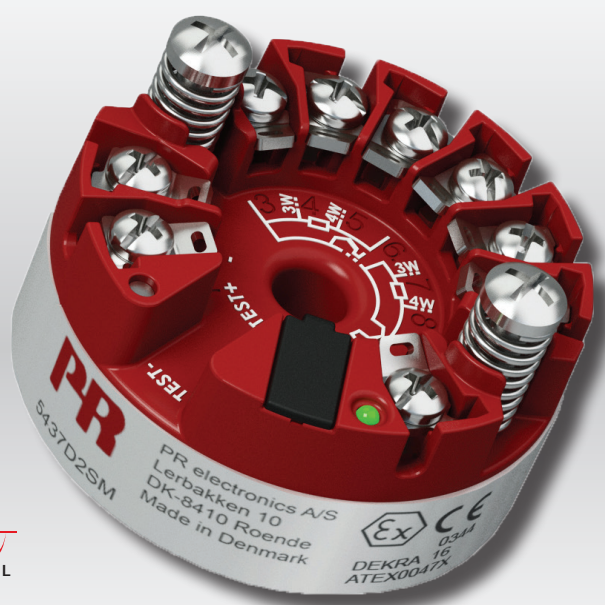


PERFORMANCE  
MADE  
SMARTER

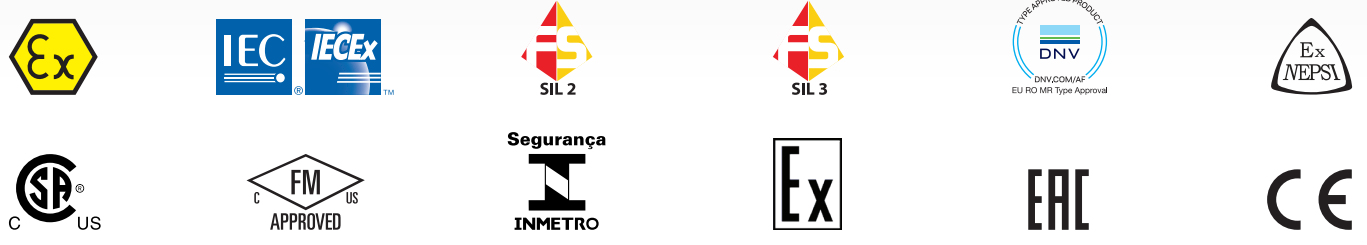
# Product manual

## 5437

### 2-wire HART 7 temperature transmitter



**HART**  
COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL



TEMPERATURE | I.S. INTERFACES | COMMUNICATION INTERFACES | MULTIFUNCTIONAL | ISOLATION | DISPLAY

No. 5437V105-UK  
Product version: 01.00.00-01.99.99



# 6 Product Pillars

## *to meet your every need*

### Individually outstanding, unrivalled in combination

With our innovative, patented technologies, we make signal conditioning smarter and simpler. Our portfolio is composed of six product areas, where we offer a wide range of analog and digital devices covering over a thousand applications in industrial and factory automation. All our products comply with or surpass the highest industry standards, ensuring reliability in even the harshest of environments and have a 5-year warranty for greater peace of mind.



Our range of temperature transmitters and sensors provides the highest level of signal integrity from the measurement point to your control system. You can convert industrial process temperature signals to analog, bus or digital communications using a highly reliable point-to-point solution with a fast response time, automatic self-calibration, sensor error detection, low drift, and top EMC performance in any environment.



We deliver the safest signals by validating our products against the toughest safety standards. Through our commitment to innovation, we have made pioneering achievements in developing I.S. interfaces with SIL 2 Full Assessment that are both efficient and cost-effective. Our comprehensive range of analog and digital intrinsically safe isolation barriers offers multifunctional inputs and outputs, making PR an easy-to-implement site standard. Our backplanes further simplify large installations and provide seamless integration to standard DCS systems.



We provide inexpensive, easy-to-use, future-ready communication interfaces that can access your PR installed base of products. All the interfaces are detachable, have a built-in display for readout of process values and diagnostics, and can be configured via push-buttons. Product specific functionality includes communication via Modbus and Bluetooth and remote access using our PR Process Supervisor (PPS) application, available for iOS and Android.



Our unique range of single devices covering multiple applications is easily deployable as your site standard. Having one variant that applies to a broad range of applications can reduce your installation time and training, and greatly simplify spare parts management at your facilities. Our devices are designed for long-term signal accuracy, low power consumption, immunity to electrical noise and simple programming.



Our compact, fast, high-quality 6 mm isolators are based on microprocessor technology to provide exceptional performance and EMC-immunity for dedicated applications at a very low total cost of ownership. They can be stacked both vertically and horizontally with no air gap separation between units required.



Our display range is characterized by its flexibility and stability. The devices meet nearly every demand for display readout of process signals, and have universal input and power supply capabilities. They provide a real-time measurement of your process value no matter the industry, and are engineered to provide a user-friendly and reliable relay of information, even in demanding environments.

# 2-wire HART 7 temperature transmitter 5437

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## 2-wire HART 7 temperature transmitter 5437

- RTD, TC, potentiometer, linear resistance and bipolar mV input
- Single or true dual inputs with sensor redundancy and drift detection
- Wide ambient operating temperature of -50 to +85°C
- Total accuracy from 0.014%
- 2.5 kVAC galvanic isolation
- Full assessment to IEC61508 : 2010 for use in SIL 2/3 applications

### Application

- Temperature measurement of a wide range of TC and RTD types.
- Conversion of wide span linear resistance and potentiometer inputs to 4...20 mA.
- Conversion of bipolar mV signals to 4...20 mA.
- Integration into asset management schemes.
- Critical applications requiring superior accuracy and/or sensor redundancy and drift detection.

### Technical characteristics

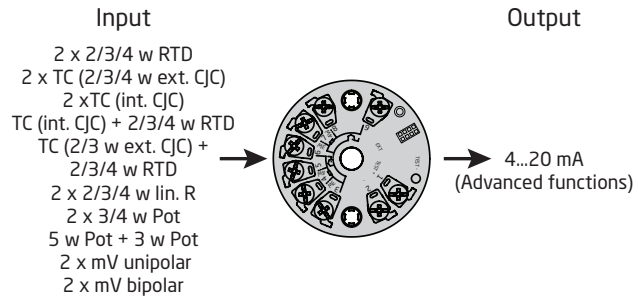
- True dual input transmitter. High density 7-terminal design accepts the widest range of dual input combinations.
- Sensor redundancy - output automatically switches to secondary sensor in event of primary sensor failure, maintaining uptime.
- Sensor drift detection - alerts when sensor differential exceeds user-defined limits, for maintenance optimization.
- Dynamic variable mapping for process data in addition to the primary variable e.g. dual input features such as average, differential and min./max. tracking.
- Groundbreaking digital and analog signal accuracy over full input span and ambient conditions.
- Extensive sensor matching including Callendar Van Dusen and custom linearizations.
- Programmable input limits with runtime metering ensure maximum process traceability and sensor out of range protection.
- IEC 61508 : 2010 full assessment up to SIL 3 together with enhanced EMC Functional Safety testing to IEC 61236-3-1.
- 5437xxSx is suitable for the use in systems up to Performance Level "d" according to ISO-13849.
- Meets NAMUR NE21, NE43, NE44, NE89, NE95 and NE107 compliant diagnostics information.

### Mounting / installation

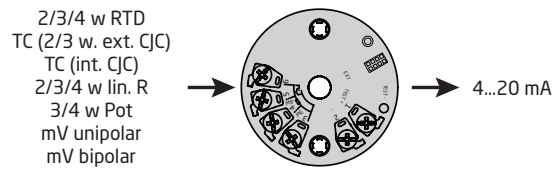
- For DIN form B sensor head mounting.
- Configuration via standard HART communication interfaces or by PR 5909 Loop Link.
- The 5437A can be mounted in zone 2 and zone 22 / Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D.
- The 5437B can be mounted in zone 0, 1, 2 and zone 20, 21, 22 including M1.
- The 5437D can be mounted in zone 0, 1, 2 and zone 20, 21, 22 including M1 / Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D.

# Applications

## Dual input



## Single input



## Order









Type	Version	Inputs	SIL approval	Marine approval
5437	General purpose / Zone 2 / : A	Single input (4 terminals) : 1	SIL : S	Yes : M
	DIV. 2	Dual input (7 terminals) : 2	No SIL : -	No : -
	Zone 0, 1, 2, 20, 21, 22, M1 : B (ATEX only)			
	Zone 0, 1, 2, 20, 21, 22, M1 / : D DIV. 1, DIV. 2			

## Accessories



5909 = Loop Link USB interface and PReset Software  
 276USB = HART modem with USB connection

## Label examples









5437A2SM

 <b>5437A2SM</b>	PR electronics A/S Lerbakken 10 DK-8410 Roende Made in Denmark SN:123456789	 DEKRA 18 ATEX0135X	 IECEX DEK 16.0029X	 FM16US0287X FM16CA0146X	 CSA 70066266	 GYJ 18.1054X	 RU C-DK 16.98. B.00192	Segurança  DEKRA GCP-0089 DEKRA16.0008X	Ver:01.04.03 EU RO:MRA0000023 SIL:PREI 16031107 Install.:SN5437 Tag:	5437S101
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5437B2SM

 <b>5437B2SM</b>	PR electronics A/S Lerbakken 10 DK-8410 Roende Made in Denmark SN:123456789	 CE 0344 DEKRA 16 ATEX0047X	II 1G Ex ia IIC T6...T4 Ga II 2(1) G Ex ib [ia Ga] IIC T6...T4 Gb II 1 D Ex ia IIC Da I M1 Ex ia I Ma See Installation drawing 5437QA01	Ui: 30V Ii: 120 mA Pi: see install Ci: 1nF Li: 0	Ver:01.04.03 EU RO:MRA0000023 SIL:PREI 16031107 Tag:	5437BS101
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5437D2SM

 <b>5437D2SM</b>	PR electronics A/S Lerbakken 10 DK-8410 Roende Made in Denmark SN:123456789	 0344 DEKRA 16 ATEX0047X	 IECEX DEK 16.0029X	 FM16US0287X FM16CA0146X	 CSA 70066266	 GYJ 18.1054X	 RU C-DK 16.98. B.00192	Segurança  DEKRA GCP-0089 DEKRA16.0008X	Ver:01.04.03 EU RO:MRA0000023 SIL:PREI 16031107 Install.:SN5437 Tag:	5437S101
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## Electrical specifications

### Environmental conditions:

Ambient operating temperature range:

Standard. . . . .	-50°C to +85°C
SIL . . . . .	-40°C to +80°C
Storage temperature . . . . .	-50°C to +85°C
Calibration temperature. . . . .	23...25°C
Humidity. . . . .	< 99% RH (non-cond.)
Protection degree, enclosure / terminals. . . . .	IP68 / IP00

### Mechanical specifications:

Dimensions . . . . .	Ø 44 x 21.45 mm
Center hole diameter . . . . .	Ø 6.35 mm / ¼ in
Weight . . . . .	50 g
Max. wire size. . . . .	1 x1.5 mm <sup>2</sup> stranded wire
Screw terminal torque. . . . .	0.4 Nm
Vibration. . . . .	IEC 60068-2-6
2...25 Hz. . . . .	±1.6 mm
25...100 Hz. . . . .	±4 g

### Common specifications:

Supply voltage, DC	
5437A. . . . .	7.5*...48** VDC
5437B and 5437D. . . . .	7.5*...30** VDC
5437, EU-R0 . . . . .	8.3...33.6 VDC ±10%
Additional min. supply voltage when using test terminals . . . . .	0.8 V
Max. internal power dissipation . . . . .	≤ 850 mW
Min. load resistance at > 37 V supply. . . . .	(Supply voltage - 37) / 23 mA

\* Note: Observe that the minimum Supply Voltage must be as measured at the terminals of the 5437, i.e. all external drops must be considered.

\*\* Note: Make sure to protect the device from overvoltages by using a suitable power supply or by installing overvoltage protecting devices.

Isolation voltage, test/operation:

5437A. . . . .	2.5 kVAC / 55 VAC
5437B and 5437D. . . . .	2.5 kVAC / 42 VAC
Polarity protection . . . . .	All inputs and outputs
Write protection . . . . .	Jumper or software
Warm-up time. . . . .	< 5 min.
Start-up time . . . . .	< 2.75 s
Programming . . . . .	Loop Link & HART
Signal / noise ratio. . . . .	> 60 dB
Long-term stability, better than. . . . .	±0.05% of span / year ±0.18% of span / 5 years
Response time . . . . .	70 ms
Programmable damping. . . . .	0...60 s
Signal dynamics, input . . . . .	24 bit
Signal dynamics, output . . . . .	18 bit
Effect of supply voltage variation. . . . .	< 0.005% of span / VDC

Input accuracies:

Basic values		
Input type	Basic accuracy	Temperature coefficient*
Pt10	$\leq \pm 0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.020^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Pt20	$\leq \pm 0.4^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.010^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Pt50	$\leq \pm 0.16^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.004^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Pt100	$\leq \pm 0.04^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Pt200	$\leq \pm 0.08^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Pt500	$T_{\text{max.}} \leq 180^{\circ}\text{C}: \leq \pm 0.08^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{\text{max.}} > 180^{\circ}\text{C}: \leq \pm 0.16^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Pt1000	$\leq \pm 0.08^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Pt2000	$T_{\text{max.}} \leq 300^{\circ}\text{C}: \leq \pm 0.08^{\circ}\text{C}$ $T_{\text{max.}} > 300^{\circ}\text{C}: \leq \pm 0.40^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Pt10.000	$\leq \pm 0.16^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Pt x	The highest tolerance of the adjacent points	The highest coefficient of the adjacent points
Ni10	$\leq \pm 1.6^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.020^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Ni20	$\leq \pm 0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.010^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Ni50	$\leq \pm 0.32^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.004^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Ni100	$\leq \pm 0.16^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Ni120	$\leq \pm 0.16^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Ni200	$\leq \pm 0.16^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Ni500	$\leq \pm 0.16^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Ni1000	$\leq \pm 0.16^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Ni2000	$\leq \pm 0.16^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Ni10000	$\leq \pm 0.32^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Ni x	The highest tolerance of the adjacent points	The highest coefficient of the adjacent points
Cu5	$\leq \pm 1.6^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.040^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Cu10	$\leq \pm 0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.020^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Cu20	$\leq \pm 0.4^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.010^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Cu50	$\leq \pm 0.16^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.004^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Cu100	$\leq \pm 0.08^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Cu200	$\leq \pm 0.08^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Cu500	$\leq \pm 0.16^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Cu1000	$\leq \pm 0.08^{\circ}\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^{\circ}\text{C} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Cu x	The highest tolerance of the adjacent points	The highest coefficient of the adjacent points
Lin. R: 0...400 $\Omega$	$\leq \pm 40 \text{ m}\Omega$	$\leq \pm 2 \text{ m}\Omega / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Lin. R: 0...100 k $\Omega$	$\leq \pm 4 \Omega$	$\leq \pm 0.2 \Omega / ^{\circ}\text{C}$
Potentiometer: 0...100%	$< 0.05\%$	$< \pm 0.005\%$

\* Input temperature coefficients are the listed values or [0.002% of reading] /  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , whichever is greater.



Basic values		
Input type	Basic accuracy	Temperature coefficient*
mV: -20...100 mV	$\leq \pm 5 \mu\text{V}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.2 \mu\text{V} / ^\circ\text{C}$
mV: -100...1700 mV	$\leq \pm 0.1 \text{ mV}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 36 \mu\text{V} / ^\circ\text{C}$
mV: $\pm 800 \text{ mV}$	$\leq \pm 0.1 \text{ mV}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 32 \mu\text{V} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC E	$\leq \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.025^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC J	$\leq \pm 0.25^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.025^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TJK	$\leq \pm 0.25^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.025^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC L	$\leq \pm 0.35^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.025^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC N	$\leq \pm 0.4^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.025^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC T	$\leq \pm 0.25^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading	$\leq \pm 0.025^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC U	$< 0^\circ\text{C}: \leq \pm 0.8^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading** $\geq 0^\circ\text{C}: \leq \pm 0.4^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.025^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC Lr	$\leq \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC R	$< 200^\circ\text{C}: \leq \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading** $\geq 200^\circ\text{C}: \leq \pm 1.0^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC S	$< 200^\circ\text{C}: \leq \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading** $\geq 200^\circ\text{C}: \leq \pm 1.0^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC W3	$\leq \pm 0.6^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC W5	$\leq \pm 0.4^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC type: B <sup>1</sup>	$\leq \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC type: B <sup>2</sup>	$\leq \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC type: B <sup>3</sup>	$\leq \pm 8^\circ\text{C}$ $\leq \pm 0.01\%$ of reading**	$\leq \pm 0.8^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$
TC type: B <sup>4</sup>	not specified	not specified
CJC (internal)	$< \pm 0.5^\circ\text{C}$	Included in basic accuracy
CJC (external)	$\leq \pm 0.08^\circ\text{C}$	$\leq \pm 0.002^\circ\text{C} / ^\circ\text{C}$

\* Input temperature coefficients are the listed values or [0.002% of reading] / °C, whichever is greater.

