consent of **Bailey Controls Company.**

Preface

PURPOSE

This Publication is for the use of technical personnel responsible for installation, operation, and maintenance of the Bailey Type BCN2/3/4, BCN53/54/55/56/57/58/59, and BCN6 Smart Electronic Pressure Transmitters.

ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

Type STT02 Smart Transmitter Terminal, Product Instruction I–E21–28

Table Of Contents

INTRODUCTION	1–1
Introduction	1-1
Equipment Description	1 - 1
Equipment Application	l-1
Instruction Content	1-1
	1-1
	1–2
Nomenclature	1-3
Performance/Functional Specifications	1-5
Physical Characteristics	1–6
Options and Accessories	1-6
Certification	1–6
DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION	2–1
	2–1
Functional Operation	2–1
	2–2
	2–2
Transmitter Electronics Assembly	2–2
	2-4
Temperature Compensation	2–4
	2–4
Transmitter Software Functions	2–4
INSTALLATION	3–1
Introduction	3-1
Unpacking and Inspection	3–1
Location Considerations	3–1
Setup and Physical Installation	3-1
Connecting Piping	3-5
Flow Measurement	3-5
	3–6
	3-6
Steam Flow	3–7

\cdot	3-9 3-9 3-11 3-11 3-12 3-12
CALIBRATION Initial Calibration Checkout Temperature Compensation Changing Calibration (Linear/ 4 to 20 mA Output)	4-1 4-1 4-2
Introduction Operator Interface Configuration Procedure Transmitter Address ID Tag Output Type Output Action Dampening Adjustment Primary Engineering Units Primary Lower and Upper Range Values Secondary (Flow) Engineering Units Secondary (Flow) Engineering Units Secondary (Flow) Lower and Upper Range Values Local LCD Set—up Start—up and Failure Conditions Spherical and Flat End Tank Outputs Spherical Tank Calculation Flat End Tank Calculation Get Configuration Procedure Configuration Lockout Procedure Monitor Input Procedure Monitor Output Procedure Monitor Secondary Engineering Units Procedure Monitor Transducer Temperature Procedure Fix Output Procedure Transmitter Status Check Procedure	5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-1 5-2 5-2 5-2 5-2 5-2 5-2 5-2 5-2 5-2 5-2
TROUBLESHOOTING Introduction Error Messages and Corrective Action	6–1
MAINTENANCE Introduction Maintenance Schedule Amplifier Housing Transducer Assembly Flange Transmitter Rezeroing	7-1 7-1 7-1 7-1

REPAIR/REPLACEMENT	8–1
Introduction	
Procedures	
Transducer Check	
Smart BCN Transmitter	8-1
Smart BCN58/59 Transmitter	
Conventional and Smart BC Upgraded Transmitter	8-1
Amplifier Assembly Boards	8-2
Amplifier Boards Check	
LCD Board Check	
Replacing Amplifier Housing Components	8-2
Replacing Transducer Assembly	
Replacing Transducer Assembly (BCN2/3/4, BCN53/54/55 and BCN64/65)	
Replacing Transducer Assembly (BCN56/57 and BCN66/67)	
Replacing Transducer Assembly (BCN58/59)	
SUPPORT SERVICES	9_1
Introduction	
Replacement Parts	
APPENDIX A	Δ_1

List Of Illustrations

FIGURE 1 –	Square Root Output	1–7
FIGURE 2 –	Load Range	
FIGURE 3 –	Smart BCN Pressure Transmitter (BCN2/3/4, BCN53/54/55 and BCN64/65)	2-1
FIGURE 4 –	Smart BCN High Range Pressure Transmitter (BCN56/57 and BCN66/67)	
FIGURE 5 -	Type BCN Gage Pressure Transmitter (BCN58/59)	
FIGURE 6 –	Type BCN Smart Transmitter Electronics – Block Diagram	2-3
FIGURE 7 –	Point-to-Point Wiring	
FIGURE 8 –	Field Bus Wiring	
FIGURE 9 –	External and Mounting Dimensions (Smart BCN2/3/4, BCN53/54/55 and BCN64/65)	3-2
FIGURE 10-	External and Mounting Dimensions (Smart BCN56/57 and BCN66/67)	3-3
FIGURE 11-	External and Mounting Dimensions (Smart BCN58/59)	3-4
FIGURE 12–	Connecting Piping for Liquid Measurement	3–5
FIGURE 13–	Connecting Gas Piping for Gas Measurement	3-6
FIGURE 14—	Connecting Piping for Steam Measurement	3-7
FIGURE 15-	Example of Open Tank Level Measurement	3-8
	Connecting Pipe for Open Tank Level Measurement	
	Example of Closed Tank, Noncondensing Atmosphere, Level Measurement	
	Connecting Piping for Closed Tank, Noncondensing Atmosphere, Level Measurement	
	Example of Closed Tank, Condensing Atmosphere, Level Measurement	
	Connecting Piping for Closed Tank, Condensing Atmosphere, Level Measurement	
FIGURE 21–	Typical Calibration Setup	4–2
FIGURE 22–	Sample Temperature Compensation Data Label	4–3
FIGURE 23–	Spherical Tank Measurement	5–3
FIGURE 24–	Flat End Tank Measurement	5-4
FIGURE 25–	Lockout Jumper J1 Locations and Positions on the Microcomputer Board	5–4
	Troubleshooting Flow Chart	
	Amplifier Assembly (Exploded View)	
FIGURE 28–	Jumper Wire Locations and Positions on Input Board	8–3
FIGURE 29–	Transducer Assembly Positioned in Vise	8-4
	Transducer Assembly Resting on Flange (with Top Flange Removed)	
FIGURE 31—	Flange Positioned in Vise	8–5
	Transducer Assembly (BCN56/57 and BCN66/67)	
	Type BCN58/59 Smart Transmitter	
	Type BCN Smart Transmitter Replacement Parts	
FIGURE A1-	Factory Mutual Approved Entity Parameters	A-3
	List Of Tables	
TABLE 1 – TABLE 2 –	Error Messages	

vi I–E21–32

List Of Effective Pages

Page No	o.		Change No.
iii	through	ix	Original
1-1	through	17	Original
2-1	through	2–5	Original
3–1	through	3-12	Original
4–1	through	4-3	Original
51	through	5–5	Original
6–1	through	6–4	Original
7–1	Ü		Original
8-1	through	8–7	Original
9–1	through	9_9	Original;
A-1	through	A-4	Original

When an update is received, insert the latest changed pages and dispose of the superseded pages.

NOTE: On an update page, the changed text or table is indicated by a vertical bar in the outer margin of the adjacent page to the changed area. A changed figure is indicated by a vertical bar in the outer margin next to the figure caption. The date the update was prepared will appear under the page number.

Safety Summary

GENERAL WARNINGS

HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS

The equipment used herein may be used only in those classes of hazardous locations identified on the nameplate.

L'equipment decrit par cette notice ne peut etre installed que dans les emplacements specifies sur la placque signalitique de l'appareil.

NAMEPLATE RATINGS

Do not at any time exceed the ratings listed on the nameplate. (Page 3-1)

On ne doit en aucune circonstance depasser les valeurs nominales figurant sur la placque d'identification. (Page 3-1)

SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

System maintenance must be performed by qualified personnel and only after securing equipment controlled by the circuit. Altering or removing components from an active circuit may upset the process being controlled. (Page 7–1)

L'entretien du systeme doit etre effectine par des personnes competence et uniquement a partir du moment ou les elements controles par le circuit ont ete isoles. Le fait d'enlever ou d'aterer les componsants d'un ciruit sous tension peut perturber le processus controle. (Page 7–1)

SUBSTITUTION OF COMPONENTS

Substitution of components may impair suitability for use in hazarous locations. (Page A-1)

La substitution de composants peut redre l'emetteur inadequat a l'utilisation dans un environment dangereux. (Page A-1)

SPECIFIC WARNINGS and CAUTIONS

WARNING

Any recognized corrosive properties of the fluid to be measured must be considered when selecting piping materials. (Page 3–5)

The output of this equipment changes to a fixed value during start—up and transmitter detected failure conditions. These values must be selected by the user to ensure safe operation. (Page 5–2)

Disconnecting/reconnecting wiring or repairing the transmitter is not considered normal operation. These operations should only be done if power has been removed from all wiring or if the flammable atmosphere is known not to be present. (Page A–1)

Intrinsic safety is dependent upon the components used in the transmitter. Any substitution of components may impair the intrinsic safety. (Page A–4)

Explosion proof/dust–ignition proof installation and intrinsically safe installations in Class II or III hazardous locations require that the assembly be kept tight while circuits are live unless the location in known to be non–hazardouse at the time. (Page A–4)

CAUTION

Do not remove or force amplifier assembly completely out of housing. This will cause damage to pin connectors at P1, P2 and the sensor lead connector. (Page 8–2)

Extreme care should be used when unscrewing the transducer assembly from the amplifier housing to avoid damaging the sensor leads. (Page 8–4)

AVERTISSEMENT

la sortie de cet appareil adopte une valeurs fixes doivent etre selectionnees par l'utilisateur pour assurer une securite d'operation lorsquelles surviennent. (Page 3–5)

Les proprietees corrosives des fluides doivent etre considerees au moment de la selection de la tuyauterie. (Page 5–2)

Le debranchement ou le rebranchement des fils ainsi que la reparation du transmetteur n'entrent pas dans les procedures normales. Si l'atmosphere est inflamable, on ne doit effectuer les etapes ci-dessus que si l'alimentation a ete interrompue. (Page A-1)

La securite intrinesque depend des composantes utilisees dans l'emetteur. Toute substitution de composante pourrait nuire a cette securite intrinseque. (Page A-4)

En ce qui concerne les installations de securite intrinseque dans des endroite se Classe II ou III et l'installation anti-explosion et anti-ignition provoquee par la poussiere, il est indispensable que l'assemblage soit tenu etanche pendant que les circuits sont electises, a moins que cet endroit ne presente aucun danger a ce moment-la. (Page A-4)

ATTENTION

Prendre les precautions qui s'imposent au moment de devisser le transmetteur du boitier de l'amplificateur afin d'eviter d'endommager les fils de la sonde. (Page 8–2)

Nes pas retirer completement l'assemblage des composants de son boitier. Ceci endommagerait les broches et les connexion P1 et P2 ainsi que le connecteur des fils de la sonde. (Page 8–4)

Y -	ĸ

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

This Product Instruction is intended to assist personnel with operation, calibration, troubleshooting and maintenance procedures for the Bailey Type BCN2/3/4, BCN53/54/55/56/57/58/59, and BCN6 Smart Electronic Transmitter.

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION

The Bailey Type BCN Smart Electronic Transmitter measures pressure and may be user—configured to provide a poled digital process variable signal (Field Bus Mode) or a 4 to 20 mA process variable signal (Point—to—Point Mode). The electronics package uses the latest microcomputer technology, allowing the user to calibrate and troubleshoot the transmitter from either a local or remote location.

The Bailey Type STT02 Smart Transmitter Terminal can communicate with the Smart Transmitter. Configuration, readout, and other interactions with the transmitter operate by this communication method. An optional Liquid Crystal Display is also available when local transmitter output indication is necessary.

EQUIPMENT APPLICATION

The BCN Electronic Pressure Transmitter is designed to measure liquid, gas or vapor pressures.

INSTRUCTION CONTENT

This document includes the following sections.

Introduction – This section provides a description of this Instruction Manual; its sections and their uses, along with a brief description of the BCN Transmitter. Also included in this section are instructions on how to use this document, Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations, Product Nomenclature and Specifications.

Description and Operation – Describes the operation of principle components of the BCN Transmitter. Also

covered in this section are communication techniques and the diagnostic capabilities afforded to the user.

Installation – This section gives information on the various tasks associated with the installation of the transmitter. Procedures detailed here are: unpacking, location considerations, physical installation, piping suggestions and wiring diagrams.

Calibration – Identifies the calibration status of the unit and provides calibration check procedures. This section also explains temperature compensation of the BCN, including a temperature compensation example.

Operating Procedures – This section addresses start—up procedures, configuration of the BCN (using STT02), and the procedures that make the unit operational.

Troubleshooting – This area of instruction gives the user steps that aid in solving operating difficulties that can occur. Tables are provided that list corrective actions as they relate to error messages. Also included is a troubleshooting flow chart.

Maintenance – Includes maintenance information as it pertains to the BCN Pressure Transmitters.

Repair/Replacement – This section covers procedures involved in replacing components of the Type BCN Transmitter and steps used to check component status.

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

It is important for safety and operating reasons, that this product instruction be read and understood completely before installing or completing any task associated with operation.

The sections of this instruction book are sequentially arranged as they relate to initial startup; from **Unpacking** to **Repair/Replacement** procedures. After initial startup is complete and successful, the instruction may then be referred to as needed by section.

I–E21–32 Page 1–1

Introduction

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ANSI American National Standards Institute.

EEPROM Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory. A type of non–volatile memory

that is programmed and erased electrically.

EPROM Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory. This memory holds the microcomputers oper-

ating program.

Final Installation The final position or plane in which the transmitter will be in during operation.

Non-volatile Memory Memory that retains programmed information; such as configuration and calibration param-

eters, even when power is removed.

Sediment A solid material deposit that settles in a liquid or gas. Such deposits can cause blockage.

Transducer A device that takes an input, such as pressure, and converts the output into some other form,

such as voltage.

Nomenclature TYPE BCN2/3/4/5/6 SMART ELECTRONIC PRESSURE TRANSMITTER

Pos. 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 BCN	SMART	ELECTRO	NIC PRESS	SURE TRA	NSMITTE	R BCN2 th	rough BCN6
Pg. 1–4	TYPE						
3	Medium I High Ran	ige (2	3600 psi ma 2000 psi ma 3600 psi ma	ximum sta	itic pressur	e) BCN38 (
4 5 6	Gage Pre		ıre (6000 p:	si maximu	ım static p	ressure)	
3 4 5 6 7 8	3 to 30 in 20 to 200	inches H ₂ inches H ₂ psi psi 00 psi <u>or</u> 00 psi	20	TYPE BCN2, 5 BCN2, 4, BCN3, 4, BCN3, 5, BCN38 BCN58 BCN59	, 5, 6 (M , 5, 6 (M , 5, 6 (H , 6 (H (H	Medium) Medium) High) High) High) High)	
2 3 4 7	DIAPHRAGM/TRIM MATERIAL (NOTE 1) 2 316L Stainless Steel (BCN2, 3, 4, 53–57, BCN6) 3 Hastelloy C–276 (BCN2, 3, 4, 53–57, BCN6) 4 Monel 400 (BCN2, 53–57, BCN6)						
0 1 2	1 Silicone Fluid						
	MATERIA	AL					
		HI-SIDE &/	OR LO-SIDE		HI-SIDE	LO-SIDE	
	FLANGE	VENT	ADAPTER	DRAIN	REMOTE SEAL CAP/	REMOTE SEAL CAP/	(Alabara d. B. O.)
0	316	316	KIT None	PLUG None	FLANGE None	FLANGE None	(Notes 1 & 2) (for BCN2-4, 53-55, 64 &
, i	5.0	3.0	110110	140110	140116	110116	(101 DON2-4, 35-35, 64 & (65)
1	316 316	None None	None 316	None None	None None	None None	(for BCN56, 57, 66 & 67) (for BCN58 and BCN59)
3	C-276 C-276	C-276 None	C–276 None	C–276 None	None None	None None	(for BCN2, 53–55, 64 & 65) (for BCN56, 57, 66 & 67)
4	400 400	400 None	400 None	400 None	None None	None None	(for BCN2, 53–55, 64 & 65) (for BCN56, 57, 66 & 67)
5	316	316	316	316	None	None	(for BCN2-4, 53-55, 64 & 65)
6	316	316	316	316	Stainless	None	(for BCN2, 53-55, 64 & 65)
7	C-276	C-276	C-276	C-276	Stainless	None	(for BCN2 only)
8	400	400	400	400	Stainless	None	(for BCN2 only)
9	None	None	None	None	Stainless	Stainless	(for BCN2 only)
	316 = 316	Stainless	-276 = 0	–276 Has	telloy, 400	= 400 Mon	el

TYPE BCN2/3/4/5/6 SMART ELECTRONIC PRESSURE TRANSMITTER

Pos. 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 BCN) 11] [SMART ELECTRONIC PRESSURE TRANSMITTER	3	
'v' Pg. 1–3		O-RING/BOLTING MATERIAL (NOTE 1)		
1 2 3 4 7 8		Viton/Carbon Steel Teflon/Carbon Steel Viton/300 Series Stainless Steel Teflon/300 Series Stainless Steel Viton/4140 Carbon Steel, ASTM A193, GR. B7 (NAC Teflon/4140 Carbon Steel, ASTM A193, GR. B7 (NAC		(for BCN2 - 6) (for BCN2 - 6) (for all except BCN4) (for all except BCN4) (for all except BCN4) (for all except BCN4,58/59)
		INTEGRAL METER		
5 6	3	None Digital Meter		
		FLANGE ADAPTER KIT &/OR MOUNTING BRACK	(ET	
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Both Kits, if applicable, provided with basic transmitted Delete Mounting Bracket Kit Delete 316 Stainless Flange Adapter Kit Delete 316 Stless Flg. Adptr. & Mtg. Brkt. Kits Delete C–276 Hastelloy Flange Adapter Kit Delete C–276 Hastelloy Flg. Adptr. & Mtg. Brkt. Kits Delete 400 Monel Flange Adapter Kit Delete 400 Monel Flg. Adapter Kit & Mtg. Brkt. Kit	(for BCN (for all e: (for all e: (for BCN (for BCN (for BCN	I2 – 6) xcept BCN56,57,66 & 67) xcept BCN56,57,66 & 67) I2,53,54,55,64 & 65) I2,53,54,55,64 & 65) I2,53,54,55,64 & 65) I2,53,54,55,64 & 65)

NOTES:

1) The following material combinations are required to comply with the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) Std. MR-01-75:

Diaphragm/Trim Hastelloy C-276.
Flange/Vent/Adapter/Drain Plug 316 Stainless Steel.

Bolting 4140 Carbon Steel, per ASTM A193, Grade B7.

2) The Remote Seal Cap is No.304 Stainless Steel and the Remote Seal Flange is No.316 Stainless Steel.

MONEL® is a registered trademark International Nickel Co.

HASTELLOY C® is a registered trademark of Cabot Corp., Stellite Div.

VITON® and TEFLON® are registered trademarks of E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.

