

534HS Pressure Transmitter

General Instructions

These instructions provide information for installation, process connection, electrical connection and field calibration of SOR[®] 534HS Pressure Transmitters. The 534HS Pressure Transmitter consists of a field proven thin film pressure transducer and a reliable electronic circuit. The housing features external adjustments and stainless steel construction.

The 534HS is capable of powering long cable lengths. See Formulas for maximum loop resistance formulas.

NOTE: This instrument is non-repairable. If you suspect that it is defective, contact the factory or the SOR representative in your area for a return authorization number.

Installation

Ensure that wiring conforms to all applicable local and national electrical codes and install unit(s) according to relevant national and local safety codes.

Normally, line mounting provides adequate support for the instrument. When the installation is complete, the external adjustments must be accessible. (See Figures **B** and **D**) Determine whether the process connection or the electrical connection will be made first.

Making the Process Connection First

The process connection is threaded onto a fitting within an adequately supported process piping system. Use two open end wrenches when connecting the pressure port to a

NOTE: If you suspect that a product is defective, contact the factory or the SOR Representative in your area for a return authorization number (RMA). This product should only be installed by trained and competent personnel.

Design and specifications are subject to change without notice. For latest revision, go to www.sorinc.com	Table of ContentsInstallation1Wiring 534HS-TN2Calibration2Dimensions4Wiring 534HS-VN4Calibration5Dimensions7Control Drowingo8
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process piping system: one wrench to hold the hex flats of the pressure connection, the other to tighten the process fitting. Electrical connection may be rigid or flexible conduit.

Making the Electrical Connection First

The electrical connection may be installed on an adequately supported rigid conduit system. Use suitable locknuts (not provided) when mounting the instrument to an unthreaded (knockout) hole. Process connection pipe or tubing may be rigid or flexible. Securely connect the conduit pipe or fitting by holding the hex on the electrical connection while tightening.



Unit in Hazardous Locations – Prior to removal from service, make sure that the work area is declassified. Failure to do so could result in severe personal injury or substantial property damage.

(Max) =

Wiring 534HS - TN

Three 18" flying leads are provided for connection to a terminal strip within a cabinet or a splice within an outlet box:

Red (+) Black (-) } Loop Voltage: 11 to 30 VDC; Output: 4 to 20 mA

Case ground (bare wire) should be connected to earth ground.

Formula for determining maximum loop resistance:

Calibration

Two calibration screws (zero and span) are located underneath the adjustment cover. (See C) Loosen the cover screws slightly (do not remove) and rotate the cover to reveal the adjustment screws.

Numbers on the enclosure identify the adjustment screws: 1, 2 and 3.

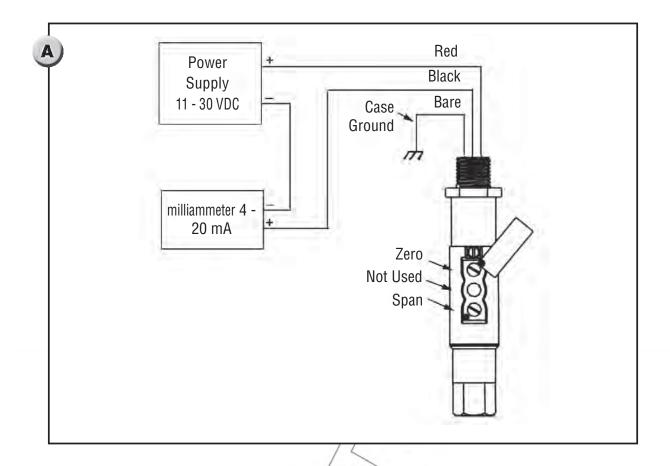
Adjustment #1: Zero Adjustment #2: Not used Adjustment #3: Span

Unless specified otherwise, the transmitter is factory calibrated to 4 mA @ 0 psi and 20 mA at the upper limit of the adjustable range specified on the nameplate.

Calibration Procedure

The zero and span calibration procedure should be performed under ambient process temperature conditions.

 V_{Supply} - 11V



A pressure source with a calibrated reference gage, a milliammeter and a DC voltage supply are required. Note the adjustable range on the instrument nameplate. For both zero and span adjustments, turn the adjustment screw clockwise to increase, counterclockwise to decrease.

- Connect the transmitter as shown in A. Case ground must be connected to earth ground to ensure EMI/RFI protection.
- Apply pressure at which 4 mA output is desired. (Zero may be adjusted <u>+</u>10% of the upper range limit.)

When zero is elevated above 0 psi, maintain 80% of the range of the transmitter range between the 4 mA and 20 mA points.