\*\* Gain deviation

TC B<sup>1</sup> accuracy specification range . . . . . > 400°C  
 TC B<sup>2</sup> accuracy specification range . . . . . > 160°C < 400°C  
 TC B<sup>3</sup> accuracy specification range . . . . . > 85°C < 160°C  
 TC B<sup>4</sup> accuracy specification range . . . . . < 85°C

**Output accuracies:**

Basic values		
Output type	Basic accuracy	Temperature coefficient
Average measurement	Average of input 1 and 2 accuracy	Average of input 1 and 2 temperature coefficient
Differential measurement	Sum of input 1 and 2 accuracy	Sum of input 1 and 2 temperature coefficient
Analog output	≤ ±1.6µA (0.01% of full output span)	≤ ±0.48µA / K (≤ ±0.003% of full output span / K)

Accuracy calculation examples:

**Example: Pt100 sensor, configured from -200°C to +850°C:**

$$\text{Pt100}_{\text{Basic Accuracy}} = 0.04^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Output}_{\text{Analog Accuracy}} = 0.0016 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (mA)}} = \frac{\text{Basic}_{\text{Accuracy}}}{\text{Configured\_Span}_{\text{INPUT}}} \times 16.0 \text{ mA} + \text{Output}_{\text{Analog Accuracy}}$$

$$\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (mA)}} = \frac{0.04^{\circ}\text{C}}{850^{\circ}\text{C} - (-200^{\circ}\text{C})} \times 16.0 \text{ mA} + 0.0016 \text{ mA} = \underline{0.0022 \text{ mA}}$$

$$\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (\%)}} = \frac{\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (mA)}}}{16.0 \text{ mA}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (\%)}} = \frac{0.0022 \text{ mA}}{16.0 \text{ mA}} \times 100\% = \underline{0.01381\%}$$

**Example: Type K TC, internal CJC, measured reading of 400°C, span 0...400°C:**

$$\text{Type K TC}_{\text{Basic Accuracy}} = 0.25^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Output}_{\text{Analog Accuracy}} = 0.0016 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (mA)}} = \frac{\text{Basic}_{\text{Accuracy}} + \text{Int. CJC} + (\text{Gain Deviation} \times \text{Measured Reading})}{\text{Configured\_Span}_{\text{INPUT}}} \times 16.0 \text{ mA} + \text{Output}_{\text{Analog Accuracy}}$$

$$\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (mA)}} = \frac{0.25^{\circ}\text{C} + 0.5^{\circ}\text{C} + (0.0001 \times 400)}{400^{\circ}\text{C}} \times 16.0 \text{ mA} + 0.0016 \text{ mA} = \underline{0.0332 \text{ mA}}$$

$$\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (\%)}} = \frac{\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (mA)}}}{16.0 \text{ mA}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (\%)}} = \frac{0.0332 \text{ mA}}{16.0 \text{ mA}} \times 100\% = \underline{0.2075\%}$$

**Example: Type K TC, external CJC Pt1000, measured reading of 400°C, span 0...400°C:**

$$\text{Type K TC}_{\text{Basic Accuracy}} = 0.25^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\text{Output}_{\text{Analog Accuracy}} = 0.0016 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (mA)}} = \frac{\text{Basic}_{\text{Accuracy}} + \text{Ext. CJC} + (\text{Gain Deviation} \times \text{Measured Reading})}{\text{Configured\_Span}_{\text{INPUT}}} \times 16.0 \text{ mA} + \text{Output}_{\text{Analog Accuracy}}$$

$$\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (mA)}} = \frac{0.25^{\circ}\text{C} + 0.08^{\circ}\text{C} + (0.0001 \times 400)}{400^{\circ}\text{C}} \times 16.0 \text{ mA} + 0.0016 \text{ mA} = \underline{0.0164 \text{ mA}}$$

$$\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (\%)}} = \frac{\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (mA)}}}{16.0 \text{ mA}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Total}_{\text{Accuracy (\%)}} = \frac{0.0164 \text{ mA}}{16.0 \text{ mA}} \times 100\% = \underline{0.1025\%}$$

Example accuracy calculations are based on factory calibration ambient temperature, and do not take into account other potential sources of inaccuracy, e.g. power supply effect, ambient temperature fluctuation etc. which must also be considered.


EMC - immunity influence. . . . .	< ±0.1% of span
Extended EMC immunity: NAMUR NE 21, A criterion, burst . . . . .	< ±1% of span

**Input specifications:**

**RTD input types:**

RTD type	Standard	Min. value	Max. value	$\alpha$	Min. span
Pt10...10.000	IEC 60751	-200°C	+850°C	0.003851	10°C
	JIS C 1604-8	-200°C	+649 °C	0.003916	10°C
	GOST 6651-2009	-200°C	+850°C	0.003910	10°C
	Callendar Van Dusen	-200°C	+850°C	-----	10°C
Ni10...10.000	DIN 43760-1987	-60°C	+250°C	0.006180	10°C
	GOST 6651-2009 / OIML R84:2003	-60°C	+180°C	0.006170	10°C
Cu5...1000	Edison Copper Winding No. 15	-200°C	+260°C	0.004270	100°C
	GOST 6651-2009 / OIML R84:2003	-180°C	+200°C	0.004280	100°C
	GOST 6651-94	-50°C	+200°C	0.004260	100°C

Connection type . . . . . 2-, 3- and 4-wire  
 Cable resistance per wire (max.). . . . . 50 Ω  
 Sensor current . . . . . < 0.15 mA  
 Effect of sensor cable resistance (3-/4-wire) . . . . . < 0.002 Ω / Ω  
 Sensor cable, wire-wire capacitance . . . . . Max. 30 nF (Pt1000 & Pt10000 IEC and JIS + Ni1000 & Ni10000)  
 Max. 50 nF (others than above)  
 Sensor error detection, programmable . . . . . None, Shorted, Broken, Shorted or Broken

	<b>NOTE:</b> Regardless of the sensor error detection configuration, shorted sensor error detection will be disabled if the lower limit for the configured sensor type is lower than the constant detection limit for shorted sensor.
--	---

Detection limit for shorted sensor . . . . . 15 Ω  
 Sensor error detection time (RTD element) . . . . . ≤ 70 ms  
 Sensor error detection time (for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> wire) . . . . . ≤ 2000 ms

**TC input types:**

Type	Min. temperature	Max. temperature	Min. span	Standard
B	0 (85)°C	+1820°C	100°C	IEC 60584-1
E	-200°C	+1000°C	50°C	IEC 60584-1
J	-100°C	+1200°C	50°C	IEC 60584-1
K	-180°C	+1372°C	50°C	IEC 60584-1
L	-200°C	+900°C	50°C	DIN 43710
Lr	-200°C	+800°C	50°C	GOST 3044-84
N	-180°C	+1300°C	50°C	IEC 60584-1
R	-50°C	+1760°C	100°C	IEC 60584-1
S	-50°C	+1760°C	100°C	IEC 60584-1
T	-200°C	+400°C	50°C	IEC 60584-1
U	-200°C	+600°C	50°C	DIN 43710
W3	0°C	+2300°C	100°C	ASTM E988-96
W5	0°C	+2300°C	100°C	ASTM E988-96

Cold junction compensation (CJC):

Constant, internal or external via a Pt100 or Ni100 sensor

Internal CJC temperature range . . . . .	-50°C to +100°C
External CJC connection. . . . .	2, 3 or 4-wire (4-wire only for dual input device)
External CJC cable resistance per wire (for 3- and 4-wire connections). . . . .	50 Ω
Effect of CJC cable resistance (for 3- and 4-wire connections) . . . . .	< 0.002 Ω / Ω
External CJC sensor current. . . . .	< 0.15 mA
External CJC temperature range . . . . .	-50°C to +135°C
CJC Sensor cable, wire-wire capacitance . . . . .	Max. 50 nF
Maximum total cable resistance. . . . .	Max. 10 kΩ
Sensor cable, wire-wire capacitance . . . . .	Max. 50 nF
Sensor error detection, programmable . . . . .	None, Shorted, Broken, Shorted or broken



Shorted sensor error detection only applies to CJC sensor.

Sensor error detection time (TC element) . . . . .	≤ 70 ms
Sensor error detection time, external CJC (for 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> wire) . . . . .	≤ 2000 ms

**Linear resistance input:**

Input range . . . . .	0 Ω...100 kΩ
Min. span . . . . .	25 Ω
Connection type . . . . .	2-, 3- or 4-wire
Cable resistance per wire (max.). . . . .	50 Ω
Sensor current . . . . .	< 0.15 mA
Effect of sensor cable resistance (3- / 4-wire) . . . . .	< 0.002 Ω / Ω
Sensor cable, wire-wire capacitance . . . . .	Max. 30 nF (Lin. R > 400 Ω) Max. 50 nF (Lin. R ≤ 400 Ω)
Sensor error detection, programmable . . . . .	None, Broken

**Potentiometer input:**

Potentiometer . . . . .	10 Ω...100 kΩ
Input range . . . . .	0...100 %
Min. span . . . . .	10%
Connection type . . . . .	3-, 4- or 5-wire (5-wire only for dual input device)
Cable resistance per wire (max.). . . . .	50 Ω
Sensor current . . . . .	< 0.15 mA
Effect of sensor cable resistance (4- / 5-wire) . . . . .	< 0.002 Ω / Ω
Sensor cable, wire-wire capacitance . . . . .	Max. 30 nF (Potentiometer > 400 Ω) Max. 50 nF (Potentiometer ≤ 400 Ω)
Sensor error detection, programmable . . . . .	None, Shorted, Broken, Shorted or Broken



NOTE: Regardless of the sensor error detection configuration, shorted sensor error detection will be disabled if the configured potentiometer size is lower than the constant detection limit for shorted sensor.

Detection limit for shorted sensor . . . . .	15 Ω
Sensor error detection time, wiper arm . . . . .	≤ 70 ms (no shorted sensor detection)
Sensor error detection time, element. . . . .	≤ 2000 ms
Sensor error detection time (4 <sup>th</sup> and 5 <sup>th</sup> wire) . . . . .	≤ 2000 ms

**mV input:**

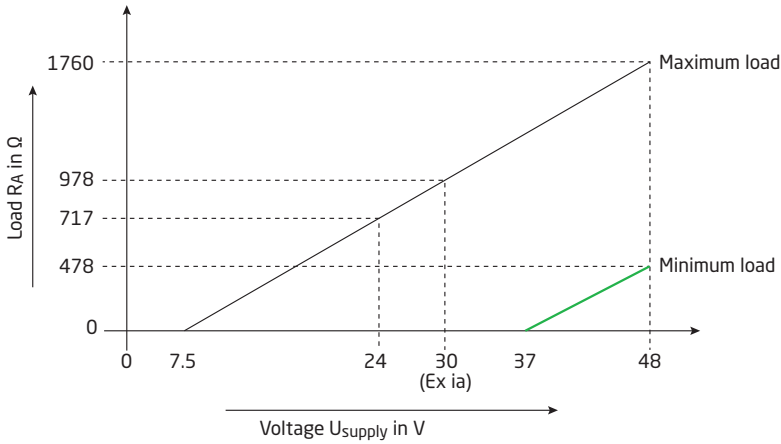
Measurement range . . . . .	-800...+800 mV (bipolar) -100 to 1700 mV
Min. span . . . . .	2.5 mV
Input resistance . . . . .	10 MΩ
Sensor cable, wire-wire capacitance . . . . .	Max. 30 nF (input range: -100...1700 mV) Max. 50 nF (input range: -20...100 mV)
Sensor error detection, programmable . . . . .	None, Broken
Sensor error detection time . . . . .	≤ 70 ms

**Output specifications and HART:**

Normal range, programmable . . . . .	3.8...20.5 / 20.5...3.8 mA
Extended range (output limits), programmable . . . . .	3.5...23 / 23...3.5 mA
Updating time . . . . .	10 ms
Load (@ current output). . . . .	$\leq (V_{\text{supply}} - 7.5) / 0.023 [\Omega]$
Load stability . . . . .	< 0.01% of span / 100 $\Omega$

Of span = Of the presently selected range

Output load:



Sensor error indication, programmable . . . . .	3.5...23 mA
(shorted sensor error detection is ignored at TC and mV input)	
NAMUR NE43 Upscale . . . . .	> 21 mA
NAMUR NE43 Downscale . . . . .	< 3.6 mA
HART protocol revisions. . . . .	HART 7 and HART 5

**Programmable input/output limits:**

Error current . . . . .	Enable / disable
Set error current . . . . .	3.5 mA...23 mA

Programmable input and current output limits are available to increase system safety and integrity.

**Input:**

When the input signal exceeds either of the programmable lower and upper limits, the device will output a user defined error current. Setting input limits ensures that any out of range measurements can be uniquely identified and flagged via the transmitter output, resulting in improved asset and material protection e.g. thermal runaway of a reaction process can be mitigated.

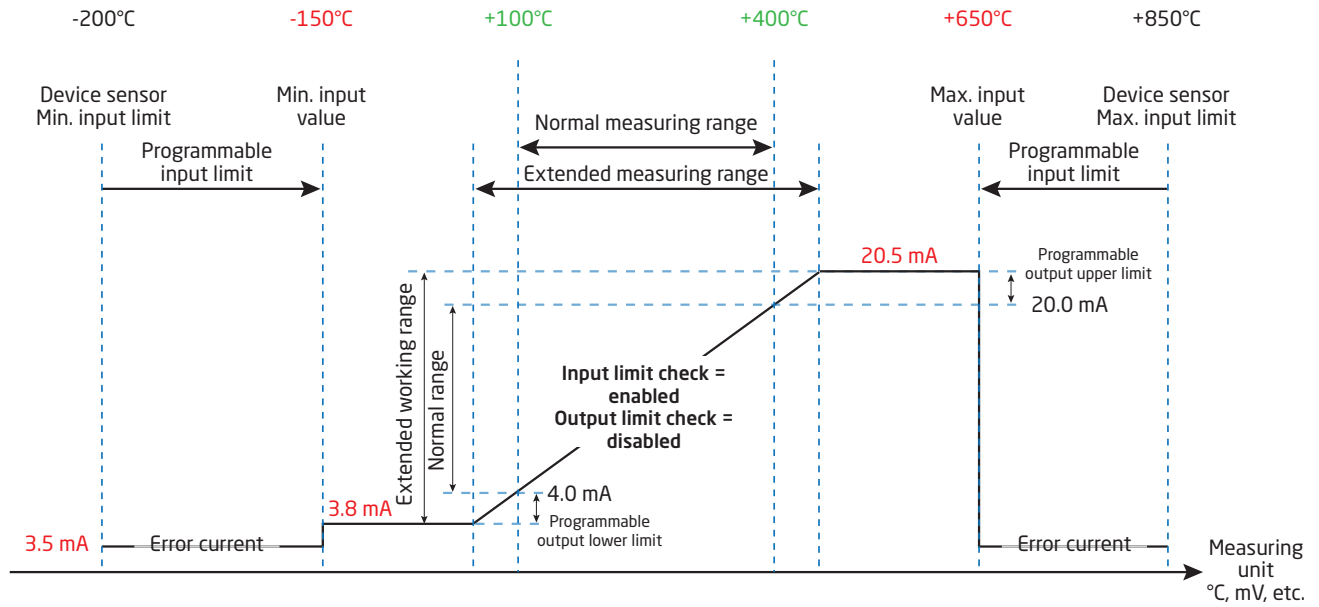
**Example:**

Pt100 input ranged 100°C to 400°C

Input limits set to Upper = +650°C, Lower = -150°C

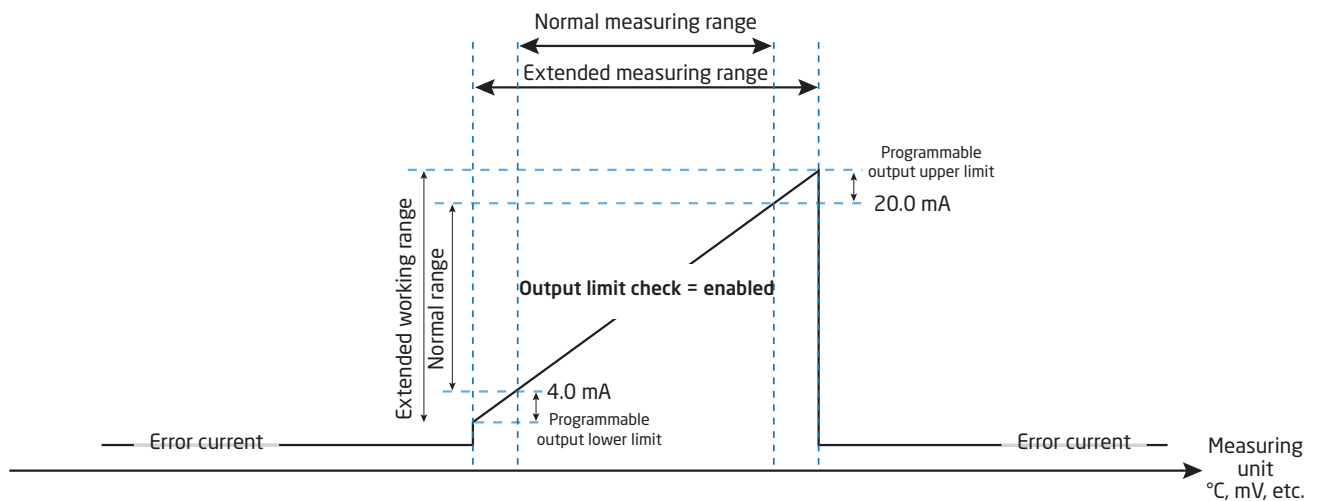
Error current set to 3.5 mA

Output limits set to Upper = 20.5 mA, Lower = 3.8 mA



**Output:**

When the current output exceeds either of the programmable upper and lower limits, the device will output a user defined error current.