Page 1–4 I–E21–32

PERFORMANCE/FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATIONS (Zero-Based Spans)

Service	Liquid, gas or vapor.
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Accuracy	BCN2, BCN44/45, BCN53/54/55, and BCN64/65: ±0.10% of calibrated span; BCN3, BCN46,BCN56/57/58/59 and BCN66/67: ±0.25% of calibrated span. (All percentages include effects of linearity, hysteresis, repeatability, and dead band).
Stability	±0.10% of upper range limit for six months.
Long Term Stability	Drift less than $\pm 0.20\%$ of upper range limit for 12 months.
Output Signal	Analog Output: 4 to 20 mA; user—selectable for linear, square root, 3/2 power, 5/2 power, volume or function generator output. (See Figure 1 for square root output.) Digital Output: Digital process variable reports up to ten times per second for control purposes.
Output Current	25 mA maximum.
Supply Voltage	13 to 42 V dc.
Power Supply Effect	Point-to-Point Mode: 0.005% of span per volt. Field Bus Mode: No effect.
Loop Load Limits	See Figure 2.
Static Pressure Limit	BCN2 and BCN36/37: 3600 psig (24822 kPa). BCN38: 2000 psig (13790 kPa). BCN4: 6000 psig (41370 kPa). (Not applicable to BCN5/6).
Static Pressure Effect	Zero error: BCN23/24: ±0.25% of upper range limit/2000 psig (13790 kPa); BCN25: 1.00% of upper range limit/2000 psig (13790 kPa); BCN3: ±0.75% of upper range limit/2000 psig (13790 kPa); BCN4: ±0.3% of upper range limit/6000 psig (41370 kPa). Span error: BCN2 and BCN3: ±0.25% of upper range limit/2000 psig (13790 kPa); BCN4: 0.3% of upper range limit/6000 psig (41370 kPa).
Overpressure Limit	BCN2 and BCN36/37: 3600 psig (24822 kPa); BCN38, BCN53/54/55 and BCN64/65: 2000 psig (13790 kPa); BCN4: 6000 psig (41370 kPa); BCN56/57, and BCN66/67: 300% of upper range. BCN58: 200% of upper range limit. BCN59: 165% of upper range limit.

Overpressure Limit (Cont)	Full vacuum to overpressure limit on either or both sides will not damage the transmitter. Any zero shift due to overpressure condition should be calibrated out.
Mounting Position Effect	No span effect. No zero effect in plane of diaphragm. Maximum of 2 in. H ₂ O (0.49 kPa) zero shift in any other plane; can be calibrated out.
Damping	Continuously adjustable from 0.00 to 32.00 seconds.
Temperature Limits	Operating: From -13° to +185°F (-25° to +85°C) transitter will operate within specifications; From -40° to +212°F (-40° to +100°C) transmitter will operate without damage to the unit. Storage: -58° to 212°F (-50° to 100°C).
Units with Optional LCD Meter	Operating and Visibility Range: +32° to +122°F (0° to +50°C). Temperatures outside of this range will cause the display to go blank until temperatures return to operating range. Storage: -5° to +158°F (-20° to +70°C)
Temperature Effects	Operating: From -13° to +185°F (-25° to +85°C) Total error: ± 0.25% of upper range limit for any temperature changes of not more than ± 50°F (± 28°C). (Reference conditions of 80°F [27°C]).
Elevation/ Suppression	Maximum zero elevation is 1000% of calibrated span.* Maximum zero suppression is 900% of calibrated span. Neither span nor upper or lower range value may exceed 100% of upper range limit.
RFI Effect	±1.0% of calibrated span for 20–1000 MHz @ 30 V/m field strength.
Turn Down	10:1
Turn on Time	4 seconds at minimum dampening.
Humidity Limits	0-100% continuous when covers on correctly and conduit is sealed.
Response Time (electronics only)	Point-to-Point Mode: 250 milliseconds. Field Bus Mode: Process variable reported up to ten times a second.

 $^{^{\}star}$ Use of the BCN56/57 products are not recommended for measurements below 14 psig (96.8 kPa). Consult your Bailey Sales Representative for details.

I-E21-32

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

	·
Amplifier Housing	Housing is a die cast aluminum alloy with less than 1% copper, protected with a chemical resistant polyure- thane coating; rated NEMA 4X.
Process Connections	Refer to Figures 9, 10 and 11 in INSTALLATION.
Electrical Connections	Test, signal, and grounding terminals are accessible through one of the two 1/2" NPT conduit holes provided on opposite sides of the transmitter; unused opening is plugged with a 1/2" stainless steel NPT pipe plug.
Materials Selection	Fill Fluid: Silicone or fluorinated oil for all except: BCN58/59. Process—wetted parts: Refer to NO-MENCLATURE

OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES

Material Variations	Refer to NOMENCLATURE.
LCD Meter	(Refer to NOMENCLATURE for selection). Integral circuit board provides 12—digit alphanumeric liquid crystal display of transmitter output signal as percent of span or in engineering units (display accurate to 0.1% of span and suitable for calibration of device.) Rotatable in 90 degree increments to yield best viewing orientation. LCD Meter is also available as an add—on option. Kit No. 258453A1.
Flange Adapter	A 1/4–18 NPT or welded socket process piping connection can be used instead of the standard 1/2–14 NPT connection; Part No. 6634268 (1/4–18 NPT), Part No.6633421–T (welded socket), Part No. 6633852–1 (Aminco stainless steel). (Not applicable to BCN56/57/58/59, and BCN66/67).
3-Valve Manifold	Provides the required valving for flow measurement using differential pres- sure–producing primary elements; Attaches directly to the transmitter in place of the flange adapters. Part No. 6626715–1, 316SS (Anderson, Greenwood and Co. M4AVS);
	Part No. 6626715–2, carbon steel (Anderson, Greenwood and Co. M4AVS); Part No. 6626715–3, 316SS, special cleaned; Part No. 6626715–4,

carbon steel, special cleaned. (Not

applicable to BCN5/6.)

Mounting Brackets	Flat bracket for wall or pipe mounting can be supplied with transmitter, Part No. 682603–1; L-shaped bracket for horizontal pipe mounting also available, Part No. 6627204–1.
Conversion Kit (BC to BCN)	Kit No.: 258456–2. This converts any BC Transmitter to the BCN Transmitter.
Smart Transmitter Terminal	Battery-powered portable communications device; allows the user to remotely configure, calibrate, troubleshoot, or verify the operation of a BCN transmitter. Order by NOMEN-CLATURE : STT02.
Transient Suppressor	Suppresses switching and lightning induced transients; mounts internally or externally; Part No.1947359–1.
**Special Cleaning	Transmitter wetted parts are cleaned to remove any trace contaminants including grease and oil.
Tag Option	Part No. 1993318A1: Mylar ^R , adhesive backed aluminum finish. Part No. 487436A2: Stainless steel, specify wire attached or permanently affixed. Customer may specify 4 lines of 12 characters.

^{**} For Oxygen Service Preparation: Normal practice is to specify fluorinated oil sensor fill fluid (refer to **NOMENCLATURE**) and Special Cleaning.

SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

CERTIFICATION

Certifications by Canadian Standards Association (CSA), Factory Mutual Research (FM), and Standards Association of Australia (SAA) are pending as follows:

Nonincendive (Nonsparking)

CSA Class I; Div 2; Groups B–D FM Class I; Div 2; Groups C,D SAA Zone 2, Ex n, Group IIC

Intrinsically Safe when used with appropriate barriers per Bailey Controls Co. Drawing B222611.

CSA Classes I, II, III; Div 1; Groups A–G, T4 FM Classes I, II, III; Div 1; Groups A–G, T6 SAA Zone 0; Ex ia, Group IIC, T6

 $\mathsf{MYLAR}^{\circledR}$ is a registered trademark of E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co.

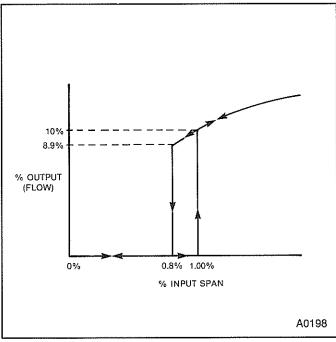
Page 1–6 I–E21–32

CERTIFICATION (Cont)

Explosionproof (flameproof) CSA Class I; Div 1; Groups B–D *FM Class I; Div 1; Groups B–D SAA Zone 1; Ex d; Group IIB Dust-ignitionproof

CSA Classes II, III; Div 1; Groups E-G
*FM Classes II, III; Div 1; Groups E-G
SAA Zone 1; Ex DIP 13 Enclosures IP65

* Approval received.



Note: Accuracy of square root mode: Below 0.8% of input., the output is forced to 0%. Above 1% of output, the accuracy equals the square root of the acccuracy stated in the specifications. Example: BCN2 accuracy equals \pm 0.1%, in the square root mode accuracy equals the square root of 0.1.

FIGURE 1 - Square Root Output

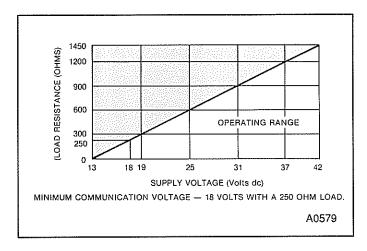


FIGURE 2 - Load Range

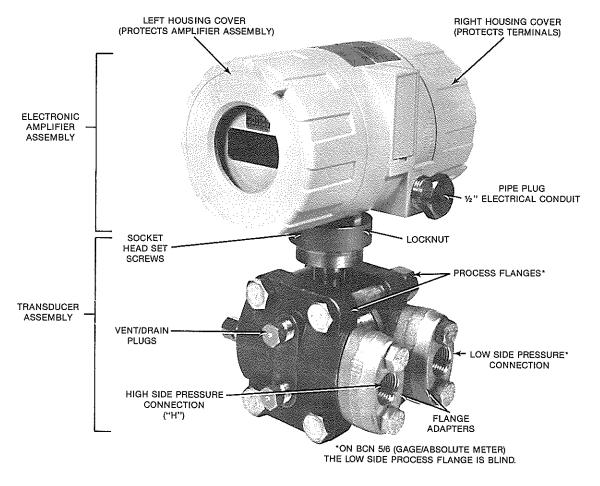
Description And Operation

INTRODUCTION

This section of the instruction book describes and explains the BCN Transmitter; operation of its principle components and the manner in which the user accesses the information the transmitter provides.

FUNCTIONAL OPERATION

The BCN Smart Transmitter consists of two major sections: a transducer assembly and an electronics assembly (see Figures 3, 4 and 5). The STT02 Smart Transmitter Terminal is available to communicate with the Smart Transmitter.



A0211

FIGURE 3 - Smart BCN Pressure Transmitter (BCN2/3/4, BCN53/54/55 and BCN64/65)

I–E21–32 Page 2–1

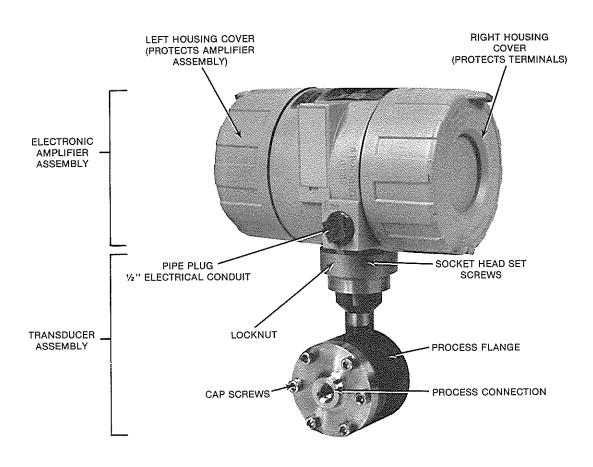


FIGURE 4 - Smart BCN High Range Pressure Transmitter (BCN56/57 and BCN66/67)

PHYSICAL OPERATION

Transducer Assembly

The transducer contains two outer isolating diaphragms and one internal sensing diaphragm.

In the differential pressure units (BCN2/3/4), process pressures are applied to the high ("H" stamped on the transducer body next to the high side process flange) and low (unmarked) sides of the transducer by direct connection to the transducer flanges or through flange adapters. The low pressure side is open to atmosphere on the gage pressure unit (BCN5) or pre—evacuated and sealed on the absolute pressure unit (BCN6).

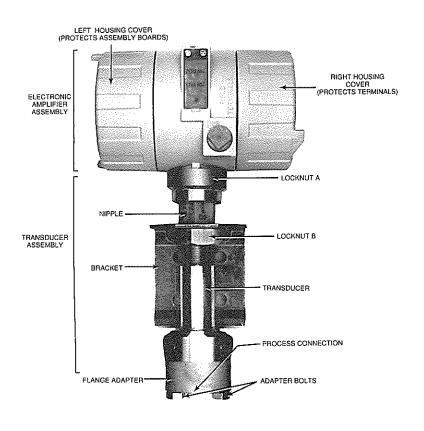
Process pressures act upon pressure receiving diaphragms which generate a force applied to a cantilever beam. A closed bridge strain gage is affixed to the cantilever beam. Deflection of the beam by pressure variations produces an output voltage from the bridge which is directly proportional to the process pressure.

Transmitter Electronics Assembly

The electronics assembly is shown in Figure 6 in block form. The output of the strain gage (not shown) is fed into a voltage—to—pulse converter. The voltage—to—pulse converter outputs a variable duty cycle pulse which the microcomputer can understand. The microcomputer uses all inputs from the voltage—to—pulse converter and calculates an output based on the variable duty cycle pulse inputs. The transmitter's configured memory is stored in an EEPROM.

The output of the microcomputer is fed into an active multiple pole low pass filter. The filter outputs a dc voltage level proportional to the output duty cycle of the pulse input. This dc level feeds the output transistor which controls the 4 to 20 mA signal.

Page 2–2 I–E21–32



A0241

FIGURE 5 – Type BCN Gage Pressure Transmitter (BCN58/59)

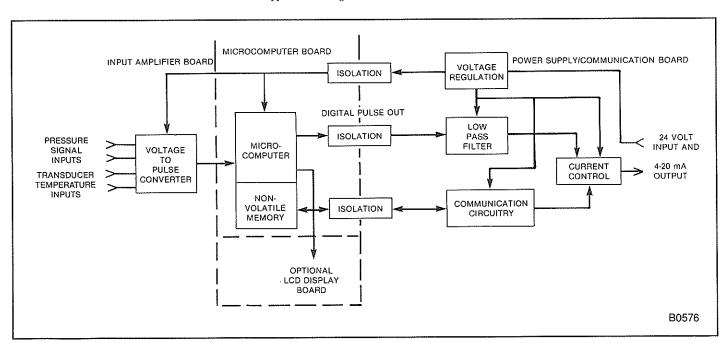


FIGURE 6- Type BCN Smart Transmitter Electronics Block Diagram

Page 2-3

COMMUNICATION. Communication between the BCN Transmitter and the remote terminal is accomplished by attaching the STT02 anywhere along the signal wires. No adapters, jacks or plugs are necessary. An ac voltage imposed on the signal wires allows communication between the BCN Transmitter and the STT02 Terminal. Since the communication signal is high frequency ac, its dc average is zero and has no effect on the output of the transmitter. Two different frequency levels are used to transmitter, a logic 0 or logic 1. This enables the location of the BCN Transmitter to be as far as one mile (1.6 Km) from the STT02 Terminal, while still providing excellent noise immunity for remote communications (Figure 7). A minimum of 250 ohms loop resistance is necessary to support communication capabilities (Figure 2).

The user programs the transmitter, via the STT02, to be in the digital field bus mode by selecting a node address for the transmitter (Figure 8). When the transmitter is requested to be in the digital mode, the microcomputer sets the output of the transmitter to less than 4 mA for low power consumption. When polled the transmitter will then provide a digital process variable signal. The Smart Transmitter Terminal includes an internal converter which accepts the transmitter's communication data, and alternately converts the Smart Transmitter Terminal commands to signals compatible with the transmitter.

TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION. A temperature sensor is located within the transducer assembly. The

output of the temperature sensor is monitored and used to calculate a correction for the transducer output based on programmed transducer temperature characteristics. This transmitter temperature can be monitored using the STT02 Terminal.

DIAGNOSTICS. Continuous self-diagnostics are available through the STT02 Terminal. Areas monitored are transducer, the transducer's temperature, input circuits, non-volatile memory, processor ROM, and reference voltages. The modular amplifier design allows the diagnostics to identify the malfunctioning electronic section. The diagnostics also indicate if the user is making a calibration error.

Transmitter Software Functions

Configuration and operational commands allow the user to input an ID Tag for the transmitter configuration, select engineering units, and define the output. The output can be defined as a square root (Figure 1), 3/2 or 5/2 power of the input. Other user definable outputs include volume of a spherical or flat end tank, or a function generator that follows a six segment curve. The output can be set to normal or reverse acting and fixed to a specific value for troubleshooting purposes. Other commands allow the output to be set to default values upon transmitter failure and powerup. Other commands allow the user to monitor the configuration, input, output, and status of the transmitter. A damping adjustment command is also available.

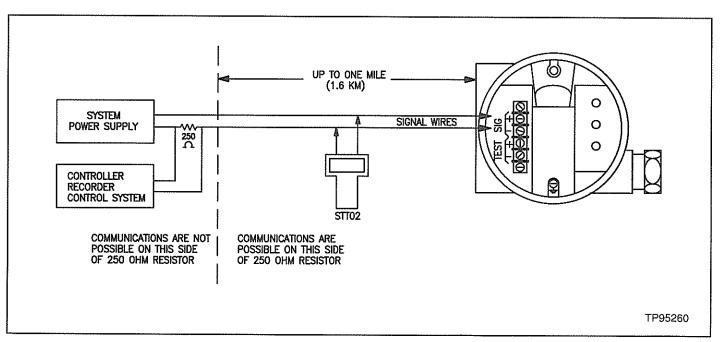
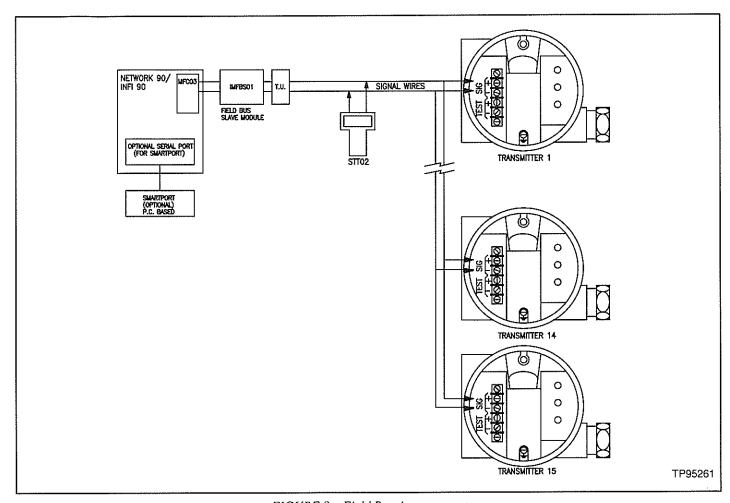


FIGURE 7 - Point-to-Point Wiring



 $FIGURE\ 8-Field\ Bus\ Arrangement$

Installation

INTRODUCTION

This section provides the user with information necessary for correct installation, which is vital for safe and reliable operation of the Type BCN Pressure Transmitter. This information includes unpacking procedures, transmitter location considerations, and installation suggestions from piping requirements to wiring instructions.

NOTE: Refer to APPENDIX A – APPLICATIONS IN FLAMMABLE ATMOSPHERES when applicable.

UNPACKING AND INSPECTION

Before unpacking, carefully examine exterior of shipping containers for evidence of in-transit damage. Inspect for punctures, tears or other damage which penetrates the outer containers, and for any evidence of water damage. If transmitter is damaged, contact the carrier.

- 1. Examine the exterior of the transmitter for nicks, dents and scratches.
- 2. Before mounting or installing check the nameplate (located on the amplifier housing) to make certain that you have received the equipment that was ordered.

WARNING

Do not, at any time, exceed the ratings listed on the nameplate.

AVERTISSEMENT

On ne doit en aucune circonstance depasser les valeurs nominales figurant sur la plaque d'identification.

If the transmitter is to be stored prior to installation, pack in the original container, if possible. Store in an area free of corrosive vapors and extremes in temperature and humidity. Install covers and seal all conductive wiring inlets.

NOTE: Storage temperatures must not exceed the following limits: -60° to $+212^{\circ}$ F (-58° to $+100^{\circ}$ C); Units with optional LCD Meter: -5° to $+158^{\circ}$ F (-20° to $+70^{\circ}$ C).

LOCATION CONSIDERATIONS

Because of process and economic considerations, flow and level transmitters must often be installed in harsh environmental locations. The transmitter should, however, be located as to minimize the effects of temperature gradients and fluctuations, and to avoid vibration and shock.

SETUP AND PHYSICAL INSTALLATION

The quality of a flow or level measurement depends to a great extent on proper installation of the transmitter and the pressure piping. For flow measurement, proper installation of the primary measuring element is also critical to the accuracy of the measurement. (Refer to Product Instruction G23–1 Installation of Orifices and Flow Nozzles.)

NOTE: If installation of the transmitter requires that the housing be rotated, be sure to loosen set screws (Item 56, Figure 34) and slide locknut (Item 55, Figure 34) off of the housing. This allows the housing to rotate without causing damage to the transmitter.

The Type BCN Transmitter may be supported by the piping connections if mounted directly at the point of measurement. It may also be surface—mounted or mounted to 2—inch piping using Bailey Mounting Kit Part No. 682603—1. Refer to Figures 9, 10 and 11 for external and mounting dimensions.

NOTE: Flange adapters are not available for the BCN56/57 or BCN66/67.

The Type BCN flange adapter process connections are on 2.12–inch (54 mm) centers to allow direct mounting to orifice flanges and permit the use of commercially available manifolds. Refer to **Options and Accessories** for information on flange adapters and manifolds available from Bailey.

Process connections on the transmitter flanges are 1/4–18 NPT. Flange adapters may be supplied with 1/2–14 NPT connections. The flange adapters allow the transmitter to be easily disconnected from the process by removing the flange adapter bolts.

Refer to Figure 3 for identification of the optional vent/drain plugs. The primary purpose of the vent/drain

I–E21–32 Page 3–1

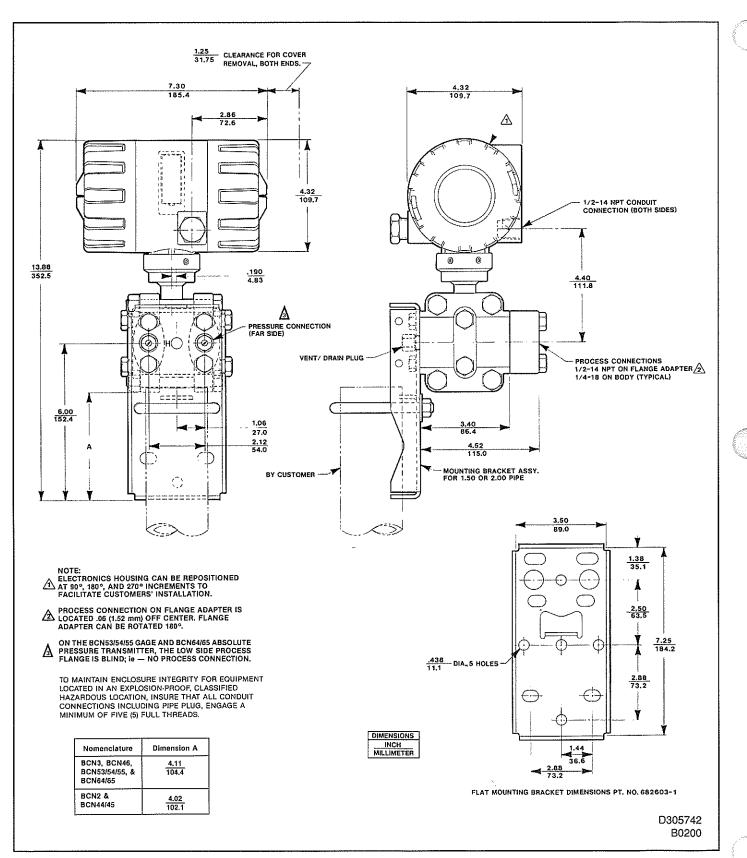


FIGURE 9 - External and Mounting Dimensions (Smart BCN2/3/4, BCN53/54/55, and BCN64/65)

Page 3-2

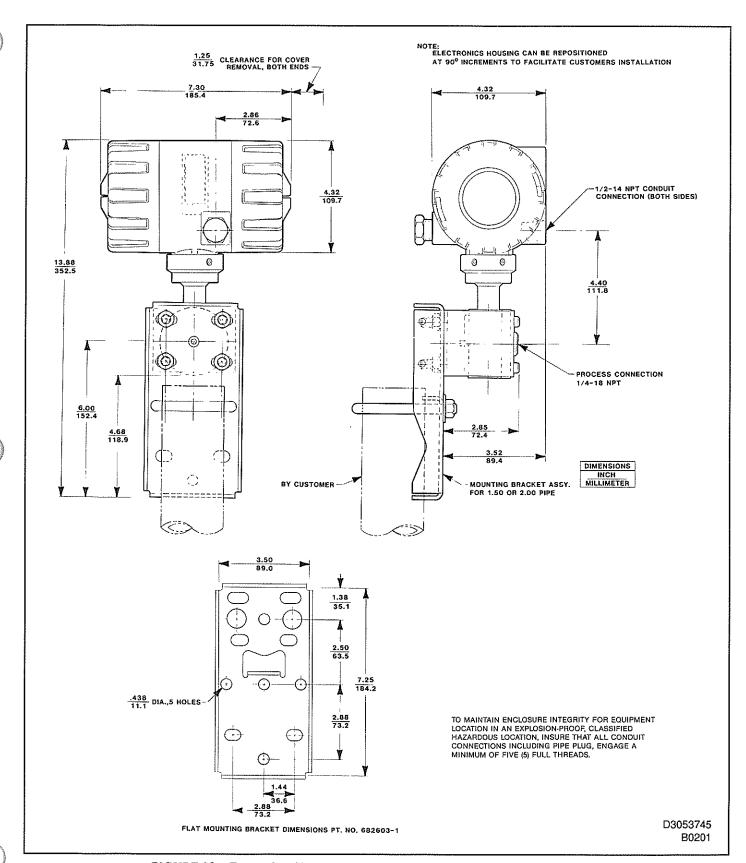


FIGURE 10 - External and Mounting Dimensions (Smart BCN56/57 and BCN66/67)

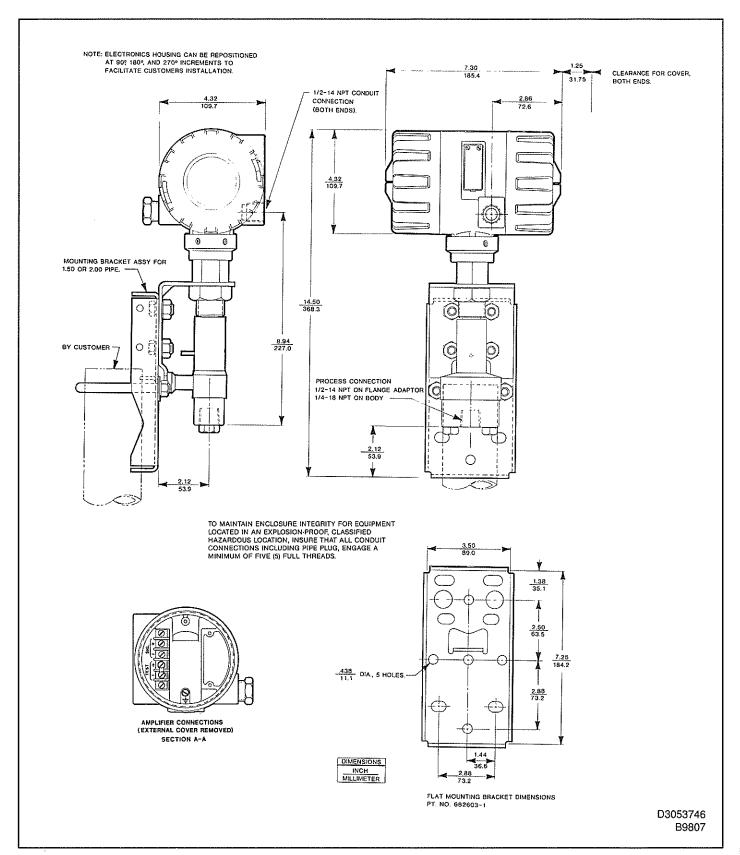


FIGURE 11 – External and Mounting dimensions (Smart BCN58/59)

Page 3–4 I–E21–32

feature is to release residual pressure during start—up and servicing (as a bleeder valve). This applies to discharging (in gas applications) and venting (in liquid/vapor applications). During installation, check that vent/drain plugs, if provided, are tight before proceeding with piping installation and calibration.

After mounting, calibration should be verified to ensure that there has not been a zero shift due to mounting the unit (refer to CALIBRATION).

Connecting Piping

Connecting piping should be in accordance with ANSI Code (B31.1.0) for Pressure Piping.

The connecting piping shown in Figures 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, and 20 are typical piping arrangements only. They are intended as generalized guides, and may not necessarily reflect the exact configuration required for the particular service.

WARNING

Any recognized corrosive properties of the fluid to be measured must be considered when selecting piping materials.

AVERTISSEMENT

Les proprietees corrosives des fluides doivent etre considerees au la selection de la tuyauterie.

FLOW MEASUREMENT. Proper location of the transmitter with respect to the process pipe depends on the process material. The following should be considered in determining the best location:

1. Hot process material [above $220^{\circ}F$ ($104^{\circ}C$)] must be kept out of contact with the transmitter.

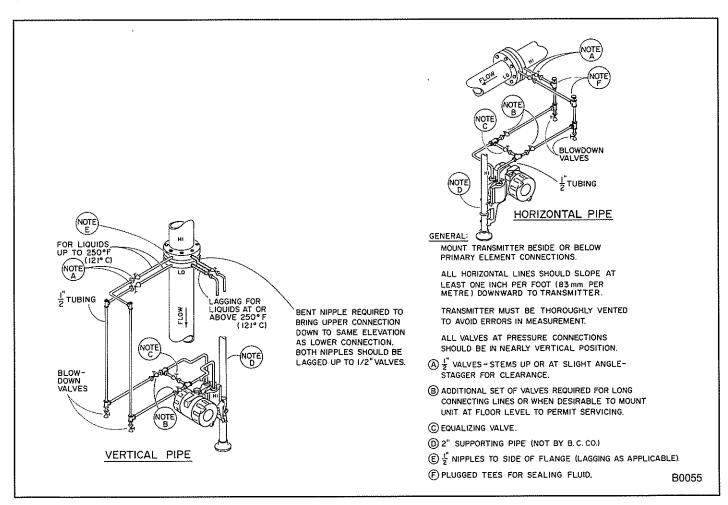


FIGURE 12 - Connecting Piping for Liquid Measurement

- 2. Sediment should be kept from depositing in the pressure piping.
- 3. Liquid head must be kept balanced on both legs of pressure piping.
- 4. Pressure piping should be as short as possible.
- 5. Ambient temperature gradients and fluctuations should be minimized.

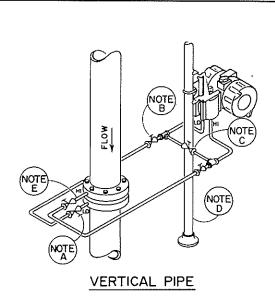
LIQUID FLOW.

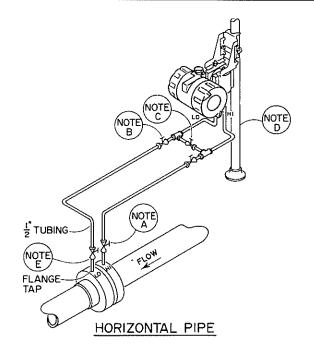
1. Primary element taps should be made to side of flange to avoid sediment deposits (Figure 12).

2. Transmitter should be mounted beside or below primary element taps to allow gases to vent into process line.

GAS FLOW.

- 1. Primary element taps should be made to top or side of flange (Figure 13).
- 2. Transmitter should be mounted beside or above primary element taps to allow liquid to drain into process line.





GENERAL:

MOUNT TRANSMITTER BESIDE OR ABOVE PRIMARY ELEMENT CONNECTIONS.

MAKE PRIMARY ELEMENT CONNECTIONS ON TOP OF FLANGE IN HORIZONTAL FLOW.

ALL HORIZONTAL LINES SHOULD SLOPE AT LEAST ONE INCH PER FOOT (83mm PER METRE) DOWNWARD TO PRIMARY ELEMENT.

(A) ½" VALVES - STEMS UP OR AT SLIGHT ANGLE-STAGGER FOR CLEARANCE.

- (B) ADDITIONAL SET OF VALVES REQUIRED FOR LONG CONNECTING LINES OR WHEN DESIRABLE TO MOUNT UNIT AT FLOOR LEVEL TO PERMIT SERVICING.
- © EQUALIZING VALVE.
- (D) 2" SUPPORTING PIPE (NOT BY B. C. CO.)
- E 1 NIPPLES TO FLANGE.

B0056

FIGURE 13 - Connecting Piping for Gas Measurement

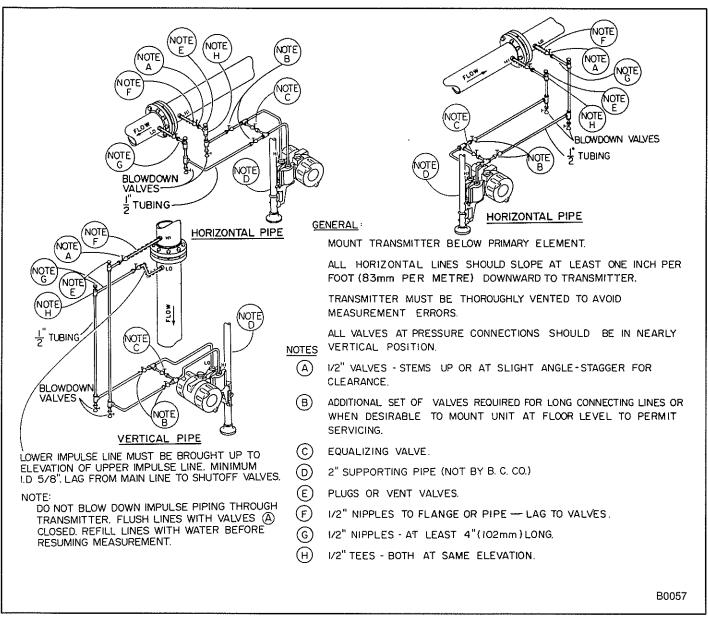


FIGURE 14 - Connecting Piping for Steam Measurement

STEAM FLOW.

- 1. Primary element taps should be made to side of pipe line (Figure 14).
- 2. Transmitter should be mounted below primary element taps to allow condensate to fill pressure piping, preventing contact of live steam with the transmitter.

NOTE: Condensate chambers are not necessary since volumetric displacement of the transmitter is negligible.

LEVEL MEASUREMENT – OPEN TANK. In an open vessel, level can be measured by making a pressure measurement at the bottom of the vessel (Figure 15). The pressure at the transmitter "H" connection will be equal to the height of the liquid (h₂ x SG_{liq}). The connection is made to the high (H) side of the transmitter; the low side of the transmitter is open to atmosphere (refer to Figure 16 for typical connecting piping arrangements). The output of the transmitter will be proportional to the level of the liquid above the transmitter. If the zero point of the desired level range is above the transmitter, the transmitter zero must be suppressed to elevate the range.

I-E21-32

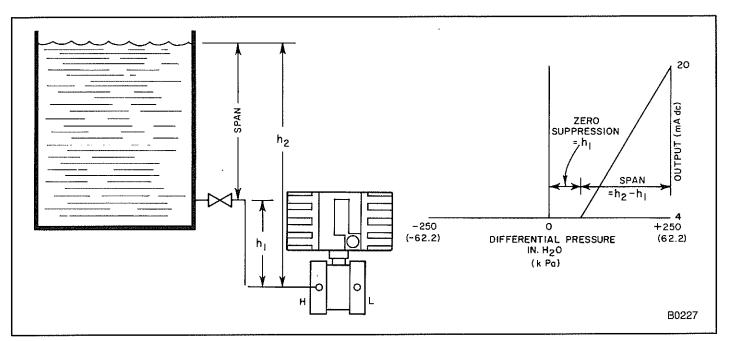


FIGURE 15 - Example of Open Tank Level Measurement

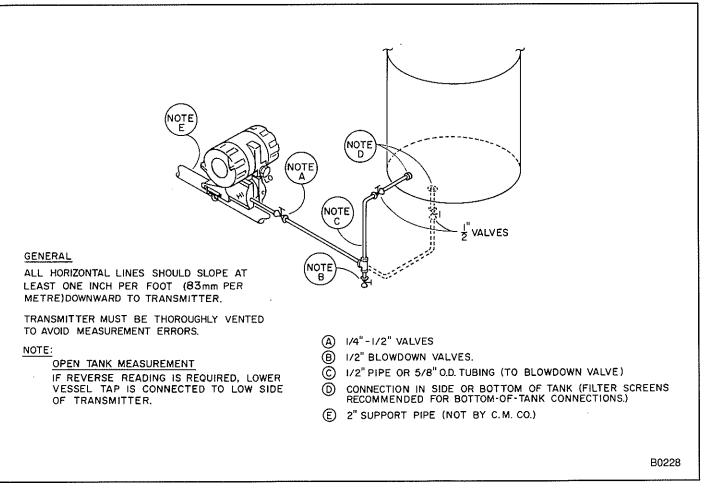


FIGURE 16 - Connecting Piping for Open Tank Level Measurement

LEVEL MEASUREMENT - CLOSED TANK. In a closed vessel, pressure above the liquid will affect pressure measured at the bottom of the vessel, and must be subtracted from the measurement. This is accomplished by making a pressure tap above maximum range level and connecting pressure piping to the low side of the transmitter.