**Observed authority requirements:**

EMC . . . . .	2014/30/EU
ATEX . . . . .	2014/34/EU
RoHS . . . . .	2011/65/EU
EAC . . . . .	TR-CU 020/2011
EAC Ex . . . . .	TR-CU 012/2011

**Approvals:**

EU RO Mutual Recognition Type Approval . . . . .	MRA0000023
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**I.S. / Ex approvals:**

5437A:	
ATEX . . . . .	DEKRA 18ATEX0135 X
5437B:	
ATEX . . . . .	DEKRA 16ATEX0047 X
5437D:	
ATEX . . . . .	DEKRA 16ATEX0047 X
5437A and 5437D:	
IECEX . . . . .	IECEX DEK. 16.0029X
c FM us . . . . .	FM16CA0146X / FM16US0287X
c CSA us . . . . .	16.70066266
INMETRO . . . . .	DEKRA 16.0008X
NEPSI . . . . .	GYJ18.1054X
EAC Ex . . . . .	RU C-DK.ПБ.98.B.00192

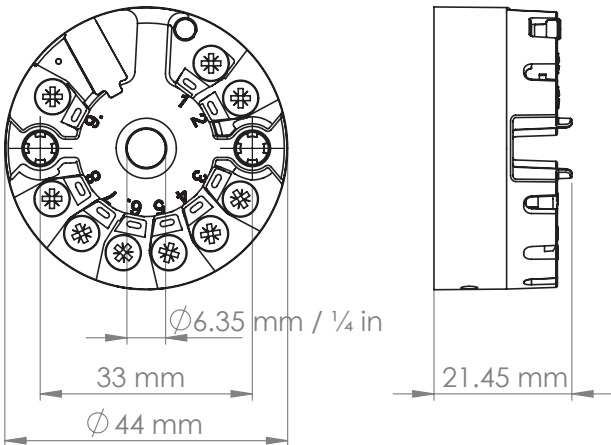
**Functional safety:**

SIL2 Certified & Fully Assessed acc. to IEC 61508 : 2010  
SFF> 93% - type B component  
SIL3 Applicable through redundant structure (HFT=0; 1oo2)  
FMEDA report - [www.preelectronics.com](http://www.preelectronics.com)

**NAMUR:**

NE95 report. . . . .	Please contact us
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**Mechanical specifications**





## LED function

Onboard LED indicates faults according to NAMUR NE44 and NE107.

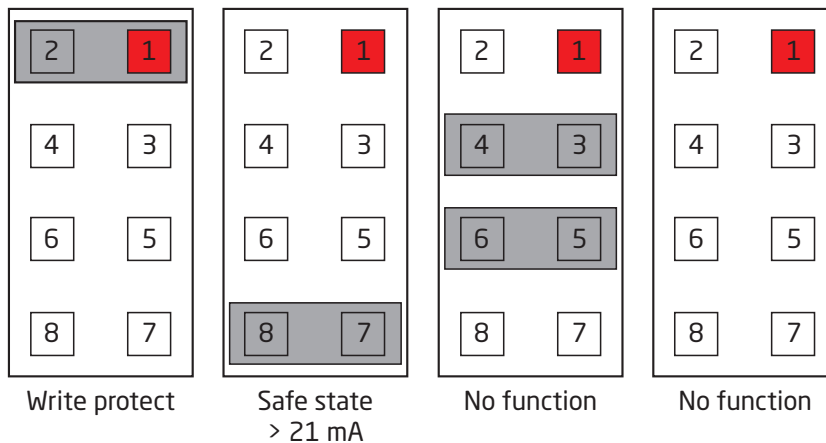
Condition	Green / red LED
Device OK	Constant <span style="background-color: green; color: black;"> </span>
No supply	OFF
Indication of faults independent of the device, e.g. wire break, sensor short circuit, violation of input or output limits	Flashing 
Device error	Constant <span style="background-color: red; color: black;"> </span>

For detailed device diagnostic behaviours and NE107 messaging, see Appendix A on page 53.

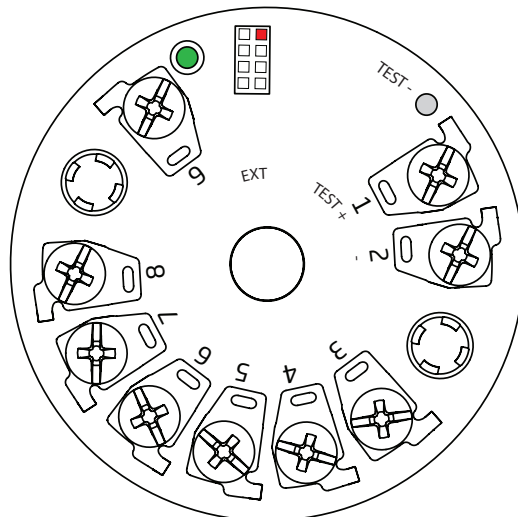
## Jumpers

The device has two internal jumpers - one jumper to enable Write Protection and one jumper to select the output current at Safe State to go above 21 mA as specified in NAMUR NE43.

If the jumper is not inserted, the output current at Safe State will go lower than 3.6 mA as specified in NAMUR NE43.

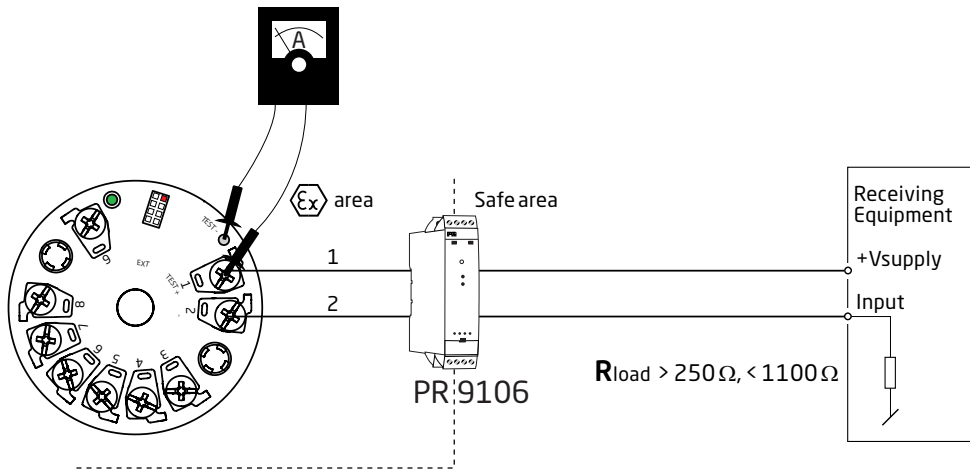


Jumper pin no. 1 is marked with red in the drawing.



## Test pins

The test pins allow measurement of loop current directly while maintaining loop integrity. Power must be connected to the transmitter when using the test pins.



### Warning!

For hazardous area installation, only certified test equipment may be used.

## HART commands

For definitions and further information on HART commands for the 5437 please consult the 5437 HART Field Device Specification.

## Advanced functions

Function	Description									
Differential	Analog output signal is proportional to the difference between input 1 and input 2 measurements. <i>Analog output = Input 1 - Input 2 or Input 2 - Input 1 or  Input 2 - Input 1 </i>									
Average measurement	Analog output signal is proportional to the average of input 1 and input 2 measurements. <i>Analog output = 0.5 * (Input 1 + Input 2)</i>									
Max.	Analog output is proportional to the input with the highest value. <i>IF (Input 1 &gt; Input 2) THEN AnalogOutput = Input 1 ELSE AnalogOutput = Input 2</i>									
Min.	Analog output is proportional to the input with the lowest value. <i>IF (Input 1 &lt; Input 2) THEN AnalogOutput = Input 1 ELSE AnalogOutput = Input 2</i>									
Sensor drift	If the differential between input 1 and input 2 measured values exceed a predefined limit then a sensor drift error is indicated. <i>IF ABS (Input 1 - Input 2) &gt; SensorDriftLimit THEN IndicateSensor-DriftError</i>									
Redundancy (Hot Backup)	Analog output is proportional to input 1 as long as no error is detected and input is within user-defined limits. If sensor error on input 1 is detected or if sensor 1 value is outside user-defined limits, analog output then becomes proportional to input 2 and a warning indication is generated. <i>IF (NoSensorErrorOnInput1 AND Input1InsideLimits) THEN AnalogOutput = Input 1 ELSE IF (NoSensorErrorOnInput2 AND Input2InsideLimits) THEN AnalogOutput = Input 2</i>									
Customized linearization - Polynomial Type	Supports polynomial linearization up to 5 segments, each with up to 4 <sup>th</sup> order polynomials.									
Customized linearization - Callendar Van Dusen	Supports direct entry of CVD constants.									
Customized linearization - Table linearization	Supports table linearization with up to 60 in/out values.									
Customized linearization - 2 <sup>nd</sup> order spline linearization	Supports 2 <sup>nd</sup> order spline linearization with up to 40 output values.									
Runtime meter - transmitter electronics	Recording of internal transmitter temperatures during operation, logging time spent in each of 9 fixed sub temperature ranges. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">&lt; -50°C</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">-50...-30°C</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">-30...-10°C</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">-10...+10°C</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">+10...+30°C</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">+30...+50°C</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">+50...+70°C</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">+70...+85°C</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">&gt;85°C</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	< -50°C	-50...-30°C	-30...-10°C	-10...+10°C	+10...+30°C	+30...+50°C	+50...+70°C	+70...+85°C	>85°C
< -50°C										
-50...-30°C										
-30...-10°C										
-10...+10°C										
+10...+30°C										
+30...+50°C										
+50...+70°C										
+70...+85°C										
>85°C										
Runtime meter - inputs	Recording of input measurement values during operation, logging time spent in each of 9 fixed sub input ranges. Subranges are defined individually for each input type.									
Slave pointer - transmitter electronics	Recording of min./max. internal transmitter temperature for device's complete lifetime.									
Slave pointer - inputs	Recording of min./max. values for input/s measurements is saved. Values are reset when measurement configuration is changed.									

# Dynamic variable mapping

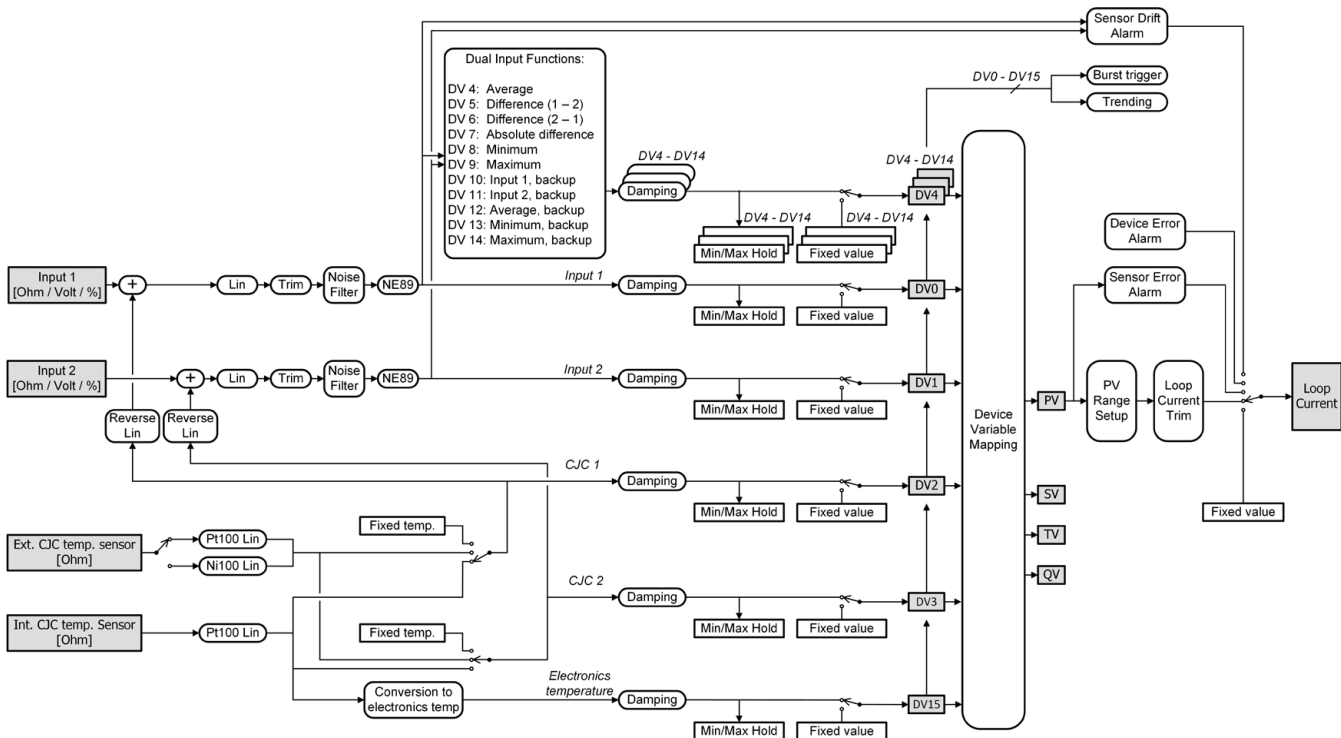
Four dynamic variables are supported, PV, SV, TV and QV.

Using HART commands, these may be assigned to any Device Variable (DV 0 - 15) in any combination.

The device variable mapped to PV controls the loop current.

Device Variables	
DV0	Input 1 (temperature, voltage, resistance... )
DV1	Input 2 (temperature, voltage, resistance... )
DV2	CJC 1, input 1 CJC temperature, only valid if input 1 is a TC input
DV3	CJC 2, input 2 CJC temperature, only valid if input 2 is a TC input
DV4	Average input 1 and input 2
DV5	Difference input 1 - input 2
DV6	Difference input 2 - input 1
DV7	Absolute difference (input 1 - input 2)
DV8	Minimum (input 1, input 2)
DV9	Maximum (input 1, input 2)
DV10	Input 1 with input 2 as backup
DV11	Input 2 with input 1 as backup
DV12	Average input 1 and 2, with both as backup
DV13	Minimum of input 1 and 2, with both as backup
DV14	Maximum of input 1 and 2, with both as backup
DV15	Electronics temperature

## Overview of device variables



## Write protection by software

The Default Active Password when the device leaves the factory is '\*\*\*\*\*'; this value can be changed by the user. If the Active Password is not known, please contact PR electronics support - [www.prelectronics.com/contact](http://www.prelectronics.com/contact). When changing the password, use only Latin-1 characters that can be entered and displayed on any terminal.

When write protection is enabled, no "write" commands are accepted regardless of the "Write Protect" Hardware Jumper position.

## Write protection by jumper

If a hardware jumper is set in position "Write Protect", no "write" commands are accepted regardless if disabled by software.

## Changing the HART protocol version

It is possible to change the unit's HART protocol revision by using the PReset software and a PR 5909 Loop Link interface or a HART interface.

Other HART configuration tools like a handheld HART Terminal may also be used.

**Procedure for using a HART hand-held terminal to change the 5437 from HART 7 to HART 5 and vice versa:**

**Change the 5437 from HART 7 to HART 5:**

1. After entering the device menu (or after pressing home) the online menu is shown
2. Select **Device Setup** and press right arrow key (or simply press 7)
3. Select **Diagnostics/Service** and press right arrow key (or simply press 3)
4. Select **Write Protection** and press right arrow key (or simply press 6)
5. Select **Change to HART 5** and press right arrow key (or simply press 3)
6. When display says "Are you sure you want to change protocol to HART 5?" press OK
7. Enter the correct active password, default is "\*\*\*\*\*" (eight stars), and press OK
8. When the display says "Device is now in HART 5 mode" press OK and then Exit to go offline and rescan for new devices.
9. The device will now appear as being a 5437 (HART 5) device, select it to enter the online menu again

**NOTE!** After changing to HART 5, the configuration will be reset to the factory default.

The quick key sequence from the online menu is: **7, 3, 6, 3, OK, OK, OK, Exit.**

To change the device back to HART 7, just follow the same procedure as above, except **Change to HART 7** must be selected in step 5.