If the atmosphere above the liquid is non-condensable (Figure 17), the pressure line from the top connection will be dry. The transmitter responds only to the pressure of the fluid measured at a lower tap, and calculations are the same as for open tank level measurements. The transmitter flange is the high (H) side of the transmitter, and the pressure line from the top connection is connected to the low side of the transmitter (refer to Figure 18 for connecting piping arrangements). If the zero point of the desired level is above the transmitter, the transmitter zero must be suppressed to elevate the range.

If the atmosphere (vapor state of the liquid) above the liquid is condensable (i.e., steam above boiler water if water level is being measured), the upper pressure line will fill with condensate creating a wet leg or reference leg which exerts a pressure at the transmitter low side connection greater than that exerted by the variable level

at the high (H) side connection. If h₃ is the level of the water at any point between minimum and maximum level range values, the transmitter senses the difference in pressure between the fixed head at h₂ and the variable head at h₃ (Figure 19). As the level of h₃ increases, the difference between h₂ and h₃ decreases. Transmitter output decreases with increasing level and decreasing differential pressure. The effect is that of a negative differential pressure which decreases in numerical value as the level rises. This negative differential is simulated for calibration purposes by a positive pressure, increasing in value, imposed on the transmitter low side pressure connection. Therefore, the transmitter may be considered reverse acting, but only with respect to the positive pressure used in calibration. Refer to Figure 20 for typical piping arrangements.

Pressure Piping

The piping between the primary element and the transmitter must transfer the pressure seen at the pipe or flange taps to the transmitter. Possible sources of error in this pressure transfer are:

- 1. Leaks.
- 2. Friction loss, if purging is used.

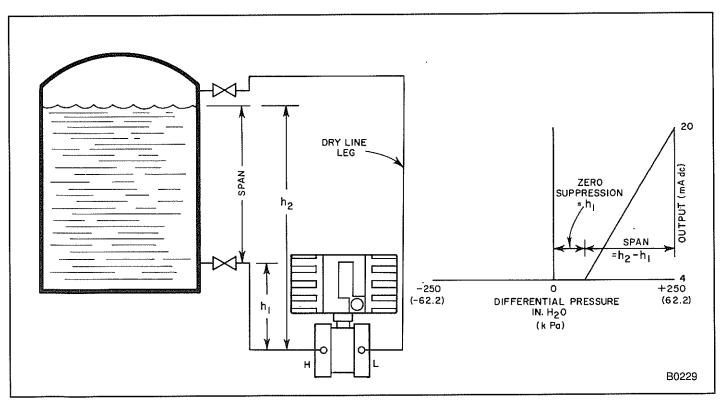


FIGURE 17 - Example of Closed Tank, Noncondensing Atmosphere, Level Measurement

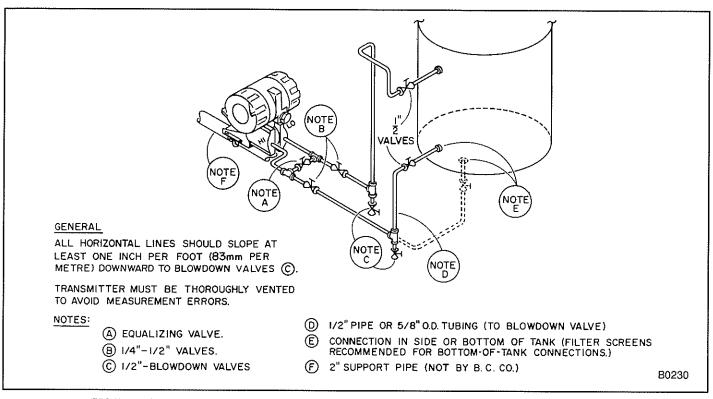


FIGURE 18 - Connecting Piping for Closed Tank, Noncondensing Atmosphere, Level Measurement

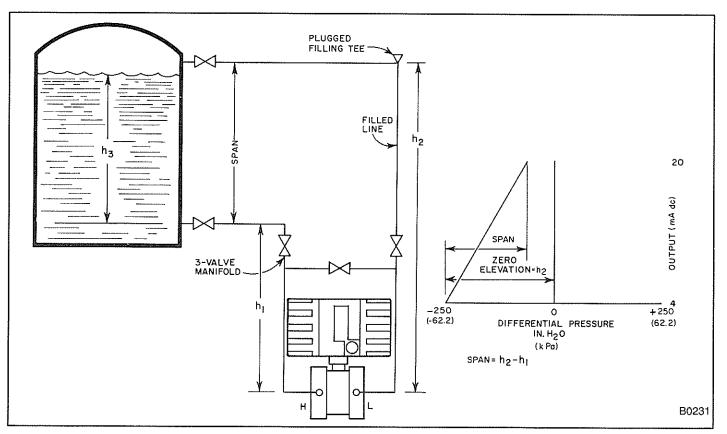


FIGURE 19 - Example of Closed Tank, Condensing Atmosphere, Level Measurement

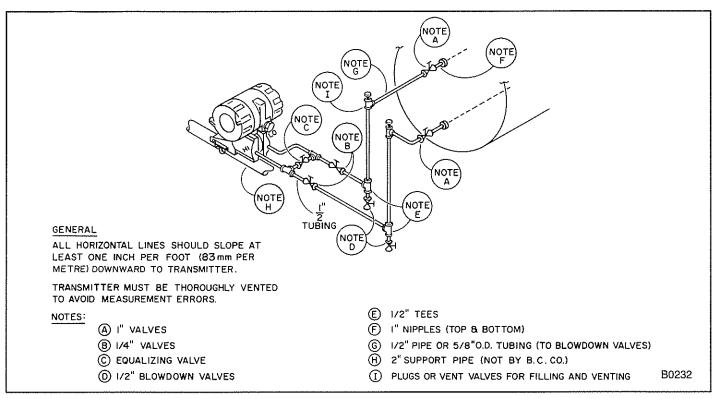


FIGURE 20 - Connecting Piping for Closed Tank, Condensing Atmosphere, Level Measurement

- 3. Trapped gas in a liquid line (head error).
- 4. Liquid in a gas line (head error).
- 5. Temperature—induced density variations between pressure lines (head error).

The following precautions are suggested to minimize the possibility of errors:

- 1. Make pressure piping as short as possible.
- 2. Slope piping from primary element at least 1 inch per foot (83 mm per meter) down toward the transmitter for liquid and steam.
- 3. Slope piping from the transmitter at least 1 inch per foot (83 mm per meter) down toward primary element for gas.
- 4. Avoid high points in liquid lines and low points in gas lines.
- 5. Keep both pressure lines at the same temperature.

- 6. Use pressure piping of sufficient diameter to avoid friction effects.
- 7. Be sure all gas is vented from liquid pressure lines.
- 8. When sealing fluid is used, fill both pressure lines to same level.
- 9. When purging is used, make purge connection close to primary element taps and purge through equal lengths of same size pipe. Avoid purging through the transmitter.

Wiring

POINT-TO-POINT MODE (ANALOG MODE). In the point-to-point mode of operation, the electrical connections are made in the typical two-wire, 4 to 20 mA configuration shown in Figure 7. A positive (+) and a negative (-) terminal is provided at the transmitter to identify the signal leads.

NOTE: Ensure that the temperature rating of the wire is sufficient for the operating temperature.

I-E21-32

The signal terminals located in the electronics housing will accept wire sizes up to 14 AWG. All power is supplied over the signal leads by a standard 24 V dc system power supply. Maximum supply is 42 V dc. Minimum power supply voltage is determined by the loop resistance as follows:

Minimum Supply Voltage = 13 Volts + (0.02 x Load Resistance [in ohms])

Load resistance must include the resistance of any meters external to the transmitter, the wiring, and the system input. Power supply regulation is not critical as long as supply voltage remains above the minimum value required to drive the external load resistance (see Figure 2).

Two "TEST" terminals located next to the signal terminals allow connection of a milliammeter so loop current can be monitored without disturbing the existing wiring.

NOTE: When jumper 31 (Figure 34) is removed from the terminal block the minimum supply voltage for the transmitter increases to 13.7 V dc.

FIELD BUS MODE (DIGITAL MODE). In the field bus mode of operation there is no 4 to 20 mA output signal as in the point—to—point mode. The transmitter draws less than 4 mA to maintain operation. In this mode, up to 15 transmitters can share a common set of wires (Figure 8).

In the field bus mode the process variable signal of each transmitter is a digitally polled variable. The IMFBS01 Module sequentially poles each transmitter output on the bus. Each transmitter on the bus has its own unique address which is assigned during calibration (see CALIBRATION). Using these addresses the FBS knows which module it is communicating with.

Each transmitter present on the bus is wired to the control system by connecting the signal leads from the control system to the positive (+) and negative (-) terminals of the transmitter. Transmitters on the bus are to be connected in parallel.

Minimum power supply voltage is determined by the loop resistance as follows:

Minimum Supply Voltage = 13 volts + [(0.004 x no. of transmitters on bus) x (load resistance)]

Load resistance must include the system input resistance and the resistance of the wire. No meters or measuring devices are to be included in the field bus loop since the transmitters are not delivering an analog process variable. Power supply regulation is not critical assuming the supply voltage to the transmitter remains above 13 volts. This is the minimum voltage required to properly drive the transmitter.

The STT02 can be connected anywhere there is access to the signal leads. Since the STT02 also has its own bus address, it can be connected to the bus while the control system is on line. Only one STT02 can be connected to the bus at any one time. While the field bus is on—line, the STT02 can monitor any transmitter on the bus.

In order to change any calibration or configuration parameters of transmitters using the STT02, the IMFBS01 Module must be taken off—line, or the IMFBS01 Module must be instructed to bring the desired transmitter off line.

Signal wiring should not be run in conduit or open trays with power wiring and should not be run near heavy electrical equipment. Twisted shielded pairs are recommended for best results. Reverse polarity protection is built into the transmitter to protect it against accidental reversal of the field wiring connections.

NOTE: Refer to the IMFBS01 Product Instruction, I–E96–302 for wire length and wiring practices in the field bus mode.

Grounding

Signal wiring may be either ungrounded (floating) or grounded at any one point in the signal loop. If more than one transmitter is connected to a single power supply, grounding should be at the supply. The transmitter case must also be grounded. A ground terminal is provided inside the electronics housing near the signal wiring terminals.

Hazardous Locations (Flammable Atmospheres)

The BCN Smart Transmitter must not be located in a hazardous (classified) location unless factory marked as suitable for that location. This equipment must be installed and operated per APPENDIX A, Applications in Flammable Atmospheres.

Page 3–12 I–E21–32

Calibration

INITIAL CALIBRATION

The transmitter is shipped completely calibrated from the factory. If a calibration check is desired before placing the transmitter in service or if calibration is required due to repair, an overpressure condition, or replacement of parts, use the following procedures in **Checkout** as a guide.

CHECKOUT

If using the point-to-point mode of operation:

- 1. Connect the transmitter in a calibration setup (see Figure 21). Position the transmitter in the same position as final installation.
- 2. Apply the low range pressure; check the output. It should be:
 - 4.000 ±0.016 mA on the BCN2, BCN44/45, BCN53/54/55, BCN58/59 and BCN64/65;
 - 4.000 ±0.04 mA on the BCN3, BCN46, BCN56/57, and BCN66/67.
- 3. If the output is not within the limits stated in Step 2, then recalibrate the unit. Press the CALIBRATE key on the STT02 and follow the step—by—step procedures (refer to STT02 Product Instruction).
- 4. Apply the full range pressure to the transmitter and check the output. It should be:
 - 20.000 ±0.016 mA on the BCN2, BCN44/45, BCN53/54/55, BCN58/59, and BCN66/67; 20.000 ±0.04 mA on the BCN3, BCN46, BCN56/57, and BCN66/67.
- 5. If the output is not within the limits stated in Step 4, then recalibrate the unit by pressing the CALIBRATE key on the STT02 and follow the step-by-step procedures (refer to STT02 Product Instruction).

If using the field bus mode of operation:

- 1. Connect the transmitter in a calibration setup (see Figure 21). Place the transmitter in the same position as the final installation.
- 2. Apply the low range pressure, check the 4 to 20 mA output. It should be below 4 mA. Press the OUTPUT key on the STT02, then select *REPORT OUTPUT*. The STT02 should be displaying 0%:
 - ±0.1 % for BCN2, BCN44/45, BCN53/54/55, BCN58/59, BCN64/65 and ±0.25% for BCN3, BCN46, BCN56/57 and BCN66/67.
- 3. If the digital output is not within the limits stated in Step 2, recalibrate the unit. Press the CALIBRATE key on the STT02 and follow the step—by—step procedures.
- 4. Apply the full range pressure to the Transmitter and check the 4 to 20 mA output. It should be below 4 mA. Press the OUTPUT key on the STT02 then select RE-PORT OUTPUT. The STT02 should be displaying 100.0%: $\pm 0.15\%$.
- 5. If the digital output is not within the limits stated in Step 4, recalibrate the unit by pressing the CALIBRATE key on the STT02 and follow the step-by-step procedures.

NOTE: If the 4 to 20 mA output does change with respect to pressure, then the unit is not in the digital mode. To enter the digital mode, press the CONFIGURE key on the STT02 and follow the step—by—step procedures to configure the transmitter for digital operation. Use the SEND CONF key to send new configuration to the transmitter.

I–E21–32 Page 4–1

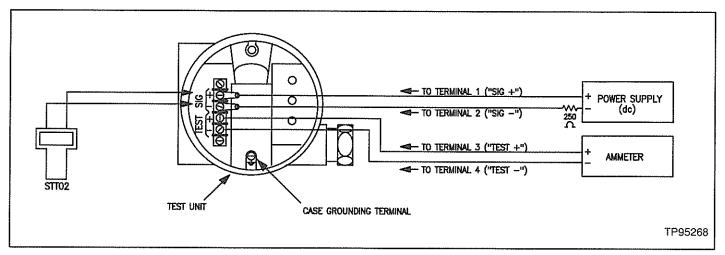


FIGURE 21 - Typical Calibration Setup

Temperature Compensation

A temperature sensor located within the tranducer assembly reads and reports the transducer's temperature to the microcomputer. Using this temperature along with user—entered temperature coefficient data (Figure 22), temperature compensation is performed.

Temperature coefficient data should be checked prior to bench calibration, since the temperature coefficient can affect the output. This temperature coefficient data is found on a label mounted in the electronics side of the amplifier housing. Temperature compensation of the Smart BCN Transmitter is accomplished as follows:

- 1. Using the STT02, press the CALIBRATE key, select BENCH CALIB. and follow the step-by-step instructions. The STT02 will ask for the ambient temperature of the transducer in degrees Celcius. It is important for operation that this temperature be within ± 1oC to the actual temperature. This information is used to calibrate the temperature sensor. By performing this calibration, the transmitter knows which sensor type it is addressing. (Conventional BC, Smart BC or BCN).
- 2. When the sensor type is established, the STT02 will ask if temperature coefficients will be viewed. Select *YES*, then press ENTER. The STT02 will now display the appropriate screen for entering temperature compensation data. If the value is correct, press ENTER; if not correct, enter the correct data.

3. The checksum number that appears with the other temperature coefficient data is provided for error detection to ensure that the coefficient data is input correctly. If any of the data is incorrectly entered, the STT02 will ask that the numbers be re—entered.

Smart BCN sensor: the STT02 asks for temperature coefficient data (zero and span shift, A thur E). Enter the data found on the label inside the housing as prompted by the STT02. (See Figure 22.)

Smart BC sensor: the STT02 will ask for coefficient data (zero and span shift) in percentage form; enter appropriate data from the label located inside the amplifier housing.

Conventional BC sensor: the STT02 will display the screen for the BCN sensor. The user should enter zeros for all values, including the checksum number. The conventional BC sensor provides its own temperature compensation.

NOTE: For temperature compensation of the BCN58/59; when the STT02 asks for coefficient data, enter zeros for zero shift, span shift and checksum values. The BCN58/59 is temperature compensated by hardware located in the neck of the transducer assembly.

NOTE: The data appearing in Figure 22 is sample data, used for illustrative purposes. The data for actual use is located inside the amplifier housing.

Page 4-3

SMART BC TRANSDUCER SMART BCN TRANSDUCER MODEL 1234 MODEL 1234 150 IN. **ZERO SHIFT** ZERO SHIFT AT -25° C = -0.51%A. 025255014 ZERO SHIFT AT +85°C = 0.22% B. 201206000 SPAN SHIFT AT -25°C = 1.12% C. 102100099 SPAN SHIFT AT $+85^{\circ}C = -1.03\%$ D. 011112245 E. 253254250 CHECKSUM = 500

FIGURE 22 - Sample Temperature Coefficient Data Labels

Changing Calibration (Linear 4 to 20 mA Output)

- 1. All calibration is done electronically by the STT02 Smart Transmitter Terminal. Connect transmitter in a calibration setup (see Figure 21). Position the transmitter in the same position as the final installation.
- 2. Readjust the transmitter by pressing the CALIBRATE key and selecting BENCH CALIB. and follow the directions given by the STT02.

150 IN.

SPAN SHIFT

A. 026293154

B. 153001200

C. 203208255

D. 211103108

E. 109099250

. .

Operating Procedures

INTRODUCTION

This section provides the user with the configuration parameters necessary to set the transmitter for your application. Also discussed are start—up and failure conditions for the BCN Pressure Transmitter.

Transmitter configuration requires the STT02. Refer to Product Instruction I–E21–28 for detailed information and data entry procedures.

OPERATOR INTERFACE

The Bailey Type BCN Smart Transmitter can be monitored and controlled using the Bailey Type STT02 Smart Transmitter Terminal. It can be connected anywhere there is access to the signal wires. Connect the STT02 across the signal wires in a parallel connection.

Configuration Procedure

The Bailey Smart Transmitter can be configured using the STT02 Smart Transmitter Terminal. Configuration of the transmitter includes defining an identification tag, primary lower and upper range values, digital or analog mode of operation, primary engineering units, secondary engineering units and secondary lower and upper range values, output parameters, and a damping constant. Use the CONFIGURE key and follow the step—by—step procedure. Once a configuration has been saved in the terminal's memory, it can be sent to a connected transmitter using the SEND CONFIG key. (Refer to STT02 Product Instruction.) The following paragraphs explain the configuration parameters.