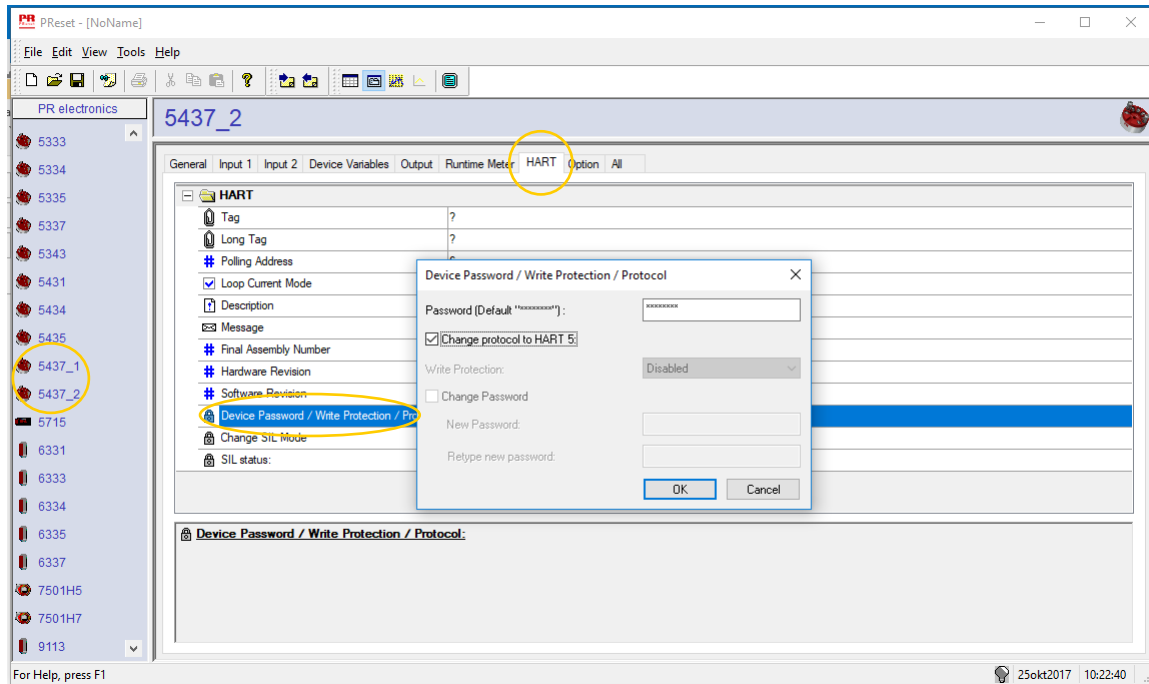
When changing back to HART 7, the configuration remains unchanged.

Procedure for using the PReset software and 5909 Loop Link or HART communication interface to change the 5437 from HART 7 to HART 5 and vice versa:

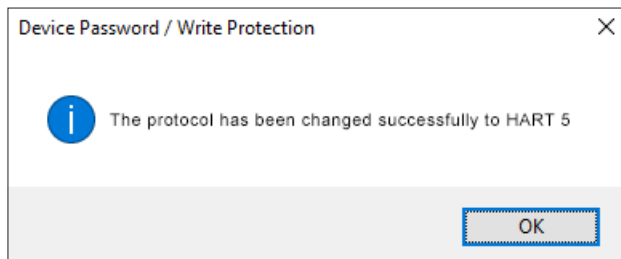
### Switching from HART 7 to HART 5

Select the 5437 product and click the "HART" tab.

Click "Device Password / Write Protection / Protocol..." and select "Change protocol to HART 5" in the pop-up window, then acknowledge by pressing OK.



The following message will now appear:

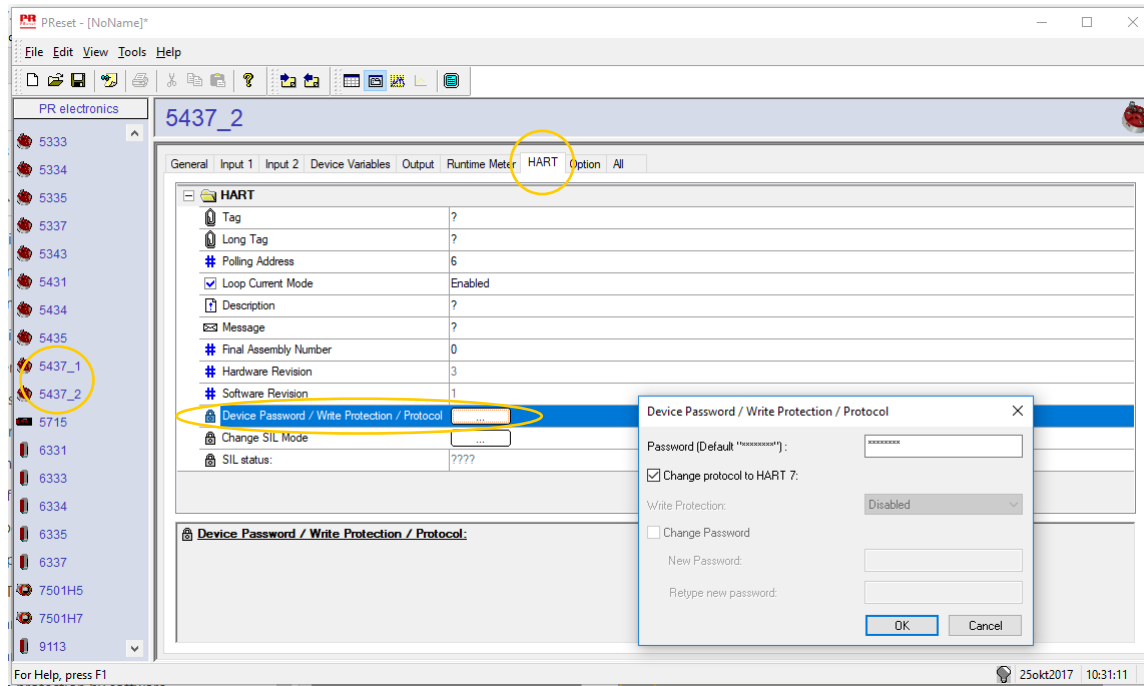


NOTE! After changing to HART 5, the configuration will be reset to the factory default.

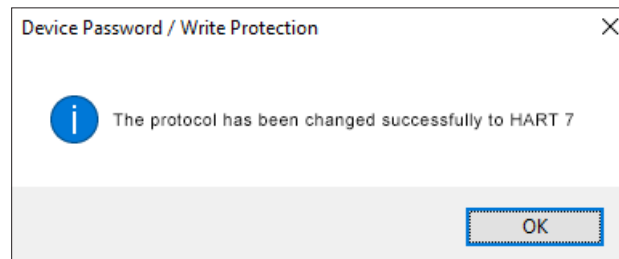
## Switching from HART 5 to HART 7

Select the 5437 product and click the "HART" tab.

Click "Device Password / Write Protection / Protocol..." and select "Change protocol to HART 7" in the pop-up window, then acknowledge by pressing OK.



The following message will now appear:

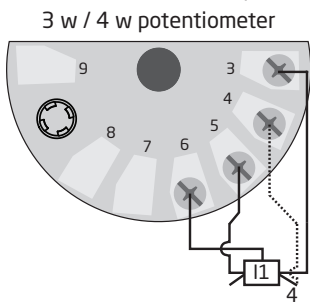
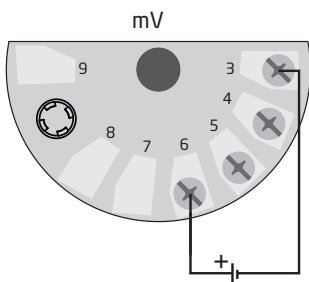
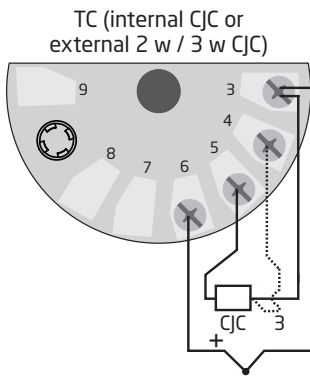
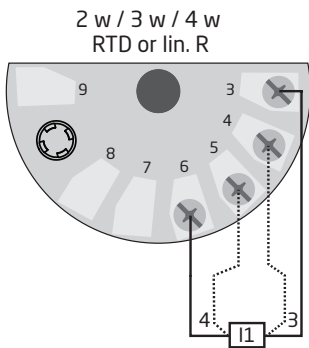


## SIL functionality

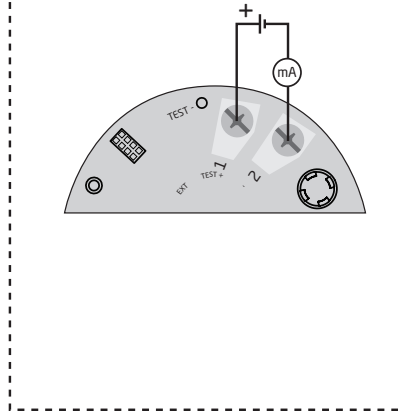
For instructions and further information on how to enable SIL mode on the 5437 please consult the Safety Manual.

# Connections

## Single input

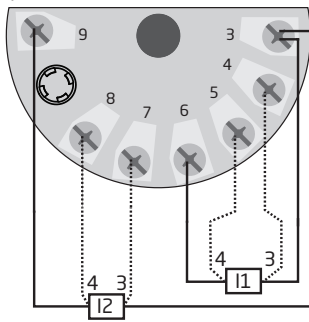


## Output

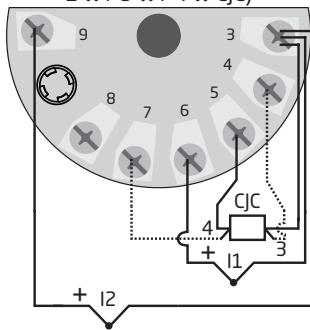


## Dual inputs

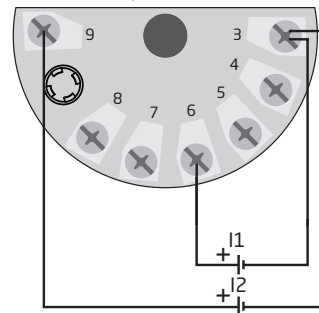
Input 1: 2 w / 3 w / 4 w RTD or lin. R  
Input 2: 2 w / 3 w / 4 w RTD or lin. R



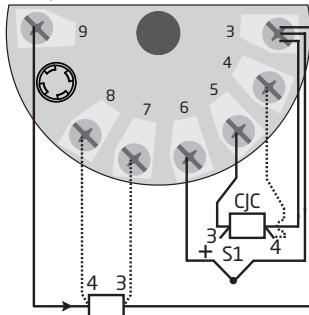
Input 1: TC (int. CJC or ext.  
2 w / 3 w / 4 w CJC)  
Input 2: TC (int. CJC or ext.  
2 w / 3 w / 4 w CJC)



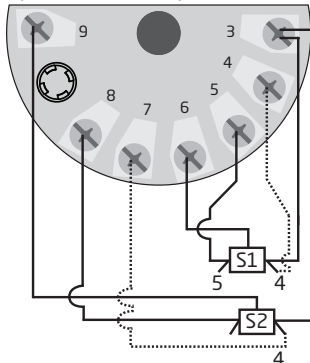
Input 1: mV  
Input 2: mV



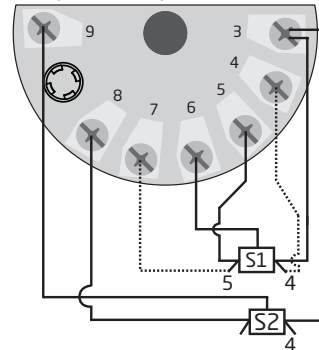
Input 1: TC (int. CJC or ext. 2 w / 3 w CJC)  
Input 2: 2 w / 3 w / 4 w RTD



Input 1: 3 w / 4 w potentiometer  
Input 2: 3 w / 4 w potentiometer

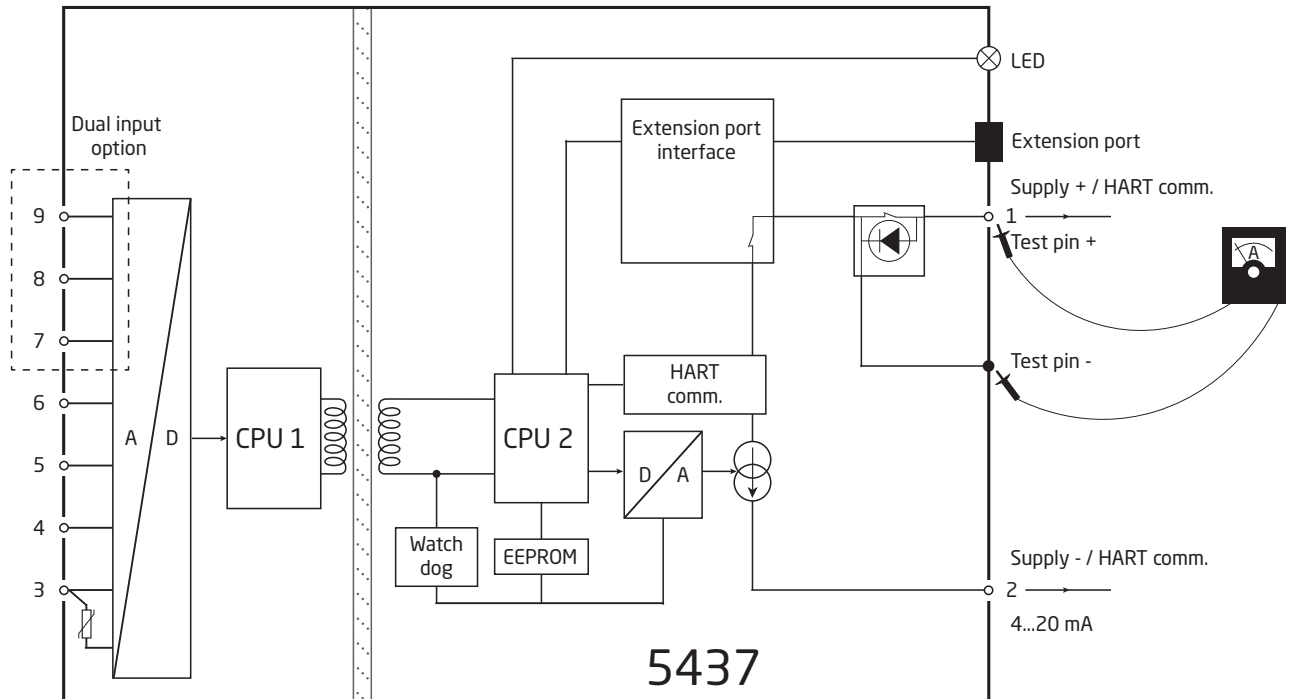


Input 1: 5 w potentiometer  
Input 2: 3 w potentiometer





## Block diagram



## Programming

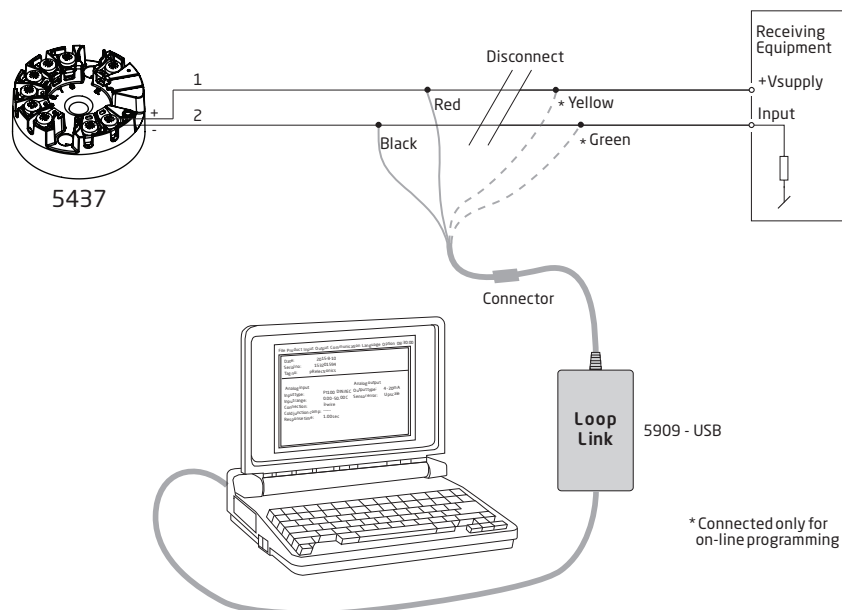
**5437 can be configured in the following 4 ways:**

1. With PR electronics A/S' communications interface Loop Link and PReset PC configuration software.
2. With a HART modem and PReset PC configuration software.
3. With a HART communicator with PR electronics A/S' DDL driver.
4. Via programming framework, e.g. DCS, PACTWare, etc.

### 1: Loop Link

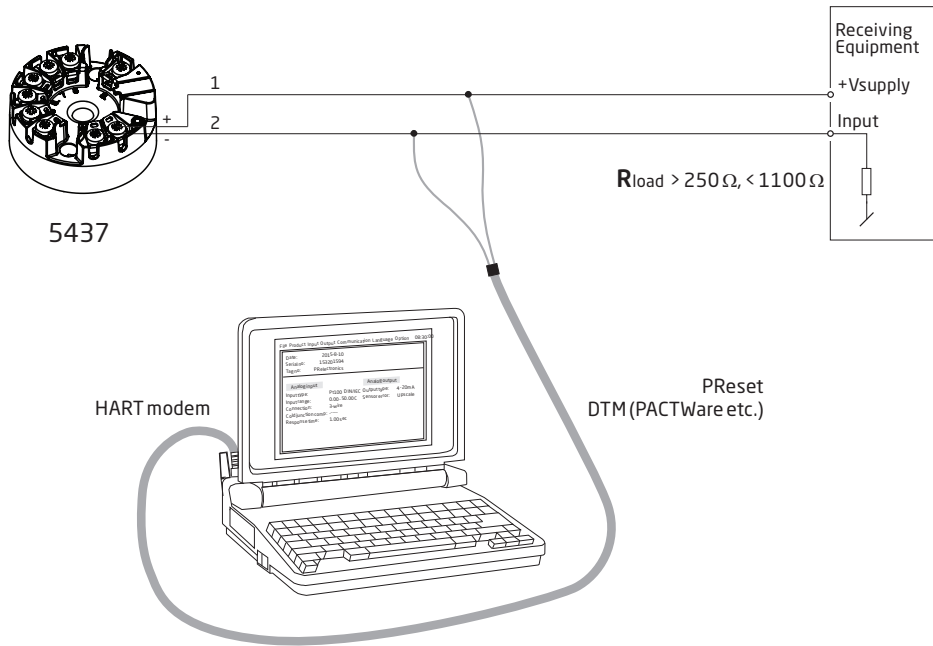
For programming please refer to the drawing below and the help functions in PReset.

Loop Link is not approved for communication with devices installed in hazardous (Ex) area.



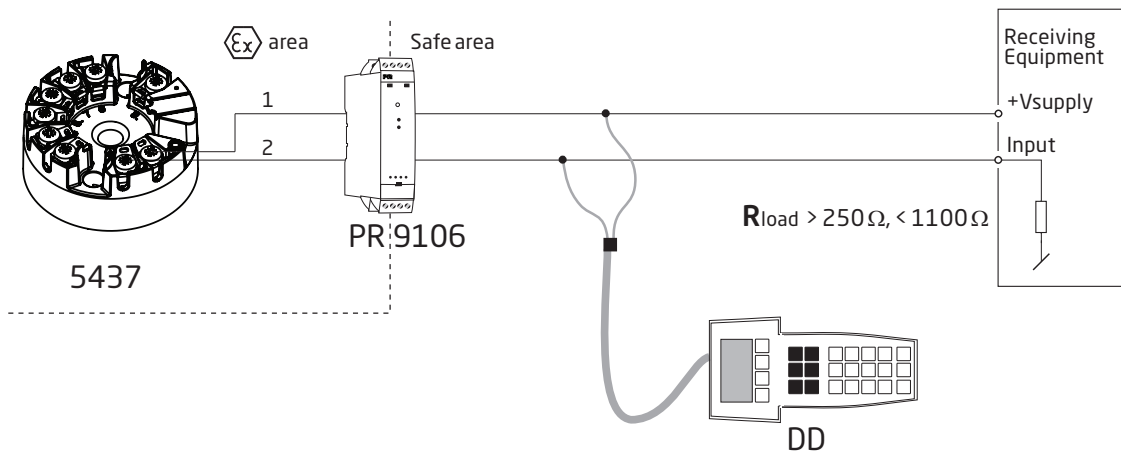
## 2: HART modem

For programming please refer to the drawing below and the help functions in PReset.



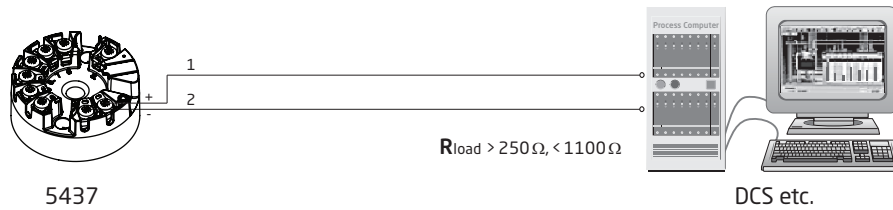
## 3: HART communicator

For programming please refer to the drawing below. To get access to productspecific commands, the HART communicator must be loaded with the PR electronics A/S DDL driver. This can be ordered either at the HART Communication Foundation or PR electronics A/S.

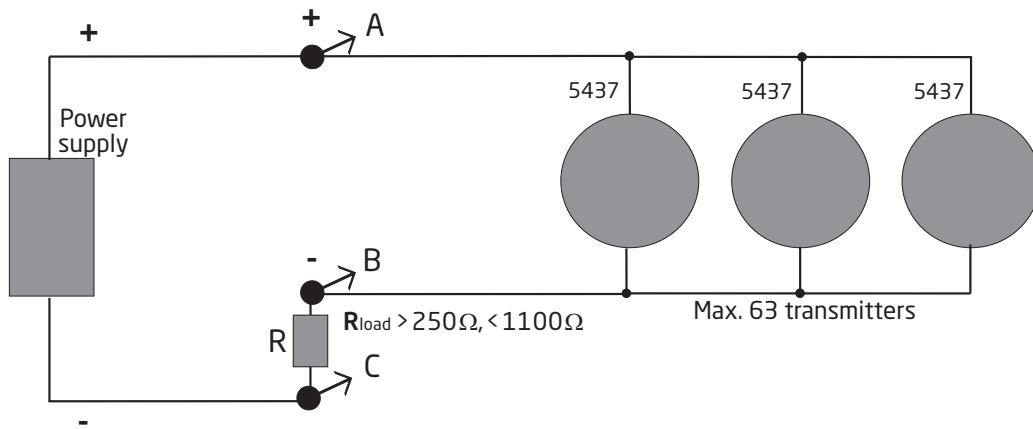


#### 4: Programming framework

Support for both EDD and FDT/DTM technology, offering configuration and monitoring via relevant DCS/Asset Management Systems and supported management packages e.g. Pactware.



#### Connection of transmitters in multidrop mode




- The communication is either by means of a HART communicator or a HART modem.
- The HART communicator or a HART modem can be connected across AB or BC.
- The outputs of max. 63 transmitters can be connected in parallel for a digital HART communication on 2-wires.
- Before it is connected, each transmitter must be configured with a unique number from 1 to 63. If 2 transmitters are configured with the same number, both will be excluded. The transmitters must be programmed for multidrop mode (with a fixed output signal of 4 mA). Maximum current in the loop is therefore 252 mA.
- The PReset PC configuration software can configure the individual transmitter for multidrop mode and provide it with a unique polling address.

# ATEX Installation drawing 5437QA01-V6R0

ATEX Certificate     DEKRA 16ATEX 0047X  
 Standards:            EN 60079-0:2012, A11:2013, EN60079-11:2012,  
                               EN60079-15:2010, EN60079-7:2015

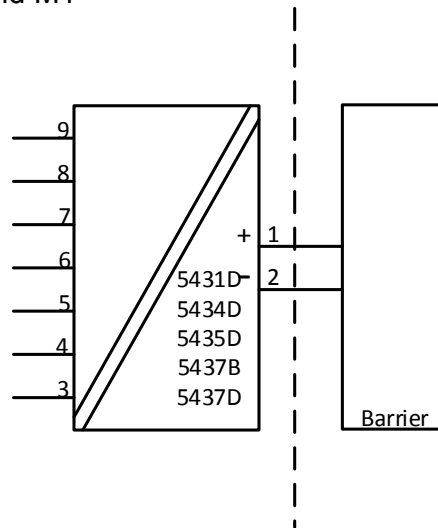
## Ex ia Installation

For safe installation of the 5431D..,5434D.., 5435D.., 5437B.. and 5437D.. the following must be observed.

Marking  II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6...T4 Ga or  
 II 2(1) G Ex ib [ia Ga] IIC T6...T4 Gb  
 II 1 D Ex ia IIIC Da  
 I M1 Ex ia I Ma

Hazardous Area  
 Zone 0, 1, 2, 20, 21, 22 and M1

Unclassified Area



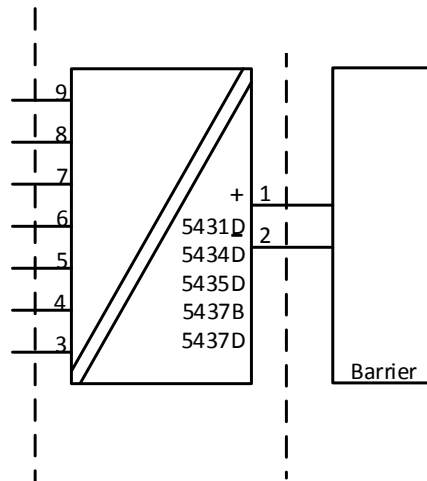
	<b>Terminal</b> 3,4,5,6 and 3,7,8,9	<b>Terminal</b> 3,4,5,6,7,8,9
Uo	7.2 VDC	7.2 VDC
Io:	7.3 mA	12.9 mA
Po	13.2 mW	23.3 mW
Lo:	667 mH	200 mH
Co	13.5 µF	13.5 µF

# Ex ib Installation

Hazardous Area  
Zone 0, 1, 2,  
20, 21, 22 and M1

Hazardous Area  
Zone 1

Unclassified Area



	<b>Terminal 3,4,5,6 and 3,7,8,9</b>	<b>Terminal 3,4,5,6,7,8,9</b>
Uo	7.2 VDC	7.2 VDC
Io:	7.3 mA	12.9 mA
Po	13.2 mW	23.3 mW
Lo:	667 mH	200 mH
Co	13.5 $\mu$ F	13.5 $\mu$ F

<b>Terminal 1,2</b>	<b>Temperature Range</b>
<b>Ex ia and Ex ib installation</b> Ui: 30 VDC; li: 120 mA; Li: 0 $\mu$ H; Ci: 1.0nF	
Pi: 900 mW	T4: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ T5: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 65^{\circ}\text{C}$ T6: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 50^{\circ}\text{C}$
Pi: 750 mW	T4: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ T5: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ T6: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 55^{\circ}\text{C}$
Pi: 610 mW	T4: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ T5: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 75^{\circ}\text{C}$ T6: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$

## **General installation instructions**

Year of manufacture can be taken from the first two digits in the serial number.

If the enclosure is made of non-metallic materials or is made of metal having a paint layer thicker than 0,2 mm (group IIC), or 2 mm (group IIB, IIA, I), or any thickness (group III), electrostatic charges shall be avoided.

For EPL Ga, if the enclosure is made of aluminum, it must be installed such, that ignition sources due to impact and friction sparks are excluded.

The distance between terminals, inclusive the wires bare part, shall be at least 3 mm separated from any earthed metal.

The test pins allow measurement of loop current directly while maintaining loop integrity. Power must be connected to the transmitter when using the test pins. For hazardous area installation, only certified test equipment may be used.

If the transmitter was applied in type of protection Ex nA or Ex ec, it may afterwards not be applied for intrinsic safety.

### **For installation in a potentially explosive gas atmosphere, the following instructions apply:**

The transmitter shall be mounted in an enclosure form B according to DIN43729 or equivalent that is providing a degree of protection of at least IP20 according to EN60529.

The enclosure shall be suitable for the application and correctly installed.

### **For installation in a potentially explosive dust atmosphere, the following instructions apply:**

The transmitter shall be mounted in a metal enclosure form B according to DIN43729 or equivalent, that is providing a degree of protection of at least IP5X according to EN60529. The enclosure shall be suitable for the application and correctly installed.

Cable entry devices and blanking elements shall fulfill the same requirements.

For EPL Da, the surface temperature "T" of the enclosure, for a dust layer with a maximum thickness of 5mm, is the ambient temperature +20 K.

### **For installation in mines the following instructions apply:**

The transmitter shall be mounted in a metal enclosure that is providing a degree of protection of at least IP54 according to EN60529.

Aluminum enclosures are not allowed for mines.

The enclosure shall be suitable for the application and correctly installed.

Cable entry devices and blanking elements shall fulfill the same requirements.

## **Ex nA / Ex ec / Ex ic Installation**

ATEX Certificate DEKRA 18ATEX0135X

For safe installation of the 5431A.., 5434A.., 5435A.. and 5437A.. the following must be observed.

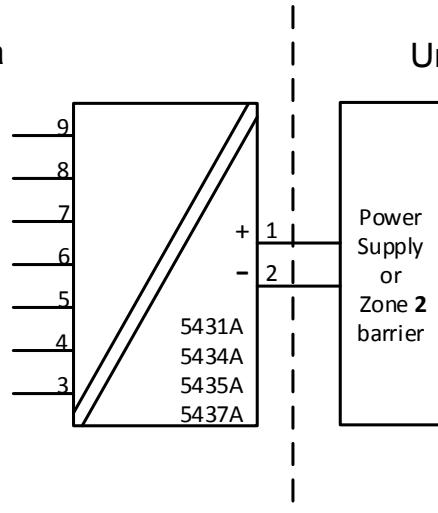
Marking



II 3 G Ex nA IIC T6...T4 Gc  
 II 3 G Ex ec IIC T6...T4 Gc  
 II 3 G Ex ic IIC T6...T4 Gc  
 II 3 D Ex ic IIIC Dc

Hazardous Area  
 Zone 2 and 22

Unclassified Area



Terminal 1,2 Ex nA & ec	Terminal 1,2 Ex ic	Terminal 1,2 Ex ic	Temperature Range
Vmax= 37 VDC	Ui = 37 VDC Li = 0 µH Ci = 1.0 nF	Ui = 48 VDC Pi = 851 mW Li = 0 µH Ci = 1.0 nF	T4: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 70°C T6: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 55°C
Vmax= 30 VDC	Ui = 30 VDC Li = 0 µH Ci = 1.0 nF		T4: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 75°C T6: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 60°C

Terminal 3,4,5,6,7,8,9 Ex nA & Ex ec	Terminal 3, 4, 5, 6 and 3, 7, 8, 9 Ex ic	Terminal 3,4,5,6,7,8,9 Ex ic
Vmax = 7.2VDC	Uo: 7.2 VDC Io: 7.3 mA Po: 13.2 mW Lo: 667 mH Co: 13.5µF	Uo: 7.2 VDC Io: 12.9 mA Po: 23.3 mW Lo: 200 mH Co: 13.5µF

### **General installation instructions**

If the enclosure is made of non-metallic materials, or if it is made of metal having a paint layer thicker than 0,2 mm (group IIC), or 2 mm (group IIB, IIA, I), or any thickness (group III), electrostatic charges shall be avoided.

For an ambient temperature  $\geq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ , heat resistant cables shall be used with a rating of at least 20 K above the ambient temperature.

The enclosure shall be suitable for the application and correctly installed

The distance between terminals, inclusive the wires bare part, shall be at least 3 mm separated from any earthed metal.

'TEST' connection, may only be applied when the area is safe, or if supply / output circuit and the applied current meter are intrinsically safe.

### **For installation in a potentially explosive gas atmosphere, the following instructions apply:**

The transmitter must be installed in an enclosure providing a degree of protection of at least IP54 in accordance with EN60079-0.

In addition, the enclosure shall provide an internal pollution degree 2 or better as defined in EN 60664-1.

Cable entry devices and blanking elements shall fulfill the same requirements.

### **For installation in a potentially explosive dust atmosphere, the following instructions apply:**

For EPL Dc, the surface temperature "T" of the enclosure, for a dust layer with a maximum thickness of 5 mm, is the ambient temperature +20 K.

If the transmitter is supplied with an intrinsically safe signal "ic" and interfaces an intrinsically safe signal "ic" (e.g. a passive device), the transmitter shall be mounted in a metal enclosure form B according to DIN 43729 or equivalent that provides a degree of protection of at least IP54 according to EN60079-0.

Cable entry devices and blanking elements shall fulfill the same requirements.

If the transmitter is supplied with a non-sparking signal "nA", or interfaces a non-sparking signal, the transmitter shall be mounted in an enclosure, providing a degree of protection of at least IP54 according to EN60079-0, and in conformance with type of protection Ex tD, or Ex t.

Cable entry devices and blanking elements shall fulfill the same requirements.