TRANSMITTER ADDRESS. The transmitter address is used for field bus transmitters. Each transmitter on the field bus must have a separate address. The address range is 1 through 15. If the transmitter address is programmed to be between 1 and 15 the transmitter will put itself into the field bus mode (digital mode) and will not output a 4 to 20 mA signal in proportion to the input. The output will be "locked" below 4 mA. If the user specifies point—to—point mode (analog) instead of selecting a particular address, the transmitter will then be in the analog mode thus providing a 4 to 20 mA output signal.

Under no circumstance should a transmitter configured for point—to—point mode be connected to a field bus. The field bus will not support analog output devices.

ID TAG. The Smart Transmitter ID tag is a 12—character alphanumeric tag which can be programmed into the transmitter. It is different than the previously discussed Transmitter Address. The ID tag is inputted by the user during configuration for the users own identification needs. To display the ID tag on the screen, press the STATUS key on the STT02; the user specified ID tag will appear.

OUTPUT TYPE. The output of the transmitter must be specified as linear with respect to the input, as the square root of the input, as 3/2 power output, as 5/2 power output. Also the output can be specified as the volume of a spherical tank, as the volume of a flat ended horizontal tank, or as a function generator that follows a six segement linear function programmed by the user. If a function generator is chosen, five input and output points must also be specified as a percent of input. Note that the first and last point on the curve are assumed to be 0.00 and 100.0%. The user should program five points between these two values.

OUTPUT ACTION. A transmitter in the normal acting mode has an output that increases with increasing input. The output of a transmitter in the reverse acting mode decreases with increasing input.

DAMPING ADJUSTMENT. Damping is adjustable and provides time constant values from 0.00 to 32.00 seconds. Damping adjustments have no effect on the calibration or accuracy of the transmitter, however it can be used to "smooth out" a fluctuating input signal.

PRIMARY ENGINEERING UNITS. Smart transmitter primary engineering pressure units can be defined. Note that when the engineering pressure units are changed, the upper and lower range values will automatically be changed to match the new units. The limits are ±9999. (See example.)

Example: primary engineering units changed from psi to H₂O.

Engineering units are psi.

Lower range value: 0 psi Upper range value: 1 psi

I–E21–32 Page 5–1

Engineering units changed to inches H₂O.

Lower range value automatically becomes: 0 inches H_2O .

Upper range value automatically becomes: 27.7 inches H₂O.

PRIMARY LOWER & UPPER RANGE VALUES.

The transmitter's range may be set electronically to any value within $\pm 100\%$ of the upper range limit to suit a specific application need.

SECONDARY (FLOW) ENGINEERING UNITS.

Secondary (flow) engineering units can be programmed. These units are in a free form format of six characters. Any six characters can be programmed into the transmitter, such as MA or GAL/HR. These units are used in conjunction with the secondary lower and upper range values.

Use the up and down arrow keys or the decimal number keys to select the secondary units.

SECONDARY (FLOW) LOWER AND UPPER RANGE VALUES. The transmitters secondary lower and upper range value can be set to any range within ±9999. These ranges can be monitored by the STT02 or displayed on the optional LCD display. These ranges are a function of the output of the device, hence if a non-linear output is selected such as square root, the output to the STT02 will be in units representing the non-linear square root function. The flow output can be poled from the device or displayed on the LCD screen. These ranges have no effect on the calibration of the transmitter and are used so that the user can report the output of the transmitter in familiar units.

LOCAL LCD SET UP. The local LCD can be programmed to display output in percent, input in pressure engineering units or output in secondary engineering units. This feature can be programmed using the SPECIAL FEATURE key on the STT02.

Start-up and Failure Conditions

WARNING

The output of this equipment changes to a fixed value during start—up and transmitter detected failure conditions. These values must be selected by the user to ensure safe operation.

AVERTISSEMENT

La sortie de cet appareil adopte unevaleur fixe lors de la mise sous tention et de certaines conditions de pannes. Ces valeurs fixes doivent entre selectionnees ppar l'utilisateur pour assurer une securite d'operation lorsquelles surviennent.

On power-up, there is a two second initialization period during which the output of the transmitter is either above 100% or below 0% as defined by the user during configuration. *INITIALIZE LOW* sets the output to below 0% (approx. 3.8 mA) while *INITIALIZE HIGH* sets the output to above 100% (approx. 21 mA). The default initialization value is low (below 0%). After initialization, the output ramps up or down to the correct value.

If during its continual diagnostics, the microcomputer detects a problem that is fatal to the transmitter or system, the transmitter output will be set to a predetermined level. This level must be selected by the user during configuration. The default value is set low (below 0%). Troubleshooting Table 1 shows what types of errors will cause the transmitter to enter into the fail mode.

NOTE: For a transmitter in the normal acting mode, 0% output would be 4 mA and 100% output would be 20 mA; for a transmitter in the reverse acting mode, 0% output would be 20 mA and 100% output would be 4 mA.

Spherical and Flat end Tank Outputs

SPHERICAL TANK CALCULATION PROCE-DURE. The user must calibrate the BCN using the "empty" tank pressure as the primary lower range value (i.e. 0.00 inches H2O [0.00 kPa]) and the "full" tank pressure as the primary upper range value (i.e. 500 inches H2O [124.5 kPa]).

The pressure sensor must be located at the bottom of the sphere, or below the sphere (see Figure 23). If the sensor is located below the sphere, use the following procedures to calibrate out the zero offset:

If 50 inches H2O (12.5 kPa) is the pressure at A (Figure 23), then the primary lower range value of the transmitter should be set at 50 inches H2O and the primary upper range value will be set at 550 inches H2O (137 kPa), ("full" pressure plus pressure from the fluid in the base of the tank).

Page 5–2 I–E21–32

It is necessary to know the "empty" volume of the spherical tank (always zero), and the "full" volume of the tank. Enter the "empty" volume as the secondary lower range value, and the "full" volume as the secondary upper range value. Enter the desired engineering units for the secondary range values (i.e. GALS.).

NOTE: The "empty" and "full" volume do not include the tank base, the volume includes only the spherical portion of the tank.

Configure the BCN for spherical volume by pressing the CALIBRATE key on the STT02 and selecting SPHERICAL VOLUME. Send the configuation to the transmitter by pressing the SEND CONFIG key on the STT02.

FLAT END TANK CALCULATION PROCE-DURE. The user must calibrate the BCN using the "empty" tank pressure as the primary lower range value (i.e. 0.00 inches H2O [0.00 kPa]) and the "full" tank pressure as the primary upper range value (i.e. 500 inches H2O [124.5 kPa]). The tank must be level and the sensor must be at the bottom of the tank (see Figure 24).

If 50 inches H2O (12.5 kPa) is the pressure at A (Figure 24), then the primary lower range value of the transmitter should be set at 50 inches H2O and the primary upper range value will be set at 550 inches H2O (137 kPa), ("full" pressure plus pressure from the fluid in the base of the tank).

The "empty" volume (always zero), and the "full" volume of the tank must be known. Enter the "empty" volume of the tank as the secondary lower range value. Enter the "full" volume as the secondary upper range value. Also enter the desired engineering units for the secondary ranges (i.e. GALS.).

Configure the BCN for spherical volume by pressing the CALIBRATE key on the STT02 and selecting *FLAT END TANK*. Send the configuation to the transmitter by using the SEND CONFIG key on the STT02.

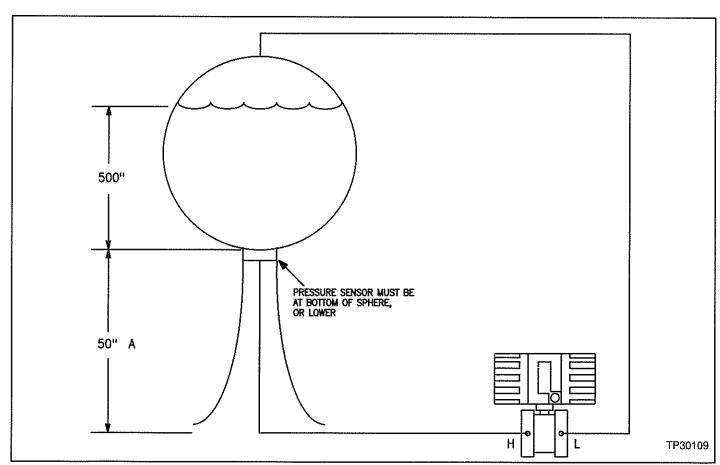


FIGURE 23 - Spherical Tank Measurement

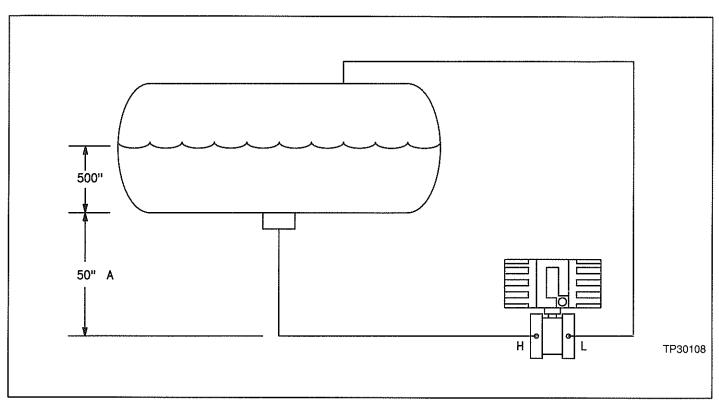


FIGURE 24 - Flat End Tank Measurement

Get Configuration Procedure

Once a Smart Transmitter has been configured, the configuration may be viewed by pressing the GET CONFIG Key on the STT02 (refer to STT02 Product Instruction).

Configuration Lockout Procedure

The Smart Transmitter has a "lockout" feature that, once engaged, allows all transmitter functions to be monitored but prevents the transmitter configuration from being altered.

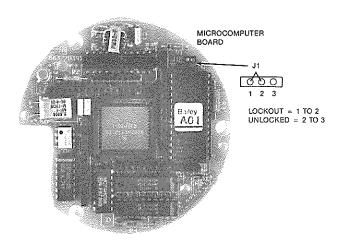
To utilize the "lockout" feature, change the Jumper J1 on the microcomputer board of the transmitter from pins 2 and 3 to pins 1 and 2. Refer to Figure 25 for Jumper J1 location and positions. To gain access to the upper amplifier board, refer to **Replacing the Amplifier Housing Components** in the **REPAIR/REPLACEMENT** section of this Product Instruction.

Monitor Input Procedure

The input to the Smart Transmitter can be monitored by utilizing the OUTPUT key on the STT02 and selecting *REPORT INPUT* from the displayed menu (refer to STT02 Product Instruction). The input is displayed in engineering units and the display is updated every second.

Monitor Output Procedure

The Smart Transmitter output can be monitored by selecting the OUTPUT key on the STT02, and choosing REPORT OUTPUT from the display menu (refer to STT02 Product Instruction). The output will be displayed as a percent, rather than in mA, and the display will be updated every second.



A0754

FIGURE 25 – Lockout Jumper J1 Location and Position on the Microcomputer Board.

Page 5–4 I–E21–32

Monitor Secondary Engineering Units Procedure

The Secondary Engineering Units variable can be monitored by the STT02 by pressing the OUTPUT key and selecting SECONDARY UNITS. The output will reflect the output of the transmitter but it will be a percentage of the secondary lower and upper range value and will be displayed in secondary engineering units.

Example: If secondary lower range value is 0.0 GAL/HR and the secondary upper range value is 100 GAL/HR and the output of the transmitter is at 50%, the display will read 50% range or 50 GAL/HR.

Monitor Transducer Temperature Procedure

By pressing the OUTPUT key and selecting MONITOR TEMPERATURE, the STT02 can display the ambient temperature of the transducer. The temperature is displayed in degrees Celcius.

NOTE: If using a BCN58/59, or when a conventional transducer has been upgraded to Smart BCN electronics, the transmitter will always output 25°C (77°F). These transducers do not have a temperature sensor that the BCN electronics can access.

Fix Output Procedure

For system troubleshooting purposes, the Smart Transmitter output can be set to a constant, specified as a percent of the 4 to 20 mA signal. Press the SPECIAL FEATURE key, select *FIX OUTPUT* from the menu of the STT02 to set the constant (refer to STT02 Product Instruction). To cancel *FIX OUTPUT*, press the SPECIAL FEATURE key, then select *CANCEL FIX OUTPUT*.

Transmitter Status Check Procedure

The status of the transmitter, determined from results of the continuous self-diagnostics, can be checked using the STATUS key on the STT02. Refer to the MAINTENANCE section for corrective action as needed.

		,

Troubleshooting

INTRODUCTION

If the Type BCN Transmitter is unable to implement any command, the STT02 Terminal will be prompted. Pressing the STATUS key on the STT02 will enable the user to see what problem exists. Table 1 shows the corrective action to take when the transmitter diagnostics detects a problem and an error message is displayed on the STT02. Figure 26 is a troubleshooting flow chart for the amplifier assembly. Table 2 lists possible output problems, and corrective action to be taken.

NOTE: More than one error can be present on one transmitter, however, only one error at a time can be displayed on the STT02. As such, error messages on the STT02 are based on a priority structure. The error holding the most significance to the system will be displayed first and any others that follow will appear according to their rank on the priority structure.

ERROR MESSAGES AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

TABLE 1 – Error Messages

ERROR	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION				
TRANSMITTER CHECKSUM ERROR	The data the transmitter received did not pass a check- sum test (data corrupted).	Extreme line noise could cause this message to randomly appear. Since transmitter and STT02 do check data for integrity, this is not a problem. If error message appears frequently, replace communication board. Refer to Replacing Amplifier Housing Components for board replacement				
TRANSMITTER CAN'T EXECUTE COMMAND: HARDWARE PROBLEM	Detect error in hardware.	Press STATUS key to determine error and use this table for the appropriate corrective action.				
TRANNSMITTER CAN'T EXECUTE COMMAND: LOCKOUT ENGAGED	The hardware lockout jumper on the microcomputer board is set in the lockout mode. (The user cannot change any parameters when this jumper is set in the lockout mode.)	Refer to Configuration Lockout Procedure to change jumper position on the microcomputer board (see Figure 25).				
TRANSMITTER CAN'T EXECUTE COMMAND: FBS ON LINE	The STT02 cannot change any transmitter parameters while the field bus is active.					
*TRANSMITTER EPROM CHECKSUM ERROR	Program chip on microcomputer board is bad.	Replace microcomputer board. Refer to Replacing Amplifier Housing Components for replacement procedures.				
*TRANSMITTER FAILED RAM CHECK	RAM is inoperable because microcomputer chip is defective	Replace microcomputer board. Refer to Replacing Amplifier Housing Components for replacement procedures.				
*TRANSMITTER EEPROM FAILURE Microcomputer has detected a memory problem.		Reconfigure the transmitter and recalibrate it. The microcomputer will attempt to correct the problem. If it cannot (after three calibration attempts), it will send out a MICROCOMPUTER BAD error message. Refer to that message in this table.				
*TRANSMITTER uP HAS BAD EEPROM	The microcomputer cannot retain configuration and calibration data. Microcomputer board is defective.	Replace microcomputer board. Refer to Replacing Amplifier Housing Components for replacement procedures.				
*TRANSMITTER INTERNAL REFERENCE FAILURE	Input board defective. Most probable cause. Microcomputer board defective. Least probable cause.	Replace input board. Refer to Replacing Amplifier Housing Components for replacement procedures. Replace microcomputer board. Refer to Replacing the Amplifier Components for replacement procedures.				

I–E21–32 Page 6–1

TABLE 1 – Error Messages (Cont)

ERROR	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION				
*TRANSMITTER MAIN INPUT FAILURE	Sensor failure. Most probable cause.	Check input board connections. Refer to Replacing Amplifier Housing Components for replacement procedures to allow a check of connections. Check jumper selections on the input board.				
	Input board failure. Least probable cause.	Replace input board. Refer to Replacing Amplifier Housing Components for replacement procedures.				
*TRANSMITTER INPUT OVER RANGE OR	Pressure out of range.	a. Make certain proper input is applied to transmitter. Recalibrate. If error still present, input board defective. (Refer to b).				
*TRANSMITTER INPUT						
UNDER RANGE						
	Jumper connections not correct.	b. Check transducer connection.				
	Input board not connected properly	c. Check jumper connections. Remove the amplifier assembly. Refer to Replacing Amplifier Housing Components for removal procedures.				
		d. Replace input board. Refer to Replacing Amplifier Housing Components for replacement procedures.				
TRANSMITTER INPUT APPLIED INCORRECTLY	Input signal is not at specified level.	Correct signal and recalibrate. Refer to CALIBRATION section.				
TRANSMITTER OUTPUT STT02 turned off when our put was fixed to a value or while the 4 to 20 mA output was being adjusted.		Power down the transmitter then power up the transmitter.				
TRANSMITTER TEMPERATURE OVER 85°C OR TRANSMITTER TEMPERATURE UNDER -25°C	Transmitter not calibrated properly, or transmitter is at a temperature limit at which the temperature performance is not specified. Error message will not affect operation but could mean that temperature performance is out of spec.	Recalibrate the transmitter. Refer to the CALIBRATION section. NOTE: Uncalibrated transmitters may have this error message until they are calibrated.				
TRANSMITTER NOT RESPONDING	a. STT02 is not connected to transmitter.	a. Connect STT02 across transmitter terminals. Use cord with clip connectors.				
	b. Transmitter does not have a minimum of 13 V dc across inputs.	b. Correct power problem.				
	c. Not using correct communication method.	c. Turn off STT02, turn on and select FSK/BUS and press ENTER again. ID Tags will appear on screen. Select the ID Tag of the transmitter or, select the one appearing within brackets if unsure of ID Tag. Press ENTER. Press STATUS key. If this error message still present, refer to step d.				
	d. Transmitter or STT02 is defective.	d. If available, verify that the STT02 is functional by connecting it to another transmitter. If STT02 is not functional, replace.				
		If STT02 is functional; replace communication board on transmitter (refer to Replacing Amplifier Housing Components.)				
		If problem still is present; replace microcomputer board in transmitter (refer to Replacing Amplifier Housing Components .)				

^{*} Transmitters with this error will enter into the Fail Mode that was specified in transmitter configuration.