# IECEX Installation drawing 5437QI01-V6R0

IECEX Certificate    IECEx DEK 16.0029X

Standards:            IEC60079-0:2011, IEC60079-11:2011,  
IEC60079-15:2010, IEC60079-7:2015

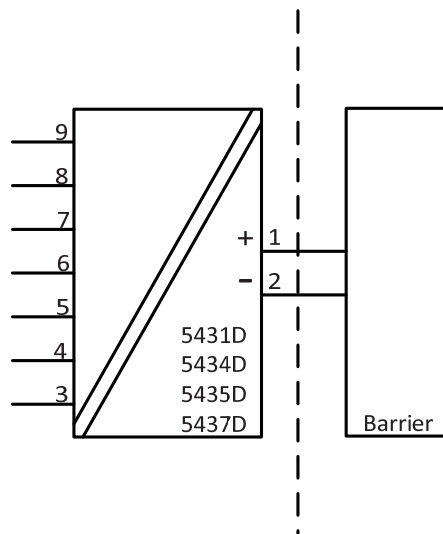
For safe installation of the 5431D...,5434D..., 5435D.. and 5437D.. the following must be observed.

Marking                Ex ia IIC T6...T4 Ga or  
Ex ib [ia Ga] IIC T6...T4 Gb  
Ex ia IIIC Da  
Ex ia I Ma

## Ex ia Installation

Hazardous Area  
Zone 0, 1, 2, 20, 21, 22 and M1

Unclassified Area



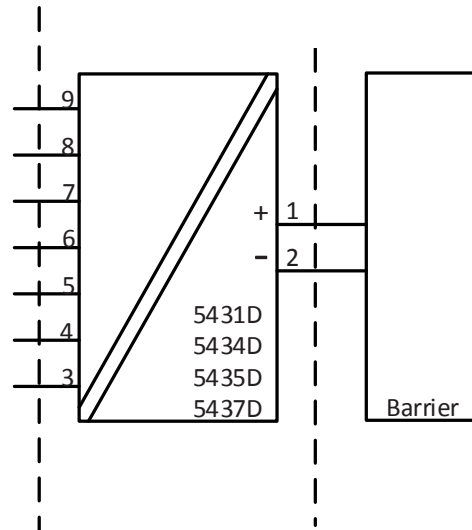
	Terminal 3,4,5,6 and 3,7,8,9	Terminal 3,4,5,6,7,8,9
Uo	7.2 VDC	7.2 VDC
Io:	7.3 mA	12.9 mA
Po	13.2 mW	23.3 mW
Lo:	667 mH	200 mH
Co	13.5 µF	13.5 µF

# Ex ib Installation

Hazardous Area  
Zone 0, 1, 2,  
20, 21, 22 and M1

Hazardous Area  
Zone 1

Unclassified Area



	<b>Terminal 3,4,5,6 and 3,7,8,9</b>	<b>Terminal 3,4,5,6,7,8,9</b>
Uo	7.2 VDC	7.2 VDC
Io:	7.3 mA	12.9 mA
Po	13.2 mW	23.3 mW
Lo:	667 mH	200 mH
Co	13.5 µF	13.5 µF

<b>Terminal 1,2 Ex ia and Ex ib installation</b>	<b>Temperature Range</b>
Ui: 30 VDC; li: 120 mA; Li: 0 µH; Ci: 1.0nF	
Pi: 900 mW	T4: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 65°C T6: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 50°C
Pi: 750 mW	T4: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 70°C T6: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 55°C
Pi: 610 mW	T4: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 75°C T6: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 60°C

## General installation instructions

If the enclosure is made of non-metallic materials or is made of metal having a paint layer thicker than 0,2 mm (group IIC), or 2 mm (group IIB, IIA, I), or any thickness (group III), electrostatic charges shall be avoided.

For EPL Ga, if the enclosure is made of aluminum, it must be installed such, that ignition sources due to impact and friction sparks are excluded

The distance between terminals, inclusive the wires bare part, shall be at least 3 mm separated from any earthed metal.

The test pins allow measurement of loop current directly while maintaining loop integrity. Power must be connected to the transmitter when using the test pins. For hazardous area installation, only certified test equipment may be used.

If the transmitter was applied in type of protection Ex nA or Ex ec, it may afterwards not be applied for intrinsic safety.

### **For installation in a potentially explosive gas atmosphere, the following instructions apply:**

The transmitter shall be mounted in an enclosure form B according to DIN43729 or equivalent that is providing a degree of protection of at least IP20 according to IEC60529.

The enclosure shall be suitable for the application and correctly installed.

### **For installation in a potentially explosive dust atmosphere, the following instructions apply:**

The transmitter shall be mounted in a metal enclosure form B according to DIN43729 or equivalent that is providing a degree of protection of at least IP5X according to IEC60529. The enclosure shall be suitable for the application and correctly installed.

Cable entry devices and blanking elements shall fulfill the same requirements.

For EPL Da, The surface temperature of the enclosure, for a dust layer with a maximum thickness of 5mm, is the ambient temperature +20 K.

### **For installation in mines the following instructions apply:**

The transmitter shall be mounted in a metal enclosure that is providing a degree of protection of at least IP54 according to IEC60529.

Aluminum enclosures are not allowed for mines.

The enclosure shall be suitable for the application and correctly installed.

Cable entry devices and blanking elements shall fulfill the same requirements.

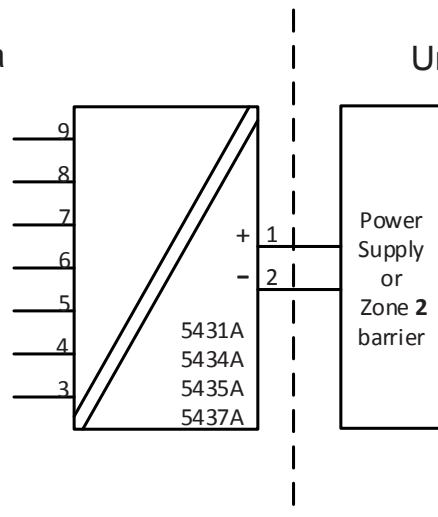
## Ex nA / Ex ec / Ex ic Installation

For safe installation of the 5431A.., 5434A.., 5435A.. and 5437A.. the following must be observed.

Marking	Ex nA IIC T6...T4 Gc
	Ex ec IIC T6...T4 Gc
	Ex ic IIC T6...T4 Gc
	Ex ic IIIC Dc

Hazardous Area  
Zone 2 and 22

Unclassified Area



Terminal 1,2 Ex nA & ec	Terminal 1,2 Ex ic	Terminal 1,2 Ex ic	Temperature Range
Vmax= 37 VDC	Ui = 37 VDC Li = 0 μH Ci = 1.0 nF	Ui = 48 VDC Pi = 851 mW Li = 0 μH Ci = 1.0 nF	T4: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 70°C T6: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 55°C
Vmax= 30 VDC	Ui = 30 VDC Li = 0 μH Ci = 1.0 nF		T4: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 75°C T6: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 60°C

Terminal 3,4,5,6,7,8,9 Ex nA & Ex ec	Terminal 3, 4, 5, 6 and 3, 7, 8, 9 Ex ic	Terminal 3,4,5,6,7,8,9 Ex ic
Vmax = 7.2VDC	Uo: 7.2 VDC Io: 7.3 mA Po: 13.2 mW Lo: 667 mH Co: 13.5μF	Uo: 7.2 VDC Io: 12.9 mA Po: 23.3 mW Lo: 200 mH Co: 13.5μF

**General installation instructions**

If the enclosure is made of non-metallic materials, or if it is made of metal having a paint layer thicker than 0,2 mm (group IIC), or 2 mm (group IIB, IIA, I), or any thickness (group III), electrostatic charges shall be avoided.

For an ambient temperature ≥ 60°C, heat resistant cables shall be used with a rating of at least 20 K above the ambient temperature.

The enclosure shall be suitable for the application and correctly installed

The distance between terminals, inclusive the wires bare part, shall be at least 3 mm separated from any earthed metal.

'TEST' connection, may only be applied when the area is safe, or if supply / output circuit and the applied current meter are intrinsically safe.

**For installation in a potentially explosive gas atmosphere, the following instructions apply:**

The transmitter shall be installed in an enclosure providing a degree of protection of not less than IP54 in accordance with IEC 60079-0, which is suitable for the application and correctly installed e.g. in an enclosure that is in type of protection Ex n or Ex e. Additionally, the area inside the enclosure shall be pollution degree 2 or better as defined in IEC60664-1.

Cable entry devices and blanking elements shall fulfill the same requirements.

**For installation in a potentially explosive dust atmosphere, the following instructions apply:**

For EPL Dc, the surface temperature "T" of the enclosure, for a dust layer with a maximum thickness of 5 mm, is the ambient temperature +20 K.

If the transmitter is supplied with an intrinsically safe signal "ic" and interfaces an intrinsically safe signal "ic" (e.g. a passive device), the transmitter shall be mounted in a metal enclosure form B according to DIN 43729 or equivalent that provides a degree of protection of at least IP54 according to IEC60079-0.

Cable entry devices and blanking elements shall fulfill the same requirements.

If the transmitter is supplied with a non-sparking signal "nA", or interfaces a non-sparking signal, the transmitter shall be mounted in an enclosure, providing a degree of protection of at least IP54 according to IEC60079-0, and in conformance with type of protection Ex tD, or Ex t.

Cable entry devices and blanking elements shall fulfill the same requirements.

# CSA Installation drawing 5437QC01-V5R0

CSA Certificate 16.70066266

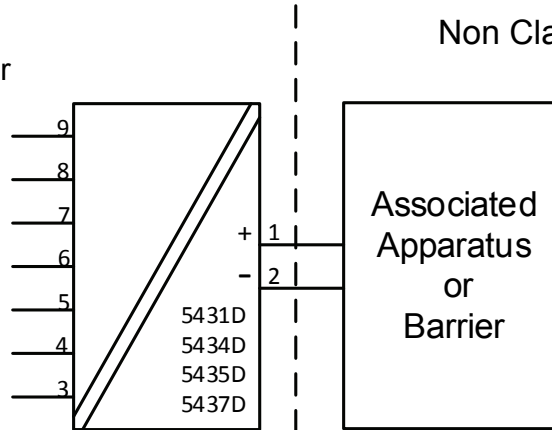
## Division 1 / Ex ia, Intrinsic Safe Installation

For safe installation of the 5431D., 5434D., 5435D. and 5437D. the following must be Observed.

Marking  
 Class I Division 1, Group A,B,C,D  
 Ex ia IIC T6...T4  
 Class I, Zone 0: AEx ia IIC T6...T4  
 Ex ib [ia] IIC T6...T4  
 Class I Zone 1 AEx ib [ia] IIC T6...T4

Hazardous Area  
 CL I, Div 1 GP ABCD or  
 CL I, Zone 0

Non Classified Area



	Terminal 3,4,5,6 and 3,7,8,9	Terminal 3,4,5,6,7,8,9
Uo	7.2 VDC	7.2 VDC
Io:	7.3 mA	12.9 mA
Po	13.2 mW	23.3 mW
Lo:	667 mH	200 mH
Co	13.5 µF	13.5 µF

Um ≤ 250V  
 Voc or Uo ≤ Vmax or Ui  
 Isc or Ii ≤ Imax or li  
 Po ≤ Pmax or Pi  
 Ca or Co ≥ Ci + Ccable  
 La or Lo ≥ Li + Lcable

Terminal 1,2 Ex ia, Div1	Temperature Range
Pi: 900 mW Ui: 30 VDC; li: 120 mA Li:0 µH; Ci:1.0nF	T4: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 70°C T6: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 55°C
Pi: 750 mW Ui: 30 VDC; li: 100 mA Li:0 µH; Ci:1.0nF	T4: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 75°C T6: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 60°C

### IS Installation instructions

- Install in accordance with the US the National Electrical Code (NEC) or for Canada the Canadian Electrical Code (CEC).
  - The transmitter must be installed in a suitable enclosure to meet installation codes stipulated in the Canadian Electrical Code (CEC) or for US the National Electrical Code (NEC).
  - To establish Class II and Class III, Division 1 or IIIC ratings, the equipment shall be installed in an enclosure that is approved for use in Class II and Class III hazardous (classified) locations.
  - If the enclosure is made of non-metallic materials or of painted metal, electrostatic charging shall be avoided.
- 
- Use supply wires with a rating of at least 5 K above the ambient temperature.

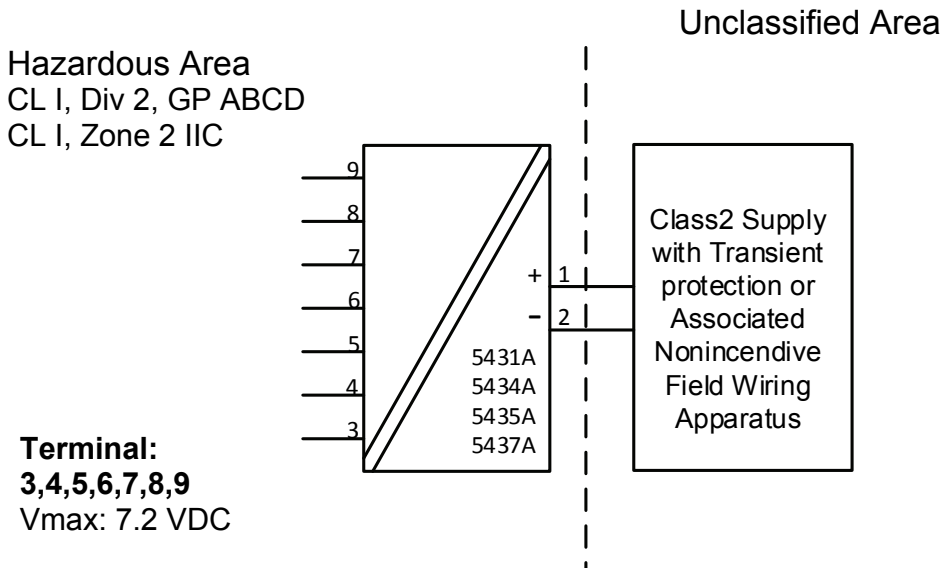
WARNING: Substitution of components may impair intrinsic safety

AVERTISSEMENT: la substitution de composants peut nuire à la sécurité intrinsèque

## Division 2 / Ex nA, Non Incendive Installation

For safe installation of the 5431A., 5434A., 5435A.. and 5437A.. the following must be observed.

Marking            Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D  
                      Ex nA IIC T6...T4  
                      Class I, Zone 2: AEx nA IIC T6...T4  
                      Ex nA [ic] IIC T6...T4  
                      Class I, Zone 2: AEx nA [ic] IIC T6...T4



<b>Terminal 1,2</b> <b>Ex nA</b>	<b>Temperature Range</b>
Supply voltage: max 37 VDC	T4: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ T5: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$ T6: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 55^\circ\text{C}$
Supply voltage: max 30 VDC	T4: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ T5: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 75^\circ\text{C}$ T6: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 60^\circ\text{C}$

### NI Installation instructions

- The transmitter must be installed in an enclosure providing a degree of protection of at least IP54 according to IEC60529 that is suitable for the application and is correctly installed. Cable entry devices and blanking elements shall fulfill the same requirements.
- If the enclosure is made of non-metallic materials or of painted metal, electrostatic charging shall be avoided.
- Use supply wires with a rating of at least 5 K above the ambient temperature.

WARNING: Substitution of components may impair suitability for Class I, Division 2  
 AVERTISSEMENT: la substitution de composants peut nuire à l'aptitude à la Classe I, Division 2

WARNING: Do not disconnect equipment unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be safe.

AVERTISSEMENT: Ne débranchez pas l'équipement sauf si l'alimentation a été coupée ou si la zone est connue pour être sûre.

### Non Incendive field wiring installation

The non incendive field Wiring Circuit concept allows interconnection of Nonincendive Field wiring Apparatus with Associated Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus or Associated Intrinsically Safe Apparatus or Associated Apparatus not specially examined in combination as a system using any of the wiring methods permitted for unclassified locations,  $V_{oc} < V_{max}$ ,  $C_a \geq C_i + C_{cable}$ ,  $L_a \geq L_i + L_{cable}$ .

<b>Terminal 1,2</b> <b>Non Incendive Field wiring parameters</b>	<b>Temperature Range</b>
$V_{max} = 30 \text{ VDC}$ , $C_i = 1\text{nF}$ , $L_i = 0$	T4: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ T5: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 75^\circ\text{C}$ T6: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 60^\circ\text{C}$

Functional Ratings:

$U_{nom} \leq 30 \text{ VDC}$ ;  $I_{nom} \leq 3.5 - 23 \text{ mA}$



# FM Installation drawing 5437QF01-V5R0

FM Certificates FM16CA0146X and FM16US0287X

## Division1 / Zone 0, Intrinsic Safe Installation

For safe installation of the 5431D.,5434D., 5435D.. and 5437D.. the following must be observed.

Marking: CL I, Div 1, Gp A,B,C,D  
 CL I, Zone 0 AEx ia IIC, T6...T4  
 CL I, Zone 1 [0] AEx ib [ja] IIC,T6...T4  
 Ex ia IIC, T6...T4 Ga  
 Ex ib [ja Ga] IIC, T6...T4 Gb

### Hazardous Area

CL I, Div 1, GP ABCD  
 CL I, Zone 0 IIC

### Non Classified Area

### Terminal:

**3,4,5,6,7,8,9**

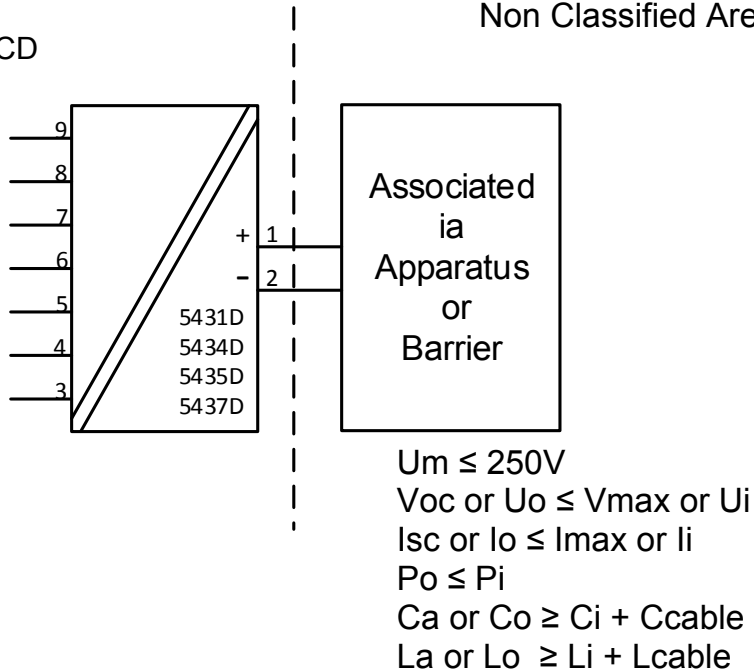
Uo: 7.2 VDC

Io: 12.9 mA

Po: 23.3 mW

Lo: 200 mH

Co: 13.5 µF



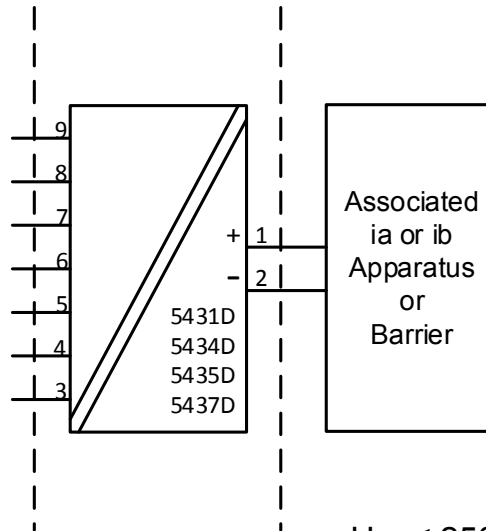
Terminal 1,2	Temperature Range
AEx/Ex ia IIC, T6...T4 Ga; CL I, Div 1, Gp ABCD, T6...T4;	
Ui: 30 VDC; li: 120 mA Pi: 900 mW Li:0 µH; Ci:1.0 nF	T4: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 70°C T6: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 55°C
Ui: 30 VDC; li: 100 mA Pi: 750 mW Li:0 µH; Ci:1.0 nF	T4: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 75°C T6: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 60°C

# Zone 0 / Zone 1, Intrinsic Safe Installation

Hazardous Area  
CL I, Zone 0 IIC

Hazardous Area  
CL I, Zone 1 IIC

Non Classified Area



**Terminal:**

**3,4,5,6,7,8,9**  
 $U_o$ : 7.2 VDC  
 $I_o$ : 12.9 mA  
 $P_o$ : 23.3 mW  
 $L_o$ : 200 mH  
 $C_o$ : 13.5  $\mu$ F

$U_m \leq 250V$   
 $V_{oc}$  or  $U_o \leq V_{max}$  or  $U_i$   
 $I_{sc}$  or  $I_o \leq I_{max}$  or  $I_i$   
 $P_o \leq P_i$   
 $C_a$  or  $C_o \geq C_i + C_{cable}$   
 $L_a$  or  $L_o \geq L_i + L_{cable}$

Terminal 1,2	Temperature Range
Ex ib [ ia Ga ] IIC T6...T4 Gb; $U_i$ : 30 VDC; $I_i$ : 120 mA $P_i$ : 900 mW $L_i$ :0 $\mu$ H; $C_i$ :1.0nF	T4: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 85^\circ C$ T5: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 70^\circ C$ T6: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 55^\circ C$
$U_i$ : 30 VDC; $I_i$ : 100 mA $P_i$ : 750 mW $L_i$ :0 $\mu$ H; $C_i$ :1.0 nF	T4: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 85^\circ C$ T5: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 75^\circ C$ T6: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 60^\circ C$

### IS installation instructions

- Install in accordance with the US the National Electrical Code (NEC) or for Canada the Canadian Electrical Code (CEC).
- Equipment that is FM-approved for intrinsic safety may be connected to barriers based on the ENTITY CONCEPT. This concept permits interconnection of approved transmitters, meters and other devices in combinations which have not been specifically examined by FM, provided that the agency's criteria are met. The combination is then intrinsically safe, if the entity concept is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction over the installation.
- The entity concept criteria are as follows:  
The intrinsically safe devices, other than barriers, must not be a source of power. The maximum voltage  $U_i$  ( $V_{max}$ ) and current  $I_i$  ( $I_{max}$ ), and maximum power  $P_i$  ( $P_{max}$ ), which the device can receive and remain intrinsically safe, must be equal to or greater than the voltage ( $U_o$  or  $V_{oc}$  or  $V_t$ ) and current ( $I_o$  or  $I_{sc}$  or  $I_t$ ) and the power  $P_o$  which can be delivered by the barrier.
- The sum of the maximum unprotected capacitance ( $C_i$ ) for each intrinsically device and the interconnecting wiring must be less than the capacitance ( $C_a$ ) which can be safely connected to the barrier.
- The sum of the maximum unprotected inductance ( $L_i$ ) for each intrinsically device and the interconnecting wiring must be less than the inductance ( $L_a$ ) which can be safely connected to the barrier.
- The entity parameters  $U_o, V_{oc}$  or  $V_t$  and  $I_o, I_{sc}$  or  $I_t$ , and  $C_a$  and  $L_a$  for barriers are provided by the barrier manufacturer.
- The transmitter must be installed in a suitable enclosure to meet installation codes stipulated in the Canadian Electrical Code (CEC) or for US the National Electrical Code (NEC).
- If the enclosure is made of non-metallic materials or of painted metal, electrostatic charging shall be avoided.
- Use supply wires with a rating of at least 5 K above the ambient temperature.

WARNING: Substitution of components may impair intrinsic safety

AVERTISSEMENT: la substitution de composants peut nuire à la sécurité intrinsèque

## Division 2 / Zone 2, Non Sparking Installation

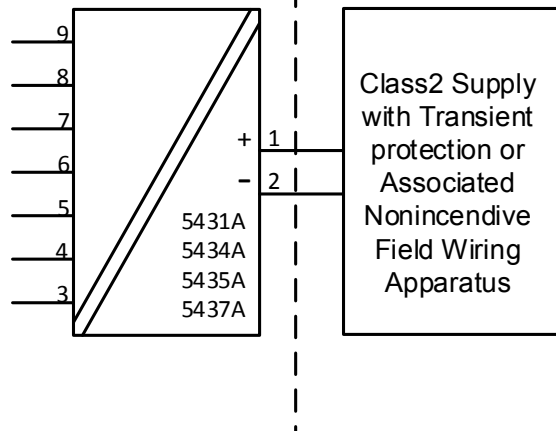
For safe installation of the 5431A.., 5434A.., 5435A.. and 5437A.. the following must be observed.

Marking	Class I, Division 2, GP A,B,C,D T6...T4
	Class I, Zone 2 AEx nA IIC, T6...T4 Gc
	Class I, Zone 2 Ex nA IIC, T6...T4 Gc
	NIFW, CL I, Div 2, GP A,B,C,D

Hazardous Area  
 CL I, Div 2, GP ABCD  
 CL I, Zone 2 IIC

Unclassified Area

**Terminal:**  
**3,4,5,6,7,8,9**  
 Vmax: 7.2 VDC



Terminal 1,2 AEx/Ex nA IIC T6..T4 Gc	Temperature Range
Supply voltage: max 37 VDC	T4: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ T5: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ T6: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 55^{\circ}\text{C}$
Supply voltage: max 30 VDC	T4: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ T5: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 75^{\circ}\text{C}$ T6: $-50 \leq Ta \leq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$

**NI Installation instructions**

- The transmitter must be installed in an enclosure providing a degree of protection of at least IP54 according to IEC60529 that is suitable for the application and is correctly installed. Cable entry devices and blanking elements shall fulfill the same requirements.
- If the enclosure is made of non-metallic materials or of painted metal, electrostatic charging shall be avoided.
- Use supply wires with a rating of at least 5 K above the ambient temperature.

WARNING: Substitution of components may impair suitability for Class I, Division 2  
 AVERTISSEMENT: la substitution de composants peut nuire à la sécurité intrinsèque

WARNING: Do not disconnect equipment unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be safe.

AVERTISSEMENT: Ne débranchez pas l'équipement sauf si l'alimentation a été coupée ou si la zone est connue pour être sûre.

# Non Incendive Field Wiring installation

The non incendive field Wiring Circuit concept allows interconnection of Nonincendive Field wiring Apparatus with Associated Nonincendive Field Wiring Apparatus or Associated Intrinsically Safe Apparatus or Associated Apparatus not specially examined in combination as a system using any of the wiring methods permitted for unclassified locations,  $V_{oc} < V_{max}$ ,  $C_a \geq C_i + C_{cable}$ ,  $L_a \geq L_i + L_{cable}$ .

Terminal 1,2 Non Incendive Field Wiring parameters	Temperature Range
V <sub>max</sub> = 30 VDC, C <sub>i</sub> =1nF, L <sub>i</sub> =0	T4: -50 ≤ T <sub>a</sub> ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ T <sub>a</sub> ≤ 75°C T6: -50 ≤ T <sub>a</sub> ≤ 60°C

Functional Ratings:

U<sub>nom</sub> ≤ 30 VDC; I<sub>nom</sub> ≤ 3.5 - 23 mA

# Instalação INMETRO 5437QB01-V3R0

INMETRO Certificado DEKRA 16.0008X

Normas: ABNT NBR IEC60079-0:2013, ABNT NBR IEC60079-11:2013  
ABNT NBR IEC60079-15:2012

Para a instalação segura do 5431D.,5434D., 5435D.. e 5437D.. os seguintes pontos devem ser observados:

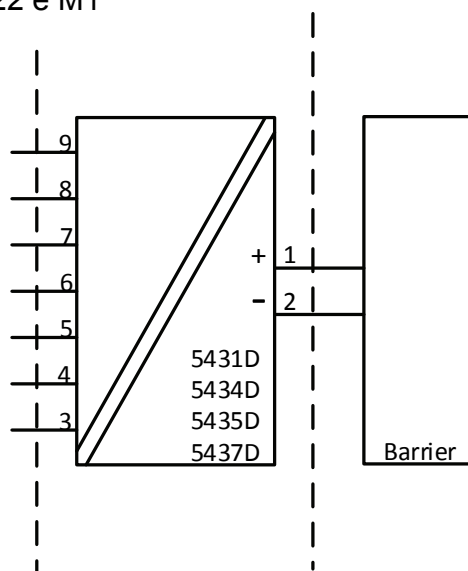
NOTAS                    Ex ia IIC T6...T4 Ga ou  
                              Ex ib [ja Ga] IIC T6...T4 Gb  
                              Ex ia IIIC Da  
                              Ex ia I Ma

## Instalação Ex ia

Área Classificada

Zone 0, 1, 2, 20, 21, 22 e M1

Área Não classificada



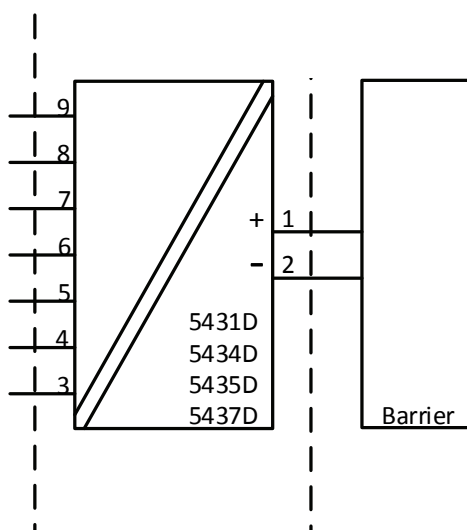
	<b>Terminais</b> 3,4,5,6 e 3,7,8,9	<b>Terminais</b> 3,4,5,6,7,8,9
Uo	7.2 VDC	7.2 VDC
Io:	7.3 mA	12.9 mA
Po	13.2 mW	23.3 mW
Lo:	667 mH	200 mH
Co	13.5 µF	13.5 µF

# Instalação Ex ib

Área Classificada  
Zonas 0, 1, 2,  
20, 21, 22 e Ma

Área Classificada  
Zona 1

Área Não Classificada



	<b>Terminais</b> 3,4,5,6 e 3,7,8,9	<b>Terminais</b> 3,4,5,6,7,8,9
Uo	7.2 VDC	7.2 VDC
Io:	7.3 mA	12.9 mA
Po	13.2 mW	23.3 mW
Lo:	667 mH	200 mH
Co	13.5 µF	13.5 µF

<b>Terminais 1,2</b>	<b>Faixas de Temperaturas</b>
<b>Instalações Ex ia e Ex ib</b> Ui: 30 VDC; Ii: 120 mA; Li: 0 µH; Ci: 1.0nF	
Pi: 900 mW	T4: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ T5: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 65^\circ\text{C}$ T6: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 50^\circ\text{C}$
Pi: 750 mW	T4: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ T5: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$ T6: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 55^\circ\text{C}$
Pi: 610 mW	T4: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 85^\circ\text{C}$ T5: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 75^\circ\text{C}$ T6: $-50 \leq T_a \leq 60^\circ\text{C}$

### **Instruções Gerais de Instalação**

Se o invólucro for feito de materiais não metálicos ou de metal com uma camada de tinta mais espessa que 0,2 mm (grupo IIC) ou 2 mm (grupo IIB, IIA, I) ou qualquer espessura (grupo III), cargas eletrostáticas devem ser evitadas.

Para EPL Ga, se o invólucro for de alumínio, ele deve ser instalado de forma que as fontes de ignição devido a faíscas de impacto e fricção sejam excluídas.

A distância entre terminais, fios inclusivos não isolados, deve ser separada por pelo menos 3 mm de qualquer metal aterrado.

Os pinos de testes para medição devem permitir os testes de *loop* de corrente mantendo a integridade do *loop*. A energia deve estar conectada ao transmissor quando for usado os pinos de teste. Para instalações em áreas classificadas deve ser utilizado somente equipamentos certificados.

Se o transmissor foi aplicado no tipo de proteção Ex nA e Ex ec, não pode ser aplicado para segurança intrínseca.

### **Para instalações com uma atmosfera de gás potencialmente explosiva, a seguinte instrução se aplicará:**

O transmissor deverá ser montado em um gabinete de formato tipo B de acordo com a norma DIN43729 ou equivalente que possibilita um grau mínimo de proteção IP20 de acordo com a ABNT NBR IEC60529.

O gabinete deve ser adequado para a aplicação e instalado corretamente.

### **Para instalação em uma atmosfera de poeira potencialmente explosiva, as seguintes instruções se aplicarão:**

O transmissor deverá ser montado em um gabinete de metal de formato B de acordo com a DIN43729 ou equivalente que possibilita um grau mínimo de proteção IP5X de acordo com a ABNT NBR IEC60529. O gabinete deve ser adequado para a aplicação e instalado corretamente.

Os dispositivos de entrada de cabos e os elementos espaçadores devem satisfazer os mesmos requisitos.

Para EPL Da, a temperatura máxima da superfície externa do gabinete é 20 K mais quente do que a máxima temperatura ambiente para uma camada de pó, com uma espessura de até 5 mm.

### **Para instalações em Minas, as instruções abaixo se aplicam:**

O transmissor deverá ser montado em um gabinete de metal que possibilita um grau mínimo de proteção IP54 de acordo com a ABNT NBR IEC60529

Gabinetes de Alumínio não são permitidos para instalações em Minas.

O gabinete deve ser adequado para a aplicação e instalado corretamente.