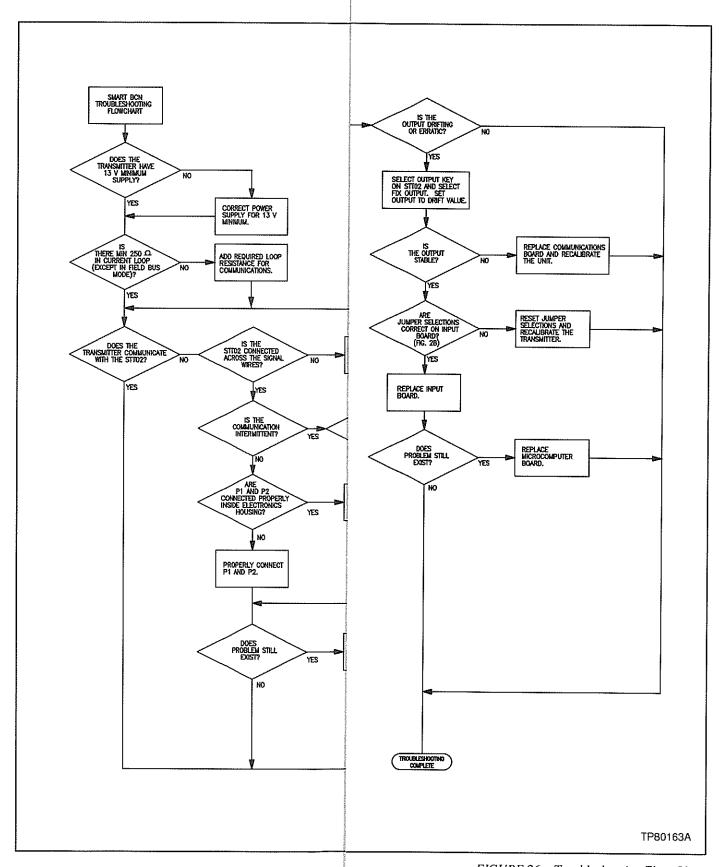


FIGURE 26 – Troubleshooting Flow Chart

TABLE 2 - Troubleshooting Chart

SYMPTOM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION			
HIGH OUTPUT	Primary element	Check for restriction at the primary element.			
	Pressure piping	Check for leaks or blockage. Check that blocking valves are fully open. Check for entrapped gas in liquid lines and for liquid in dry lines. Check that density of fluid in pressure lines is unchanged. Check for sediment in transmitter process flanges.			
	Transmitter electronics connections	Make sure pins and receptacles are clean and check sensor connections.			
	Transmitter electronics failure	Refer to Figure 26 – Troubleshooting Flow Chart.			
	Transducer	Refer to Transducer Check.			
ERRATIC OUTPUT	Loop wiring	Check for intermittent shorts, open circuits, and multiple grounds.			
	Process fluid pulsation	Install dampers in pressure piping.			
	Pressure piping	Check for entrapped gas in liquid lines and for liquid in dry lines.			
	Transmitter electronics connections	Check for intermittent shorts and open circuits. Make sure pins and receptacles are clean and check sensor connections.			
	Transmitter electronics failure	Refer to Figure 26 – Troubleshooting Flow Chart.			
LOW OUTPUT OR ZERO OUTPUT	Power supply	Check output of power supply.			
	Loop wiring	Check for shorts and multiple grounds. Check polarity of connections. Check loop impedance.			
	Primary element	Check installation and condition of element. Note any changes in process properties which may affect output.			
	Pressure piping	Check that high and low pressure connections are correct. Check for leaks or blockage. Check that blocking valves are fully open and that bypass valves are tightly closed. Check for entrapped gas in liquid lines and for liquid in dry lines. Check that density of fluid in pressure piping is unchanged. Check for sediment in transmitter process flanges.			
	Device in digital mode	If analog output is desired reconfigure using the CONFIGURE key. Then press SEND CONFIG.			
	Transmitter electronics connections	Check for shorts in sensor leads. Make sure pins and receptacles are clean and check sensor connections.			
	Test diode failure	Replace test diode or jumper test terminals.			
	Transmitter electronics failure	Refer to Figure 26 – Troubleshooting Flow Chart.			
	Transducer	Refer to Transducer Check.			

Maintenance

INTRODUCTION

This section provides the user with maintenance procedures that are necessary in order to ensure reliable service from the BCN Transmitter.

WARNING

System maintenance must be performed only by qualified personnel and only after securing equipment controlled by the circuit. Altering or removing components from an active circuit may upset the process being controlled.

AVERTISSEMENT

L'entretien du systeme doit etre effective par des personnes competentes et uniquement a partir du moment ou les elements controles par le circuit ont ete isoles. Le fait d'enlever ou d'alterer les composants d'un circuit sous tension peut perturber le processus controle.

NOTE: Refer to APPENDIX A – APPLICATIONS IN FLAMMABLE ATMOSPHERES when applicable.

If the transmitter is inoperative, or if operation is faulty, refer to **TROUBLESHOOTING** section.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Amplifier Housing

Maintenance as it pertains to the BCN Transmitter, is limited by the nature of its function. It has no moving parts that need tending, rather it contains solid state electronic components, which when operated within specifications need no maintenance. The amplifier housing is rated NEMA 4X, which provides excellent isolation of electronics from harmful atmospheric conditions.

NOTE: In the event of malfunction, troubleshooting procedures may involve the electronics portion of the transmitter (see **TROUBLESHOOTING**).

Transducer Assembly

The transducer portion of the BCN Transmitter does require maintenance. These depend mainly on specific applications.

FLANGE. It is important to keep the flange free of deposits. This normally is not a problem; however, when the transmitter is used in a area where dust and process overspray is heavy, it is necessary to keep flange free of excessive accumulation of process residue.

NOTE: When cleaning the exterior of the transmitter it is common to hose the unit down to free it of dust and process deposits. When this is done, the temperature of the medium (water, steam, or air) should not exceed specifications of the transmitter (see Performance/Functional Specifications).

TRANSMITTER REZERO. This maintenance procedure is necessary only when the highest degree of accuracy is needed. In most applications rezeroing the transmitter is not necessary unless some change has been made (such as replacing transducer or components of amplifier assembly). However, if no change has been made and rezeroing is desired, press the CALIBRATE key and select *REZERO* and follow the procedure displayed on the STT02.

Page 7–1

	ş	

Repair/Replacement

INTRODUCTION

Repair/Replacement section gives the user methods for checking the status of BCN components; including transducer and the amplifier assembly. This section also outlines procedures for replacing components.

PROCEDURES

Bailey does not recommend the repair of printed circuit boards in the field. Equipment requiring repair should be returned to the factory or your nearest Bailey Service Center.

NOTE: Before disconnecting the pressure lines, open the appropriate vent/drain plugs to release residual pressure. When not releasing residual pressure, check that the vent/drain plugs are securely tightened.

Transducer Check

Items Required: digital voltmeter, dc power supply.

SMART BCN TRANSMITTER. The transducer is not field repairable and must be replaced if defective. If there is no obvious defect, the transducer may be checked as follows:

- 1. Disconnect sensor leads from amplifier board.
- 2. Connect a 6.2 V dc power supply to the yellow (–) and the orange (+) BCN sensor leads.
- 3. Connect a voltmeter to the green (+) and black (-) sensor leads.
- 4. Apply appropriate pressure to the input and verify that the output changes with changing input pressure. The output should be between +20 mV and -20 mV and should change with changing input pressure.
- 5. Connect the voltmeter to the blue (+) and brown (-) leads. The voltmeter connected to the Smart BCN sensor should read about 22 mV ± 3 mV at room temperature (80°F [26.6°C]).
- 6. If output does not change with pressure, or the temperature sensor output is incorrect, replace transducer assembly. After installation of the new transducer assembly, the temperature coefficients supplied with the

replacement transducer must be programmed into the mating electronics to assure proper temperature compensation. The transmitter must then be calibrated. (Refer to the CALIBRATION section of this Product Instruction.)

SMART BCN58/59 TRANSMITTER. The transducer is not field repairable and must be replaced if defective. If there is no obvious defects, the transducer may be checked as follows:

- 1. Disconnect the extension lead from the amplifier board.
- 2. Connect a 6.2 V dc power supply to the orange (–) and green (+) wires in the sensor lead extension.
- 3. connect a voltmeter to the blue (+) and yellow (-) wires in the sensor lead extension.
- 4. Apply appropriate pressure to the input and verify that the output changes with changing input pressure. The output will be in millivolts.
- 5. If the output does not change with pressure, replace the transducer assembly. The transmitter must be calibrated (see **Calibration**).

CONVENTIONAL AND SMART BC UPGRADED TRANSMITTER. For those transmitters that have been upgraded using the Bailey Conversion Kit (Kit No.258456–2), use the following procedure to check the transducer assembly.

The transducer is not field repairable and must be replaced if defective. If there is no obvious defect, the transducer may be checked as follows:

- 1. Disconnect sensor leads from amplifier board.
- 2. Conventional BC Sensor: connect 6.2 V dc power supply to the yellow (–) and the orange (+) to the sensor leads.
- 3. Smart BC Sensor: connect a 6.2 V dc power supply to the blue (-) and the orange (+) sensor leads.

I–E21–32 Page 8–1

- 4. Connect a voltmeter to the green (+) and black (-) sensor leads.
- 5. Apply appropriate pressure to input and verify that the output changes with changing input pressure. The output should be between +20 mV and -20 mV and should change with changing input pressure.

NOTE: If checking Conventional BC sensor, proceed to Step 7.

- 6. For a Smart BC sensor, connect the voltmeter to the yellow (+) and brown (-) leads. The voltmeter should read about 15 mV ± 2 mV at 80°F (27°C).
- 7. If output does not change with pressure, or the temperature sensor output is incorrect, replace transducer assembly. After installation of the new transducer assembly, the temperature coefficients supplied with the replacement transducer must be programmed into the mating electronics to assure proper temperature compensation. The transmitter must then be calibrated. (Refer to the CALIBRATION section of this Product Instruction.)

Amplifier Assembly Boards

The amplifier assembly can easily be checked for a malfunction by substituting spare circuit boards in the circuit. Refer to **Replacing the Amplifier Housing Components** for removal procedures.

AMPLIFIER BOARDS CHECK.

- 1. Remove LCD board, if used.
- 2. Apply appropriate pressure to the input and verify that the output changes with changing input pressure. If correct operation cannot be obtained, replace with spare amplifier boards, recalibrate and repeat check. If operation still cannot be obtained, replace the transducer.

NOTE: If the amplifier boards are replaced, the temperature coefficients supplied with the transducer must be programmed into the mating electronics to assure proper temperature compensation (refer to **CALIBRATION**).

LCD BOARD CHECK. The optional LCD board should be checked (if used) only after the amplifier boards have been verified operational.

- 1. Attach the LCD board to the amplifier assembly (see Replacing the Amplifier Housing Components).
- 2. Check for correct operation in this mode. If correct operation cannot be obtained, replace with spare LCD board and repeat check. If correct operation still cannot be obtained, replace the microcomputer board.

Replacing the Amplifier Housing Components (LCD Board and Amplifier Boards Assembly)

NOTE: See Figure 27 for an exploded view of the amplifier housing assembly.

Items Required: phillips screw driver.

- 1. Turn off power to the transmitter.
- 2. Unscrew and remove the amplifier housing cover.
- 3. Remove the three screws that secure the amplifier assembly to the housing. Partially remove the assembly from the housing.

CAUTION

Do not remove or force amplifier assembly completely out of housing. This will cause damage to pin connectors at P1, P2 and the sensor lead connector.

ATTENTION

Nes pas retirer completement l'assemblage des composants de son boitier. Ceci endommagerait les broches et les connexion P1 et P2 ainsi que le connecteur des fils de la sonde.

NOTE: Do not try to completely remove the amplifier assembly from the housing before the sensor lead connector and pin connectors P1 and P2 have been disconnected; otherwise the pins and connectors may be damaged.

- 4. Disconnect the sensor lead pin connector and pin connectors P1 and P2.
- 5. Remove the amplifier assembly from the housing.

Page 8–2 I–E21–32

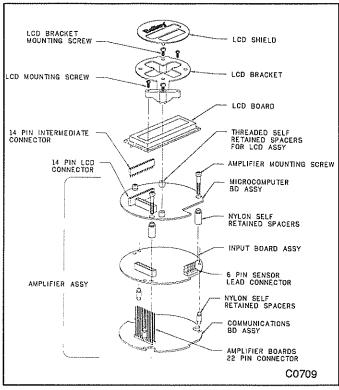


FIGURE 27 - Amplifier Assembly (Exploded View)

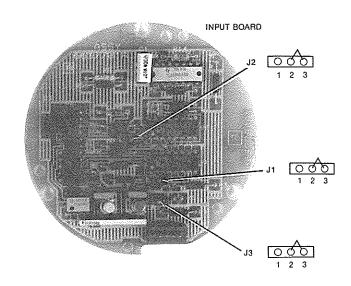
- 6. If the LCD meter is provided, remove the two screws holding the LCD shield to the amplifier assembly.
- 7. Disconnect the LCD connector from the microcomputer board.

NOTE: If disassembly of the transducer assembly is required, refer to **Replacing the Transducer Assembly**. If not, continue with the reassembly procedure.

- 8. If the amplifier boards assembly is replaced, be sure that Jumpers J1, J2, and J3 on input board assembly, Bailey Part No. 6637778–1, are positioned as shown in Figure 28.
- 9. Plug LCD into amplifier assembly.
- 10. Using the two screws and lockwashers provided, attach the LCD bracket to the amplifier assembly.

NOTE: At this point in the assembly, make sure that all of the screws are tightened securely.

11. Partially slide the amplifier assembly into the housing. Attach the sensor lead connector and the red (P1) and black (P2) filter leads.



A0755

FIGURE 28 – Jumper Wire Locations and Positions on input hoard.

- 12. Slide the assembly completely into the housing; secure the assembly to the housing with the three screws provided.
- 13. Replace the left cover on the electronics housing. Fully engage.

Replacing the Transducer Assembly

REPLACING THE TRANSDUCER ASSEMBLY (BCN2/3/4, BCN53/54/55, and BCN64/65).

NOTE: Do not attempt to remove the transducer assembly from the amplifier housing while the transmitter is connected to the process. This procedure should be performed in the calibration shop.

- 1. Remove the amplifier assembly boards from the housing as described in **Replacing the Amplifier Housing Components.**
- 2. Loosen the socket head set screws on the locknut located between the electronic amplifier assembly and the transducer assembly (Figure 3).
- 3. Slide the locknut down to allow the amplifier housing to rotate.

CAUTION

Extreme care should be used when unscrewing the transducer assembly from the amplifier housing to avoid damaging the sensor leads.

ATTENTION

Prendre les precautions qui s'imposent au moment de devisser le transmetteur du boitier de l'amplificateur afin d'eviter d'endommager les fils de la sonde.

- 4. Unscrew the amplifier housing from the transducer assembly by turning transducer assembly in a counter-clockwise direction while rotating the sensor leads as necessary to prevent twisting.
- 5. Remove the locknut and set it aside.
- 6. Position the transducer assembly in vise (with soft jaws) so that the transducer is in a horizontal plane and flange bolt heads are up, as in Figure 29. Vise jaws should clamp on the rough—casted (non—machined) surface of the bottom process flange. Secure in vise.

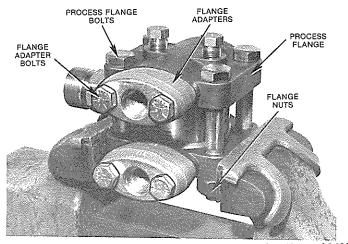


FIGURE 29 - Tranducer Assembly Positioned in Vise A8463

- 7. Remove the two bolts from each process flange adapter. Lift off the process flange adapter(s) and 0-ring.
- 8. Loosen the process flange bolts.
- 9. While holding the corresponding bolt, unthread each process flange nut. Set nuts aside.

- 10. Lift process flange bolts from process flanges and set aside.
- 11. Carefully, lifting straight up, remove the top flange from the transducer. MAKE CERTAIN THAT NOTHING TOUCHES THE DIAPHRAGM SURFACE OR DIAPHRAGM STUD.
- 12. Observe and note the location of the "H" marking on the transducer (see Figure 30). During reassembly, the "H" marking must be on the same side of the neck of the transducer.

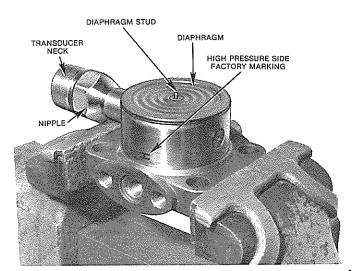


FIGURE 30 – Transducer Resting on Flange (with Top Flange Removed)

A8467

- Removed)
- 13. Holding the transducer by its neck, lift the transducer straight up and away from the bottom process flange. MAKE CERTAIN THAT NOTHING TOUCHES THE TRANSDUCER DIAPHRAGM SURFACES OR DIAPHRAGM STUDS.
- 14. Carefully, rest the transducer on the bench. When not in the process flanges, the transducer must not be dropped or set down resting on the diaphragms or diaphragm studs.
- 15. Locate the O-rings in the grooves on the process flanges (Figure 31) or on the transducer. Carefully remove the O-rings and set them aside.

Note the position of the vent plug in the remaining process flange (Figure 31). If removed from the vise for replacement, the replacement flange must be placed in the vise in the same position. Vise jaws should clamp on the rough—casted (non—machined) surface of the process flange; The machined surface (with the O—ring groove) should face up.

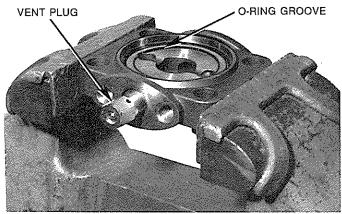


FIGURE 31 - Flange Positioned in Vise A8

- 16. Clean the O-ring and O-ring groove in the process flange.
- 17. Lubricate the O-ring with Dow Corning^R No. 4 Compound and place it in the groove in the process flange.
- 18. Carefully, grasping the transducer neck, place the transducer on the process flange so that the "H" marking is on the same side of the transducer neck as previously observed (Step 12). Process flanges are not identical on all units and must be in the same orientation as when disassembled. MAKE CERTAIN THAT NOTHING TOUCHES THE TRANSDUCER DIAPHRAGM SURFACES OR DIAPHRAGM STUDS. Make sure clearance exists between the transducer neck and the vise. When fully assembled and the transmitter faces front, the "H" side diaphragm and process connection must be on the transmitter's left side.
- 19. Align the transducer neck between the two flange bolt holes as shown in Figure 30.

- 20. Clean the O-ring and O-ring groove on the process flange.
- 21. Lubricate the O-ring with Dow Corning No. 4 Compound and place in the groove in the process flange.
- 22. Position the flange on the transducer.
- 23. Insert the process flange bolts through the process flanges as shown in Figure 29. Flange bolt heads should be on top. (Be sure that the flange bolts are grade 8 carbon steel for 3600 psi applications.)
- 24. Thread the nuts onto the process flange bolts (finger tight only).
- 25. Check the transducer neck alignment.
- 26. Evenly torque the process flange bolts to 48 to 52 ft.—lbs. (65 to 70 Nm).
- 27. Clean the threads on the process flange adapters to remove any sealant.
- 28. Clean the O-ring grooves and O-rings.
- 29. Lubricate the O-rings with Dow Corning No. 4 compound and place them in the grooves on the process flange adapters.

NOTE: Ensure that the O-rings are completely seated in the groove to avoid pinching.

- 30. Bolt the process flange adapters to the flanges. Torque the process flange adapter bolts to 20 to 25 ft.—lbs. (27 to 34 Nm).
- 31. Remove the transducer assembly from the vise.
- 32. Set the transducer assembly in an upright position on the bench.
- 33. Slide the locknut over the transducer neck.
- 34. Clean the threads on the transducer neck and mating connection on the amplifier housing.

[®] DOW CORNING is a registered trademark of Dow Corning Corp.

Repair/Replacement

- 35. Apply LOCTITE^R Primer NF and LOCTITE Pipe Sealant with TEFLON 592 to the threads on the transducer neck according to LOCTITE directions.
- 36. Carefully insert the sensor lead wires with connector through the mating hole in the amplifier housing.
- 37. Thread the amplifier housing onto the neck of the transducer. Engage a minimum of seven full threads. While rotating the housing, turn the sensor leads as necessary to prevent twisting. Make sure that, in the fully engaged position, the Bailey name tag is centered vertically between the process flange adapters with the "H" connection on the left and the low side connection on the right.
- 38. Slide the locknut into position over the neck of the transducer and base of the amplifier housing.
- 39. Tighten the socket head set screws in the locknut.
- 40. Program the temperature coefficients supplied with the replacement transducer into the mating electronics (refer to **CALIBRATION** for details).

REPLACING THE TRANSDUCER ASSEMBLY (BCN56/57 and BCN66/67).

- 1. Remove the amplifier housing from the transducer assembly as outlined in Steps 1–4 in Replacing the Transducer (BCN2/3/4, BCN53/54/55, and BCN64/65).
- 2. Remove the six cap screws (Figure 32) from the process flange.
- 3. Carefully remove the process flange from the transducer. ENSURE THAT NOTHING TOUCHES THE DIAPHRAGM SURFACE OR DIAPHRAGM STUD.
- 4. Locate the O-ring in the groove in the process flange or on the transducer (Figure 32). Carefully remove the O-ring and set it aside.
- 5. Clean the O-ring and O-ring groove in the process flange.
- 6. Lubricate the O-ring with DOW CORNING No. 4 compound and place it in the groove in the process flange.

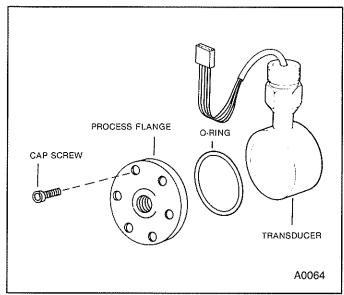


FIGURE 32 – Transducer Assembly (BCN56/57 and BCN66/67)

- 7. Position the flange on the transducer.
- 8. Replace the six cap screws on the process flange. Torque the screws to 15 ft.—lbs. (20.34 Nm.) for carbon steel screws and 5 ± 1 ft.—lbs. (6.78 ±1.36 Nm.) for stainless steel screws.
- 9. Assemble the transducer assembly to the amplifier housing assembly [see Steps 33–39 in Replacing the Transducer (BCN2/3/4, BCN54/55/56, and BCN64/65)].
- 10. Program the temperature coefficients supplied with the replacement transducer into the mating electronics (refer to **CALIBRATION** for details).

REPLACING THE TRANSDUCER ASSEMBLY (BCN58 and BCN59).

NOTE: Do not attempt to remove the transducer assembly from the amplifier housing while the transmitter is connected to the process. This procedure should be performed in the calibration shop.

1. Remove the amplifier assembly boards as described in **Replacing Amplifier Housing Components.**

Page 8–6 I–E21–32

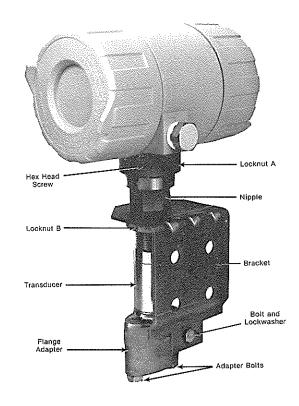
[®]LOCTITE is a registered trademark of Loctite Corp.

- 2. Remove pipe plugs and conduit connection from the amplifier housing.
- 3. Remove the bolt and lockwasher (Figure 33) from the bracket.
- 4. Remove the sensor lead extension from the transducer sensor leadwires.
- 5. Slide the transducer straight down out of the nipple while being careful not to damage the leadwires.

NOTE: If transducer assembly will not slide out, turn the transducer assembly clockwise a 1/4 turn and pull down. Transducer should be free to separate from the nipple.

- 6. Loosen the bolts holding the flange adapter to transducer.
- 7. Remove the bolts and flange adapter.
- 8. Locate and remove the O-ring from the groove in the transducer assembly.
- 9. Clean the O-ring and O-ring groove in the transducer assembly.
- 10 Lubricate the O-ring with DOW CORNING NO.4 compound and place it in the groove in the transducer assembly.
- 11. Attach the flange adapter to the replacement transducer assembly with bolts.
- 12. Slip transducer into the bracket/nipple assembly.
- 13. Torque the bolt and lockwasher to the bracket and transducer to 50 in.—lbs. (5.65 Nm).

NOTE: To align the bolt, transducer threads and bracket, it may be necessary to loosen locknut B, this will allow enough clearance for the bolt to be attached.



A9926

FIGURE 33 – Type BCN58/59 Smart Terminal Transmitter (Side View)

I–E21–32 Page 8–7

·	4	•
		j

Support Services

INTRODUCTION

This section provides an illustration of the transmitter, its housing and amplifier assembly, along with transducer assemblies.

A parts list for the transmitter and associated spare parts kits are also provided.

REPLACEMENT PARTS

Mechanical hardware, base housings, covers, and mounting brackets are interchangeable among units without regard to range or calibration. Refer to Figure 34 for a Replacement Parts Drawing. Interchange of electronics and transducers is subject to the following conditions:

- 1. Amplifier circuit board assembly is interchangeable among units without regard to range. Any interchange of amplifier assemblies will require calibration of the new electronics.
- 2. Transducers are interchangeable, but calibration is required for both zero and span.
- 3. When either the amplifier assembly or the transducer is replaced, the temperature coefficients supplied with the transducer must be programmed into the electronics.

I–E21–32

Support Services

ITEM	PART	NAME					
1	SEE TABLE 1	COVER					
2	1948528-114	CONNECTOR ¹					
3	6636084-1	LCD ASSY ¹					
6	6634628-2	HOUSING, BASE					
7	1951420-154	O-RING, SEAL, 2 REQD					
8	6634668-1	FILTER ASSY (BLK)					
9	6634668-2	FILTER ASSY (RED)					
10	6634627-1	COVER ¹					
11 12 —	1964021–1 1946447–1 6638009–1 6637783–1	LABEL DIODE, SIG, SI, IN914B AMPLIFIER ASSY (INCLUDES ITEMS 14–18) MICROCOMPUTER BD ASSY					
15	6637781-1	INPUT BD ASSY					
16	6637779-1	COMMUNICATIONS BD ASSY					
17	197729-4	STANDOFF, 3 REQD					
18	197833-1	STANDOFF, 3 REQD					
19	6633667–1	LOCKNUT ¹					
20	6638057–1	LCD SUPPORT ¹					
21	1948533–1	LUG, 2 REQD					
23	6638062–1	SHIELD, LCD ¹					
24	1951420-036	O-RING, SEAL ¹					
25	199927-1	WINDOW ¹					
26	197675-2	WASHER					
27	1947784-4	TERMINAL BLOCK					
28	6634662–1	SHIELD, TERM. BLOCK					
29	195148–3	PLUG, PIPE					
30	487436–2	TAG, STN. STL.					
31	1944495–2	JUMPER					
33	SEE TABLE 4	CSA, FM LABEL					
34	1963318—1	NAMEPLATE					
35	1963508—1	LABLE ¹					
36	1963327—1	CALIBRATION LABEL					
41 42 43 45	16349 R20411650 R20411652 NDNAC12006	1/2 IN. PULL PLUG 22 AWG BLK LDWIRE (1.5 IN.) 22 AWG RED LDWIRE (6.00 IN.) .138–32X .375 FIL HD SCREW (ROLOK)					
46	NDOAC13012	.138–32X .750 FIL HD SCREW (ROLOK), 2 REQD					
47	NDOAC13014	.138–32X .875 FIL HD SCREW, (ROLOK), 3 REQD					
48	NHSHAO5004	.086–56X .250 STN STL SLTD PAN HD SCREW, 2 REQD ¹					
49	NHSHAO9004	•					

ITEN	1 PART	NAME
51	R6440-0005	.031 DIA. 347 STN STL WIRE (6.00 IN.)
52	NKJHA13004	.138–32x .250 STN STL SET SCREW, 2 REQD¹
53	6637013-1	BRACKET (NOT SHOWN)
54	66344091	KIT, MOUNTING (NOT SHOWN)
55	6634690-1	LOCKNUT
56	NKJHA21005	.250–20x .312L HEX HDLS SCKT SET CP PNT SET SCR, 2 REQD
57	SEE TABLE 2	VENT VALVE
58	SEE TABLE 3	NUT, 4 REQD
59	SEE TABLE 2	DRAIN PLUG
60 61	SEE TABLE 2 SEE TABLE 3	FLANGE O-RING
62	SEE TABLE 3	O-RING ADAPTER
63 64	SEE TABLE 3 SEE TABLE 3	BOLT O-RING
65	SEE TABLE 4	TRANSDUSER ASSEMBLY
66	SEE TABLE 3	O-RING
67	SEE TABLE 2	FLANGE
68	SEE TABLE 3 SEE TABLE 7	
69 70	SEE TABLE 7	O-RING FLANGE
71 72	SEE TABLE 6 A16349	CAP SCREWS 1/4 PULL PLUG
73	6636943 - 1	NIPPLE
74	6636945–1	LOCKNUT
75	6636944-	BRACKET
76	NTJHA11030	SPRG LKWASHER .250 REG. SPLIT (HELICAL)
77	NAUHA20008	CAP SCR, HEX HD .250–28x.500
78	66369771	LEADWIRE EXT.

¹BCN 6

Page 9–2 I–E21–32

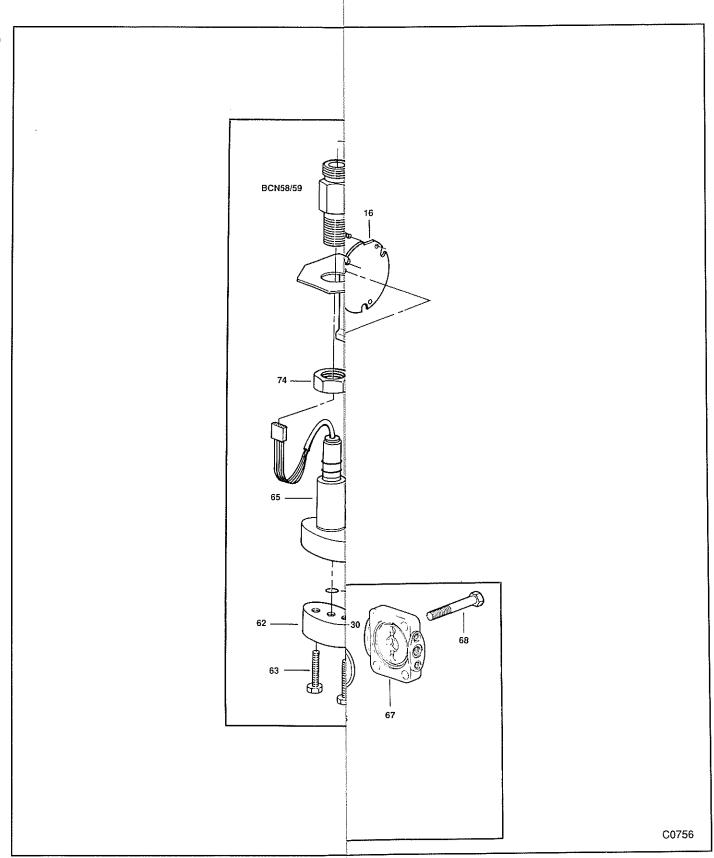


FIGURE 34 – Type BCN Transmitter Replacement Parts

TABLE 1-Left Housing Cover Part No.

NOMENO	LATURE	METER	ITEM 1
BCN□□	□ □ □ 5	NONE	6634627A1
BCN□□	□□□□6	LCD	6634627C2

TABLE 2 - Flange and Adapter Part Nos.

		VENT VALVE	DRAIN PLUG	FLANGE	FLANGE ADAPTER ITEM 62		FLANGE	
NOMENCLATURE	MATERIALS	ASSY ITEM 57	ITEM 59	ITEM 60	PART NO.	REQD	ITEM 67	
BCN23 0 0 0 0 BCN24 BCN25 BCN3	316 SST	6628319A1	OMIT	6634673A9	OMIT	0	6634673A9 A9 D11 D11	
BCN44 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	316 SST	6628319A1	OMIT	6635836A1 A3 A3	OMIT	0	6635836A1 A4 A4	
BCN53 0 0 0 0 BCN54 BCN55 BCN64 BCN65	316	6628319A1	OMIT	6634673A9 A9 A9 A13 A13	ОМІТ	0	6634673A9 A9 D11 A9 A9	
BCN24 3 1 1 BCN24 BCN25 BCN53 BCN54 BCN55 BCN64 BCN65	HASTELLOY	6628319A2	6633661A1	6634673A2 A2 A2 A9 A9 A9 A13 A13	6634268A2	2 2 2 1 1 1 1	6634673A2 A2 D6 A2 A2 D6 A2 A2	
BCN23	MONEL	6628319A3	6633366A2	6634673A3 A3 A9 A9 A9 A9 A13	6634268A2	2 2 2 1 1 1 1	6634673A3 A3 D7 A3 A3 D7 A3 A3	
BCN23	316 SST	6628319A1	6633661A3	6634673A1	6634268A1	2	6634673A1 A1 D5 D5	
BCN44	316 SST	6628319A1	6633661A3	6635836A1	6634268A1	2	6635836A1 A2 A2	
BCN53	316 SST	6628319A1	6633661A3	6634673A9 A9 A9 A13 A13	6634268A1	1	6634673A1 A1 D5 A1 A1	
BCN58	OMIT	OMIT	OMIT	OMIT	6636959A1	1	OMIT	

Page 9–4 I–E21–32

TABLE 3 – O-Ring And Bolting Part Nos.

				O-RING ITE	VI 61	BOLT ITE	M 63			
NOMENCLA- TURE	O-RING MAT'L	BOLTING MATERIAL	NUT ITEM 58	PART NO.	QTY REQ	PART NO.	QTY REQ	O-RING ITEM 66	O-RING ITEM 64	FLANGE BOLT ITEM 68
BCN23 IIIII BCN24 BCN25 BCN3 BCN44 BCN45 BCN46	VITON	CARBON STL	197771A1	1951414A210	2	683303E1	4	1951414A036 A036 A032 A032 A036 A036 A036	1951414A036 A036 A036 A036 A036 A032 A032	197767A1
BCN53 🗆 🗆 1 🗆 BCN54 BCN55 BCN64 BCN65	VITON	CARBON STL	197771A1	1951414A210	1	683303E1	2	1951414A036 A036 A032 A036 A036	OMIT	197767A1
BCN23□□□ 2□ BCN24 BCN25 BCN3 BCN44 BCN45 BCN46	TEFLON	CARBON STL	197771A1	1951201A210	2	683303E1	4	1951201A036 A036 A036 A032 A036 A036 A036	1951201A036 A036 A036 A036 A036 A032 A032	197767A1
BCN53□□□2□ BCN54 BCN55 BCN64 BCN65	TEFLON	CARBON STL	197771A1	1951201A210	1	683303E1	2	1951201A036 A036 A032 A036 A036	OMIT	197767A1
BCN23□□□ 3□ BCN24 BCN25 BCN3	VITON	316 SST	197769A1	1951414A210	2	197740A1	4	1951414A036 A036 A032 A032	1951414A036	197738A2
BCN53□□□3□ BCN54 BCN55 BCN64 BCN65	VITON	316 SST	197769A1	1951414A210	1	197740A1	2	1951414A036 A036 A036 A036 A036	OMIT	1978738A2
BCN23□□□4□ BCN24 BCN25 BCN3	TEFLON	316 SST	197769A1	1951201A210	2	197740A1	4	1951201A036 A036 A032 A032	1951201A036	197738A2
BCN53□□□4□ BCN54 BCN55 BCN64 BCN65	TEFLON	316 SST	197769A1	1951201A210	1	197740A1	2	1951201A036 A036 A032 A036 A036	OMIT	197738A2
BCN5800010 BCN59	VITON	CARBON STL	OMIT	1951414A210	1	683303E1	2	OMIT	ОМІТ	OMIT
BCN5800020 BCN59	TEFLON	CARBON STL	OMIT	1951201A210	1	683303E1	2	ОМІТ	OMIT	OMIT
BCN58DDD3D BCN59	VITON	316 SST	OMIT	1951414A210	1	197740A1	2	OMIT	OMIT	OMIT
BCN58DDD4D BCN59	TEFLON	316 SST	OMIT	1951201A210	1	197740A1	2	OMIT	OMIT	OMIT

NOTE: Item 61, 62, 63 (O-ring, adapter and bolt) are omitted if there is a 0 in the 8th digit of the Nomenclature per Table 2.