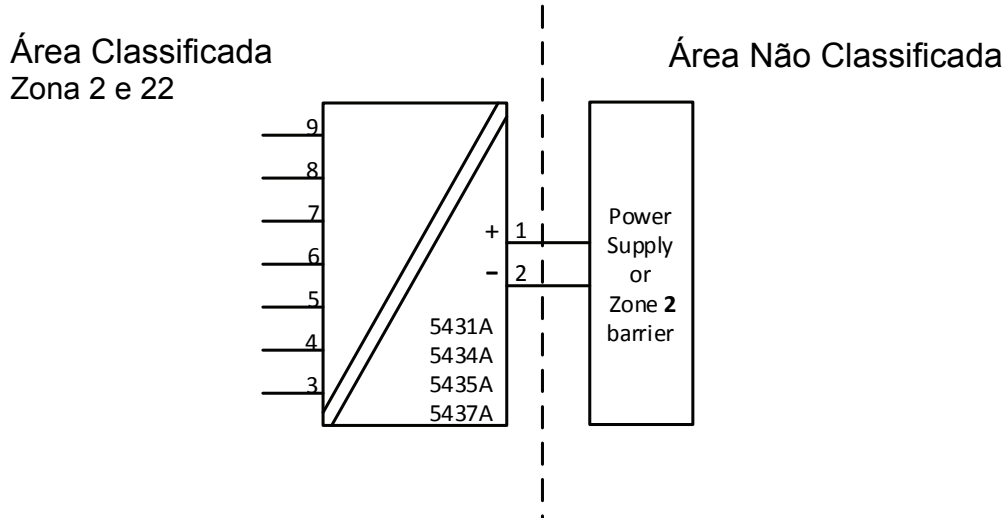
Os dispositivos de entrada de cabos e os elementos espaçadores devem satisfazer os mesmos requisitos



# Instalações Ex nA / Ex ic

Para instalações seguras do 5431A..., 5434A..., 5435A.. e 5437A.. as seguintes instruções devem ser observadas

Notas  
 Ex nA IIC T6...T4 Gc  
 Ex ec IIC T6...T4 Gc  
 Ex ic IIC T6...T4 Gc  
 Ex ic IIIC Dc



Terminais 1,2 Ex nA & ec	Terminais 1,2 Ex ic	Terminais 1,2 Ex ic	Faixa de Temperatura
Vmax= 37 VDC	Ui = 37 VDC Li = 0 µH Ci = 1.0 nF	Ui = 48 VDC Pi = 851 mW Li = 0 µH Ci = 1.0 nF	T4: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 70°C T6: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 55°C
Vmax= 30 VDC	Ui = 30 VDC Li = 0 µH Ci = 1.0 nF		T4: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C T5: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 75°C T6: -50 ≤ Ta ≤ 60°C

Terminais 3,4,5,6,7,8,9 Ex nA & Ex ec	Terminais 3, 4, 5, 6 and 3, 7, 8, 9 Ex ic	Terminais 3,4,5,6,7,8,9 Ex ic
Vmax = 7.2VDC	Uo: 7.2 VDC Io: 7.3 mA Po: 13.2 mW Lo: 667 mH Co: 13.5µF	Uo: 7.2 VDC Io: 12.9 mA Po: 23.3 mW Lo: 200 mH Co: 13.5µF

**Instruções gerais de instalação:**

Se o invólucro for feito de materiais não metálicos, ou se for feito de metal com uma camada de tinta mais espessa que 0,2 mm (grupo IIC), ou 2 mm (grupo IIB, IIA, I) ou qualquer espessura (grupo III), cargas eletrostáticas devem ser evitadas.

Para uma temperatura ambiente  $\geq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ , cabos resistentes a aquecimento deverão ser usados com classificação de no mínimo 20 K acima da temperatura ambiente.

O gabinete deve ser adequado para a aplicação e instalado corretamente.

A distância entre terminais, fios inclusivos não isolados, deve ser separada por pelo menos 3 mm de qualquer metal aterrado.

A conexão TESTE, deve ser utilizado somente quando a área é segura, ou quando a fonte / circuito de saída e o medidor de corrente aplicado seja do tipo intrinsecamente seguro.

**Para instalações em uma atmosfera de gás potencialmente explosiva, as instruções abaixo e aplicação:**

O transmissor deverá ser instalado em um gabinete que possibilita um grau de proteção de no mínimo IP54 de acordo com a ABNT NBR IEC 60079-0.

Em adição, o gabinete deverá possibilitar um grau de poluição interna de 2 ou melhor, como definido na ABNT NBR IEC60664-1.

Os dispositivos de entrada de cabos e os elementos espaçadores devem satisfazer os mesmos requisitos

**Para a instalação em uma atmosfera de poeira potencialmente explosiva, as seguintes instruções se aplicarão:**

Para EPL Dc, a temperatura da superfície do invólucro é igual à temperatura ambiente mais 20 K, para uma camada de pó, com uma espessura de até 5 mm.

Se o transmissor de temperatura é alimentado com o sinal de segurança intrínseca "ic" e faz com um sinal de segurança intrínseco "ic" (exemplo de um dispositivo passivo), o transmissor deverá ser montado em um gabinete de metal de forma B de acordo com a DIN 43729 ou equivalente que possibilite um grau de proteção de no mínimo IP54 de acordo com a ABNT NBR IEC60079-0.

Os dispositivos de entrada de cabos e os elementos de supressão devem cumprir os mesmos requisitos.

Se o transmissor é alimentado com um sinal anti-faísca "nA", ou faz interface com um sinal anti-faísca, o transmissor deverá ser montado em um gabinete que, possibilite uma proteção mínima do tipo IP54 de acordo com a ABNT NBR IEC60079-0, e em conformidade com o tipo de proteção Ex tD, ou Ex t.

Os dispositivos de entrada de cabos e os elementos espaçadores devem satisfazer os mesmos requisitos

# NEPSI Installation drawing 5437QN01-V1R0

NEPSI 证书 GYJ18.1054X

防爆标志为 Ex ia IIC T4~ T6 Ga  
 Ex ib [ia Ga] IIC T4~ T6 Gb  
 Ex ic IIC T4/T5/T6 Gc  
 Ex nA [ic Gc] IIC T4~T6 Gc  
 Ex iaD 20 T80°C/T95°C/T130°C  
 Ex ibD [iaD 20] 21 T80°C/T95°C/T130°C

## 二、产品使用注意事项

1. 变送器的使用环境温度范围、温度组别与安全参数的关系如下表所示：

接线端子	防爆等级	环境温度	温度组别	安全参数
1, 2	ia, ib iaD, ibD	(-50~+50)°C	T6/T80°C	U <sub>i</sub> =30 V    I <sub>i</sub> =120 mV    P <sub>i</sub> =900 mW    L <sub>i</sub> ≈0 C <sub>i</sub> =1 nF
		(-50~+65)°C	T5/T95°C	
		(-50~+85)°C	T4/T130°C	
		(-50~+55)°C	T6/T80°C	U <sub>i</sub> =30 V    I <sub>i</sub> =120 mV    P <sub>i</sub> =750 mW    L <sub>i</sub> ≈0 C <sub>i</sub> =1 nF
		(-50~+70)°C	T5/T95°C	
		(-50~+85)°C	T4/T130°C	
	(-50~+60)°C	T6/T80°C	U <sub>i</sub> =30 V    I <sub>i</sub> =120 mV    P <sub>i</sub> =610 mW    L <sub>i</sub> ≈0 C <sub>i</sub> =1 nF	
	(-50~+75)°C	T5/T95°C		
	(-50~+85)°C	T4/T130°C		
	ic	(-50~+55)°C	T6	U <sub>i</sub> =37 V    L <sub>i</sub> ≈0    C <sub>i</sub> =1 nF    或 U <sub>i</sub> =48 V    P <sub>i</sub> =851 mW    L <sub>i</sub> ≈0    C <sub>i</sub> =1 nF
		(-50~+70)°C	T5	
		(-50~+85)°C	T4	
(-50~+60)°C		T6	U <sub>i</sub> =30 V    L <sub>i</sub> ≈0    C <sub>i</sub> =1 nF	
(-50~+75)°C		T5		
(-50~+85)°C		T4		
1, 2	nA	(-50~+55)°C	T6	U <sub>max</sub> =37 V
		(-50~+70)°C	T5	
		(-50~+85)°C	T4	
		(-50~+60)°C	T6	U <sub>max</sub> =30 V
		(-50~+75)°C	T5	
		(-50~+85)°C	T4	
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	ia, ib, ic	(-50~+85)°C		U <sub>o</sub> =7.2 V    I <sub>o</sub> =12.9 mA    P <sub>o</sub> =23.3 mW L <sub>o</sub> =200 mH    C <sub>o</sub> =13.5 μF

2. 变送器必须与已经通过防爆认证的关联设备配套/传感器共同组成本安防爆系统方可使用于爆炸性危险场所。其系统接线必须同时遵守本产品、所配关联设备和传感器的使用说明书要求，接线端子不得接错。

3. 用户不得自行更换该产品的零部件，应会同产品制造商共同解决运行中出现的故障，以杜绝损坏现象的发生。

4. 用户在安装、使用和维护变送器时，须同时严格遵守产品使用说明书和下列标准：

GB 3836.13-2013 爆炸性环境 第13部分：设备的修理、检修、修复和改造

GB 3836.15-2000 爆炸性气体环境用电气设备 第15部分：危险场所电气安装（煤矿除外）

GB 3836.16-2006 爆炸性气体环境用电气设备 第16部分：电气装置的检查和维护（煤矿除外）

GB 3836.18-2010 爆炸性环境第18部分：本质安全系统

GB 3836.20-2010 爆炸性环境第20部分：设备保护级别（EPL）为Ga级的设备

GB 50257-2014 电气装置安装工程爆炸和火灾危险环境电气装置施工及验收规范

GB 12476.2-2010 可燃性粉尘环境用电气设备 第2部分：选型和安装

GB 15577-2007 粉尘防爆安全规程

## Appendix A: Diagnostics overview

Incident Description	Description	LED reaction	Analog Output Reaction	NE-107 Class	User action	Error #
The device variable mapped to PV (and analog out put current) is beyond its operating limits.	Primary Value Out Of Limits	Flashing Red	Enters configured Value	Maintenance required	Reconnect or repair sensor	0
Any other device variable is beyond its operating limits.	Non-Primary Value Out Of Limits	Flashing Red	No impact	Maintenance required	Reconnect or repair sensor	1
The loop current has reached the Current Output Upper Limit (UL) or Output Lower Limit (LL) as configured with command #147, and is no longer corresponding to the PV value.	Loop Current Saturated	Flashing Red	Enters configured Value	If output range check is enabled: Failure otherwise Maintenance required	Reconnect or repair sensor	2
The analogue output current is being simulated or disabled.	Loop Current Fixed	Flashing Red	Enters configured Value	Function check	N.A.	3
The configuration has changed since this bit was last cleared (seen from same master type, Primary- or Secondary Master).	Configuration Changed	No Impact	No impact	N.A.	N.A.	6
A sensor error (broken/shorted sensor) is detected on Input 1	Primary Input 1 error	Flashing Red	Enters configured Value	If no backup input is available and mapped to PV, then failure otherwise maintenance required.	Reconnect or repair sensor	10
A sensor error (broken/shorted sensor) is detected on Input 2. This is only possible if Input type 2 is <> "None"	Primary Input 2 error (only if Input 2 is enabled)	Flashing Red	Enters configured Value	If no backup input is available and mapped to PV, then failure otherwise maintenance required.	Reconnect or repair sensor	11
A sensor error (broken/shorted sensor) is detected on the CJC measurement used for Input 1	CJC for Input 1 error (only if used)	Flashing Red	Enters configured Value	If no backup input is available and mapped to PV, then failure otherwise maintenance required.	Reconnect or repair sensor	12
A sensor error (broken/shorted sensor) is detected on the CJC measurement used for Input 2	CJC for Input 2 error (only if used)	Flashing Red	Enters configured Value	If no backup input is available and mapped to PV, then failure otherwise maintenance required.	Reconnect or repair sensor	13
The difference between measurements on Input 1 and Input 2 is outside the configured sensor drift limit	Dual Input: Sensor drift alarm (only if enabled)	Flashing Red	Enters configured Value	if sensor drift = error => failure otherwise maintenance required.	Reconnect or repair sensor	14
A sensor error (broken/shorted) is detected on the primary sensor, backup sensor is in use	Dual Input: Backup sensor OK, main sensor error	No Impact	No impact	Maintenance required	Reconnect or repair sensor	15
A sensor error (broken/shorted) is detected on the backup sensor, primary sensor only is available	Dual Input: Backup sensor error, main sensor OK	No Impact	No impact	Maintenance required	Reconnect or repair sensor	16
Configuration is temporarily invalid < 3 seconds, e.g. while downloading parameters	Configuration not supported by device	Flashing Red	Value is held (freeze)	Failure	N.A.	17

Incident Description	Description	LED reaction	Analog Output Reaction	NE-107 Class	User action	Error #
Configuration is temporary invalid > 3 seconds, e.g. if download is paused	Configuration not supported by device	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Correct and/or re-send the configuration	18
The device is operated outside its specified temperature range	Internal electronics temperature alarm	Flashing Red	No impact	Out of specification	Check operating temperature	19
The device is operated outside its specified temperature range in SIL mode	Internal electronics temperature alarm	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Check operating temperature	20
Power is applied but still too low	Minimum supply voltage not reached	Off	Safe State	Function check	Check power supply (at output terminals). If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	21
The device is transitioning to SIL mode, or have failed to do so	Attempting or failed to enter SIL mode	Lights Red	Safe State	Function check	The SIL configuration must be validated or normal operation must be re-selected	22
An unrecoverable error occurred in the internal communication to the Input CPU	Error in communication with Input CPU	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	23
An unrecoverable error occurred in the Input CPU	Input CPU reconfiguration failed	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	24
The device is operated below its specified voltage supply range	Supply voltage too low	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Check power supply (at output terminals). Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	25
The read back loop current differs from the calculated output current	Loop current read back error	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Check power supply (at output terminals). Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	26
The device is operated above its specified voltage supply range	Supply voltage too high	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Check power supply (at output terminals). Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	27
The configuration in the NVM has become inconsistent	Error in data verification after writing to EEPROM	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Correct and/or re-send the configuration. If the error is persistent send the device to repair	28
The configuration in the NVM has become inconsistent	CRC16 error in cyclic test of EEPROM	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Correct and/or re-send the configuration. If the error is persistent send the device to repair	29
An unrecoverable error occurred in the internal communication to the EEPROM	Error in EEPROM communication	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	30
An unrecoverable memory error occurred in the internal main CPU	CRC16 error in cyclic test of program code in FLASH	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	31
An exception error occurred in the main CPU program execution	Exception error during code execution	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	32
The main program was reset unintentionally due to a stuck up	Watchdog Reset Executed	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Correct and/or re-send the configuration. If the error is persistent send the device to repair	33
Sensor error is detected on the internal temperature sensor	Internal RTD sensor error	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	34
An unrecoverable memory error occurred in the internal main CPU	CRC16 error in cyclic test of safe-domain RAM contents	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	35

Incident Description	Description	LED reaction	Analog Output Reaction	NE-107 Class	User action	Error #
An exception error occurred in the main CPU program execution	Stack integrity error	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	36
An unrecoverable memory error occurred in the internal main CPU	CRC16 error in factory data in FLASH	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	37
An unrecoverable memory error occurred in the internal main CPU	RAM cell error	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	38
An unrecoverable memory error occurred in the internal main CPU	Safe domain RAM integrity error	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	39
An unrecoverable memory error occurred in the internal input CPU	CRC16 error in input CPU configuration	Lights Red	Safe State	Failure	Reset or re-power the device. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	40
A critical measurement error is detected on internal voltage reference	Drift error, reference voltage FVR	Flashing Red	Safe State	Failure	Reconnect or repair sensor. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	41
A critical measurement error is detected on internal voltage reference	Drift error, reference voltage VREF	Flashing Red	Safe State	Failure	Reconnect or repair sensor. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	42
A critical measurement error is detected on Input 1	Drift error, primary Input 1	Flashing Red	Safe State	Failure	Reconnect or repair sensor. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	43
A critical measurement error is detected on Input 2	Drift error, primary Input 2	Flashing Red	Safe State	Failure	Reconnect or repair sensor. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	44
A critical measurement error is detected on the ground measurement	Drift error, ground voltage offset to terminal 3	Flashing Red	Safe State	Failure	Reconnect or repair sensor. If the error is persistent send in the device for repair	45
The device is in simulation mode and one or more of its Device Variables are not representative of the process	Device Variable Simulation Active	No Impact	No impact	N.A.	N.A.	46

## Document history

The following list provides notes concerning revisions of this document.

<b>Rev. ID</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Notes</b>
101	1817	Initial release of the product.
102	1908	Marine approval received. Appendix A updated.
103	1924	5437B version added. ATEX installation drawing updated.
104	2004	Updated certificates and installation drawings - ATEX, IECEx, CSA and INMETRO.
105	2018	Accuracy table updated for TC and mV inputs. Accuracy calculations updated for TC examples.



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