TABLE 4 – Transmitter/Tranducer/Kit Cross Reference

NOMENCLATURE	TRANSDUCER KIT NO.	TRANSDUCER ITEM 65	SPAN	DIAPHRAGM MATERIAL
BCN232*	258299A232*B-N	6636246A232*B	3 – 30 IN. H ₂ 0	316L SST
242*	A242*B-N	A242*B	20 – 200	
252*	A252*B-N	A252*B	75 – 750	
BCN362*	258299A362*D-N	6636252D362*	10 - 100 PSI	
372*	A372*D-N	D372*B	30 - 300 PSI	
382*	A382*D-N	D382*	150 - 1500 PSI	
BCN442*	258299A242*A-N	6636246A242*A	20 - 200 IN. H ₂ 0	
452*	A252*A-N	A252*A	75 - 750 IN. H ₂ 0	
462*	A362*B-N	6636252D362*B	10 - 100 PSI	
BCN532*	258299A232*C-N	6636246A232*C	$3 - 30$ IN. H_20	
542*	A242*C-N	A242*C	$20 - 200$ IN. H_20	
552*	A252*C-N	A252*C	$75 - 750$ IN. H_20	
562*	A562* -N	A562*	10 - 100 PSI	
572*	A572* -N	A572*	30 - 300 PSI	
BCN642*	258299A642* -N	6636266A642*	20 – 200 IN. H ₂ 0	
652*	A652* -N	A652*	75 – 750 IN. H ₂ 0	
662*	A662* -N	A662*	10 – 100 PSI	
672*	A672* -N	A672*	30 – 300 PSI	
BCN233*	258299A233* -N	6636246A233*	3 – 30 IN. H ₂ 0	HASTELLOY
243*	A243* -N	A243*	20 – 200	
253*	A253* -N	A253*	75 – 750	
BCN363*	258299A363*B-N	6636252D363*B	10 - 100 PSI	
373*	A373*B-N	D373*B	10 - 300	
383*	A383*B-N	A383*	150 - 1500	
BCN443*	258299A243*A-N	6636246A243*A	20 – 200 IN. H ₂ 0	
453*	A253*A-N	A253*A	75 – 750 IN. H ₂ 0	
463*	A363*A-N	6636252A363*A	10 – 100 PSI	
BCN533*	258299A233* -N	6636246A233*	$3 - 30 H_20$	
543*	A243* -N	A243*	$20 - 200 IN. H_20$	
553*	A253* -N	A253*	$75 - 750 IN. H_20$	
563*	A663* -N	6635441A663*	10 - 100 PSI	
573*	A573* -N	A673*	30 - 300 PSI	
BCN643*	258299A643* -N	6636266A643*	20 - 200 IN. H ₂ 0	
653*	A653* -N	A653*	75 - 750 IN. H ₂ 0	
663*	A663* -N	6635441A663*	10 - 100 PSI	
673*	A673* -N	A673*	30 - 300 PSI	
BCN234*	258299A234* –N	6636246A234*	3 – 30 IN. H ₂ 0	MONEL 400
244*	A244* –N	A244*	20 – 200	
254*	A254* –N	A254*	75 – 750	
BCN534*	258299A234* -N	6636246A234*	3 - 30 IN. H ₂ 0	
544*	A244* -N	A244*	20 - 200 IN. H ₂ 0	
554*	A254* -N	A254*	75 - 750 IN. H ₂ 0	
564*	A564* -N	6635441A564*	10 - 100 PSI	
574*	A574* -N	A674*	30 - 300 PSI	
BCN58701	258394A1	6636906A2500	175 – 2500 PSI	17–4 PH SST
BCN59701	258394A2	6636906A6000	400 – 6000 PSI	
BCN644*	258299A644* –N	6636266A664*	$20 - 200$ IN. H_20	MONEL 400
654*	A654* –N	A564*	75 - 750 IN. H_20	
664*	A564* –N	6635441A564*	10 - 100 PSI	
674*	A574* –N	A574*	30 - 300 PSI	

 $^{^{\}star}$ This digit signifies the transducer fill fluid; 0 = none, 1 = silicone fluid, 2 = fluorinated oil

Page 9–6 I–E21–32

TABLE 5 - Items Included in Transducer Kits

(See Table 4 for Transmitter/Transducer Kit Cross Reference)

PART NO.	QUANTITY	NAME
SEE TABLE 4 6634690A1 NKJHA21005	1 1 2	TRANSDUCER ASSEMBLY LOCKNUT SCREW
1951201A036	2 (BCN23/24, BCN3, BCN44/46, BCN53/54) 1 (BCN25, BCN45, BCN55, BCN6)	O-RING (TEFLON)
1951414A036	2 (BCN23/24, BCN3, BCN44/46, BCN53/54) 1 (BCN25, BCN45, BCN55, BCN6)	O-RING (VITON)
1951201A032	1 (BCN25, BCN45, BCN55)	O-RING (TEFLON)
1951414A032	1 (BCN25, BCN45, BCN55)	O-RING (VITON)
1951201A031 1951414A031	1 (BCN56/57, BCN66/67) 1 (BCN56/57, BCN66/67)	O-RING (TEFLON) O-RING (VITON)

TABLE 6 - Items Included in Transducer Kits

KIT 258394A-TRANSDUCER FOR BCN58/59

(See Table 4 for Transmitter/Transducer Kit Cross Reference)

PART NO.	QUANTITY	NAME
SEE TABLE 4	1	TRANSDUCER ASSEMBLY
NTJHA11030	1	WASHER
NAUHA21008	1	SCREW
1951201A210	1	O-RING (TEFLON)
1951414A210	1	O-RING (VITON)
6636952A1	1	LEADWIRE, EXT. (BCN58/59 □□□□ 5/6 only.)
6636977A1	1	LEADWIRE, EXT.

TABLE 7 - O-Rings and Cap Screws (BCN56/57/66/67)

NOME	NCLATURE	SCREW MATERIAL	O-RING MATERIAL	O-RING ITEM 69	CAP SCREW ITEM 71
BCN5/6		CARBON	VITON	1951414A031	NBABC21012
BCN5/6	□□□ 2 □	STEEL	TEFLON	1951201A031	
BCN5/6	3 <u></u>	STAINLESS	VITON	1951414A031	NBAHA21012
BCN5/6	□□□ 4 □	STEEL	TEFLON	1951201A031	

TABLE 8 – Flange (BCN56/57/66/67)

NOMENCLATURE	MATERIAL	FLANGE ITEM 70
BCN5/6 🗆 🗆 🗆 🗆	316L SST	6635440A1
BCN5/6	HASTELLOY	6635440A2
BCN5/6 🗆 🗆 🗆 4 🗆 🗆	MONEL	6635440A3

I–E21–32 Page 9–7

RECOMMENDED SPARE PARTS KITS

KIT NO. 258456-1 AMPLIFIER ASSEMBLY

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	NAME
14–18	6638009–1	AMPLIFIER ASSY
47	NDOAC13014	SCREW, 3 REQD
21	1948533-1	LUG, 2 REQD

ITEM NO.	PART NO	NAME
3	6636084–1	LCD
2	1948528–114	CONNECTOR
20	6638057–1	LCD SUPPORT
23	6638062-1	LCD SHIELD
35	1963508–1	LABEL
48	NHSHAO5004	SCREW, 2 REQD
49	NHSHAO9004	SCREW, 2 REQD

ITEM NO.	PART NO.	NAME
1	6634627–2	COVER
2	1948528–114	CONNECTOR
3	6636084–1	LCD ASSEMBLY
19	6633667–1	LOCKNUT
20	6638057–1	LCD SUPPORT
23	6638062–1	LCD SHIELD
24	1951420-036	O-RING
25	199927–1	WINDOW
35	19635081	LABEL
48	NHSHA05004	SCREW, 2 REQD
49	NHSHA09004	SCREW, 2 REQD
52	NKJHA13004	SET SCREW

KIT NO. 258461- AMPLIFIER PC BOARDS

KIT PART NO.	MICRO- COMPTER PC BD (ITEM NO. 14)	INPUT PC BD (ITEM NO. 15)	COMMUNI- CATIIONS PC BD (ITEM NO. 16)
258461-1	1 REQD	OMIT	OMIT
258461–2	OMIT	1 REQD	ОМІТ
258461-3	OMIT	OMIT	1 REQD

KIT NO. 258283A1 COVER O-RING

PART NO.	QTY.	NAME
1951420A154	10	O-RING

KIT NO. 258300A3 PROCESS FLANGE O-RING (TEFLON) (FOR BCN25 ___ __ 1/3 ___)

ITEM	PART NO.	QTY.	NAME
66	1951201A032	10	O-RING SEAL

KIT NO. 258300A4 PROCESS FLANGE O-RING (VITON) (FOR BCN25 ____ __ 2/4 ___)

ITEM	PART NO.	QTY.	NAME
66	1951414A032	10	O-RING SEAL

KIT NO. 258300A7 PROCESS FLANGE O-RING (TEFLON) (FOR BCN5/6 2/4 2)

PART NO.	QTY.	NAME
1951201A031	10	O-RING SEAL

O-RING SEAL

(FOR BCN5/6 1/3)			(FOR BCN2 4 , , , BCN5 4 , , &		
PART NO.	QTY.	NAME	BCN6	4 🗆	j,
1951414A031	10	O-RING SEAL	PART NO.	QTY.	NAME
IZITARO ACOGRA MEN	.T \/A!\/F	/3TE55 NO 57\+	682388A3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	VALVE STEM
KIT NO. 258276A1 – VEI (FOR BCN ☐ E	VALVE		6628318A3	1	VENT VALVE BODY
BCN [5		* Items listed are componen	ts of Vent Valv	ve Assembly Part No.
PART NO.	QTY.	NAME	<u> </u>		
682388A1	1	VALVE STEM			
6628318A1	1	VENT VALVE BODY	KIT NO. 258300A1 – PR (FOR BCN2⊡	 	3
KIT NO. 258276A2 – VEN	AT VAI VE	(ITEM NO 57) *	BCN3⊡ BCN4⊡	2/4 2/4	•
(FOR BCN2	3		PART NO.	QTY.	NAME

NAME

VALVE STEM

VENT VALVE BODY

KIT NO. 258300A8 - PROCESS FLANGE O-RING

BCN5 3 3 , &

QTY.

1

1

BCN6 3 3 ,

PART NO.

682388A2

6628318A2

	DA2 - PROCESS FLANGE O-RING
(FOR	BCN2□□□ 1/3□,
•	BCN3□□□ 1/3□, &
	BCN4□□□ 1/3□,

10

1951414A036

KIT NO. 258276A3 - VENT VALVE (ITEM NO 57) *

PART NO.	QTY.	NAME
1951201A036	10	O-RING SEAL

23	· ·

Appendix A

APPLICATIONS IN FLAMMABLE ATMOSPHERES

Hazardous Locations

The BCN Smart Transmitter is being evaluated for Factory Mutual Research (FM) approval and Canadian Standards Association (CSA) certification for use in flammable atmospheres as follows:

Nonincendive for: Class I; Division 2; Groups B,C,D

NOTE: "Nonincendive" implies the equipment will not ignite a specific hazardous atmosphere mixture under normal operating conditions.

Explosionproof for: Class I; Division 1;

Groups B,C,D

Dust-ignitionproof for: Class II; Division 1; Groups E-G

Class III; Division 1

Intrinsically–safe for: Class I,II,III; Division 1;

Groups A-G

Division 2 Applications Utilizing Nonincendive Rating

A Division 2 hazardous locations is a location where a flammable substance is normally adequately contained or is normally adequately diluted by ventilation. A flammable or explosive concentration might occur due to a failure of containment or ventilation, however, such an occurrence would happen infrequently and for a short period of time. Containment failures could be due to leaking fittings, connectors, or seals. Guidelines for area classification are found in standards such as ANSI/NFPA 497A Classification of Class I Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas.

Nonincendive Equipment Rating

The incendive rating for the transmitter means that the unit has been evaluated to FM Class Number 3611 and CSA C22.2 No. 213 and has been found that under normal operation will not create a spark capable of igniting a specified test gas.

The T5 temperature message means that the BCN cannot be used with gases that have an autoignition temperature (AIT) less than 212°F (100°C). Auto ignition temperatures for many common gases and vapors can be found in ANSI/NFPA 497M "Classification of Gases, Vapors and Dusts for Electrical Equipment in Hazardous (classified) Locations."

WARNING

Disconnecting/reconnecting wiring or repairing the transmitter is not considered normal operation. These operations should only be done if power has been removed from all wiring or if the flammable atmosphere is known not to be present.

ATTENTION

Le debranchement ou le rebranchement des fils ainsi que la reparation du transmetteur n'entrent pas dans les procedures normales. Si l'atmosphere est inflamable, on ne doit effectuer les etapes ci—dessus que si l'alimentation a ete interrompue.

Disconnecting the signal wiring connected to the transmitter would be permitted if the circuit is a Nonincendive Field Circuit. The National Electrical Code (NEC) refers to such a circuit as simply a Nonincendive circuit (since the NEC is an installation document, all references are to external circuits, e.g. field circuits) installed and tested while powered. Care must be taken to ensure that only one circuit is worked on at a time and that separate circuits are not shorted. Shorting of separate circuits is not part of the evaluation and could result in ignition capable arcs.

WARNING

Substitution of components may impair suitability for use in a hazardous location.

AVERTISSEMENT

La substitution de composants peut rendre ce materiel inacceptable pour les emplacements dangereux.

Wiring Requirements

Unless the current from the power supply is limited by series resistance, then the wiring must be suitable for a Division 2 hazardous location. The National Electrical Code requires the use of rigid metal conduit or non-metalic cable certified as "HL".

PLTC cable is rated 300 V and can be obtained in wire sizes 22 AWG to 16 AWG at various temperature ratings.

I–E21–32 Page A–1

This would be the recommended wiring for transmitters installed in the United States.

Nonincendive Field Circuits

If it is desired to use ordinary location wiring for the circuit or if is desired to service individual transmitters while they are powered, then the power source must be voltage and current limited such that opening, shorting, or grounding of the circuit will not cause an ignition capable arc. In addition, operating on live circuits should only be done if there is not a shock hazard. For dry locations, the voltage should be less than 42 V dc or 30 V ac.

The documents listed at the end of this Appendix provide ignition curves to provide guidelines for limiting voltage and current. In general, there are three criteria:

- 1. For a given open circuit voltage, adequate series resistance must be provided at the power source to limit the short circuit current.
- 2. For given open circuit voltage, the capacitance of the transmitter plus cable must not exceed a specific value.
- 3. For a given short circuit current, the inductance of the transmitter plus cable must not exceed a specific value.

Any wiring type may be used for nonincendive field circuits per the exception in the NEC article 501–4 (b) and CEC article 18–066 (2).

Applicable Standards

The following standards are available for designing and installing nonincendive circuits and equipment:

ANSI/ISA RP12.6–1988 "Installation of Intrinsically Safe Systems for Hazardous (Classified) Locations".

Instrument Society of America 67 Alexander Drive P.O. Box 12277 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 ANSI/ISA S12.12–1984 "Electrical Equipment for use in Class I, Division 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations".

Instrument Society of America 67 Alexander Drive P.O. Box 12277 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

CSA C22.2 No. 213-M1987 "Non-Incendive Electrical Equipment for use in Class I, Division 2 Hazardous Locations".

Canadian Standards Association 178 Rexdale Boulevard Rexdale (Toronto), Ontario Canada M9W 1R3

UL 1604 (1982) "Electrical Equipment for use in Hazardous Locations".

Underwriters Laboratories 333 Pfingsten Road Northbrook, ILL. 60062

Fm Class Number 3611 (1986) "Electrical Equipment for use in Class I, II Division 2; Class III, Division 1 and 2 Hazardous Locations".

Factory Mutual Research 1151 Boston–Providence Turnpike Norwood, Mass 02062

INTRINSIC SAFETY APPLICATIONS

Bailey Controls Technical Guide TG999–13 contains information for determining minimum power supply voltage for performance of a 4 to 20 mA loop when various intrinsic barriers are used.

FACTORY MUTUAL (FM)

Factory Mutual (FM) approved with entity rated barriers that do not exceed 40 volts (Voc) and 332 mA (Isc) (See Figure A1).

Page A-2 I-E21-32

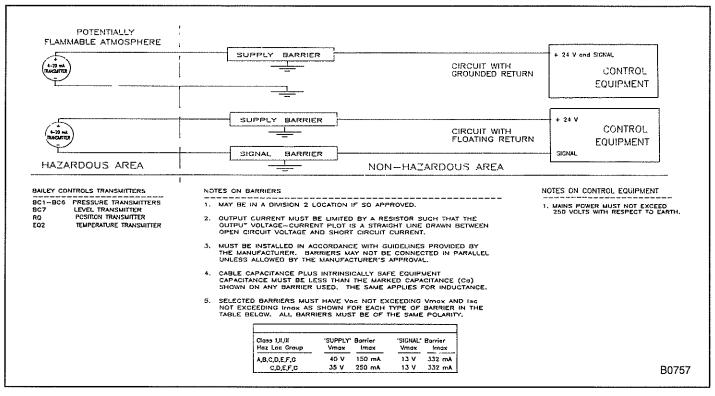


FIGURE A1 - Factory Mutual Approved Entity Parameters

Canadian Standards Association (CSA)

CSA certification pending with any certified barrier which does not exceed the following parameters:

VOLTAGE (MAXIMUM)	GROUPS A-G RESISTANCE (MINIMUM)	GROUPS C-G RESISTANCE (MINIMUM)
32 volts	400 ohms	
30 volts		150 ohms
28 volts	270 ohms	
27 volts		120 ohms
22 volts	150 ohms	
12 volts	40 ohms	40 ohms

Manufacturers with CSA certified barriers include Bailey Controls, Beckman, MTL, Stahl, and Taylor.

Generals Requirements

Any intrinsically safe installation must be done in accordance with barrier manufacture's instructions. ISA RP12.6 "Installation of Intrinsically Safe Systems in Hazardous (Classified) Locations" also provides detailed recommendations for installing equipment and wiring in

intrinsically safe loops. The essential parts of a proper installation are:

- 1. Mounting barriers and field equipment only in flammable atmosphere for which they are specified.
- 2. Segregation of intrinsically safe wiring to prevent contact with other circuits.
- 3. Grounding of non-isolating intrinsic safety barriers.
- 4. Verifying that Control Room equipment does not contain voltages above 250 V ac unless suitably certified to limit the voltage to barriers.
- 5. Verifying that enclosures are properly sealed when used in Class II and Class III hazardous locations (see **WARNING** under "Explosionproof/Dust-ignition proof").

WARNING

Intrinsic safety is dependent upon the components used in the transmitter. Any substitution of components may impair the intrinsic safety.

AVERTISSEMENT

La securite intrinesque depend des composantes utilisees dans l'emetteur. Toute substitution de composante pourrait nuire a cette securite intrinseque.

Explosionproof/Dust-Ignitionproof

A proper explosion proof installation must comply with national codes such as NFPA 70 (ANSI C1) and local regulations for electrical installations in hazardous locations. The essential parts of such an installation are:

- 1. All tapered conduit connections must be made with at least five fully engaged threads.
- 2. All unused conduit openings must be closed by a 1/2-inch NPT pipe plug with at least five fully engaged threads.

- 3. The enclosure covers must be fully threaded on the enclosure with at least seven fully engaged threads.
- 4. All conduit connections must be properly sealed no farther than 18 inches (45 cm) from the enclosure.
- 5. Tapered threaded connections (such as pipe plugs and thermowells) must engage at least five full threads.

WARNING

Explosion proof/dust-ignition proof installation and intrinsically safe installations in Class II or III hazardous locations require that the assembly be kept tight while circuits are live unless the location is known to be non-hazardous at the time.

AVERTISSEMENT

En ce qui concerne l'installation anti-explosion et anti-ignition provoquee par la poussiere dans des endroits se Classe II ou III, il est indispensable que l'assemblage soit tenu etanche pendant que les circuits sont electrises, a moins que cet endroit ne presente aucun danger a ce moment-la.