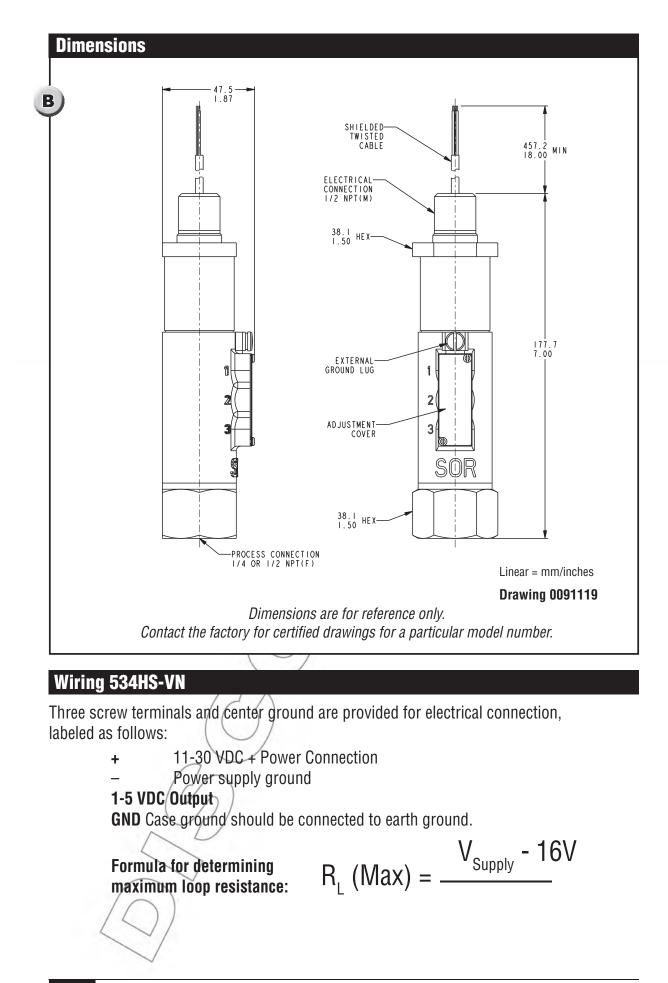
With pressure source steady at the desired zero level, rotate the zero adjustment (#1) for a 4 mA indication on the milliammeter.

Apply pressure at which 20 mA output is desired. Span may be adjusted from 20 to 100% of the upper range limit. (Maximum turndown is 5:1.)

With pressure source steady at the desired span level, rotate the span adjustment (#3) for a 20 mA indication on the milliammeter.

Repeat Steps 2 through 6 as needed if offsetting 4 mA from the normal zero point.

If interaction occurs, turn zero and span 15 turns counterclockwise. Repeat Steps 2 through 7 above.



Calibration

Two calibration screws (zero and span) are located underneath the adjustment cover. (See D) Loosen the cover screws slightly (do not remove) and rotate the cover to reveal the adjustment screws.

Numbers on the enclosure identify the adjustment screws: 1, 2 and 3.

Adjustment #1: Zero Adjustment #2: Not used Adjustment #3: Span

Unless specified otherwise, the transmitter is factory calibrated to 1 VDC @ 0 psi and 5 VDC at the upper limit of the adjustable range specified on the nameplate.

Calibration Procedure

The zero and span calibration procedure should be performed under ambient process temperature conditions.

A pressure source with a calibrated reference gage, a voltmeter and a DC voltage supply are required. Note the adjustable range on the instrument nameplate. For both zero and span adjustments, turn the adjustment screw clockwise to increase, counterclockwise to decrease.

- Connect the transmitter as shown in Figure C. Case ground must be connected to earth ground to ensure EMI/RFI protection.
- Apply pressure at which 1 VDC output is desired. (Zero may be adjusted up to <u>+</u>10% of the upper range limit.)
- When zero is elevated above 0 psi, maintain 80% of the transmitter range between the 1 VDC and 5 VDC points.

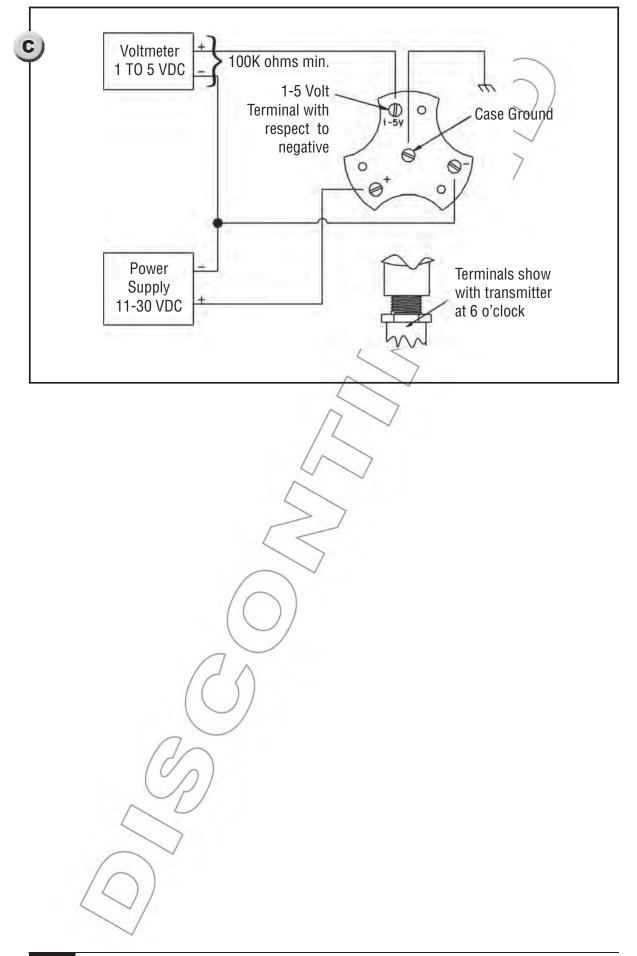
With pressure source steady at the desired zero level, rotate the zero adjustment (#1) for a 1 VDC indication on the voltmeter.

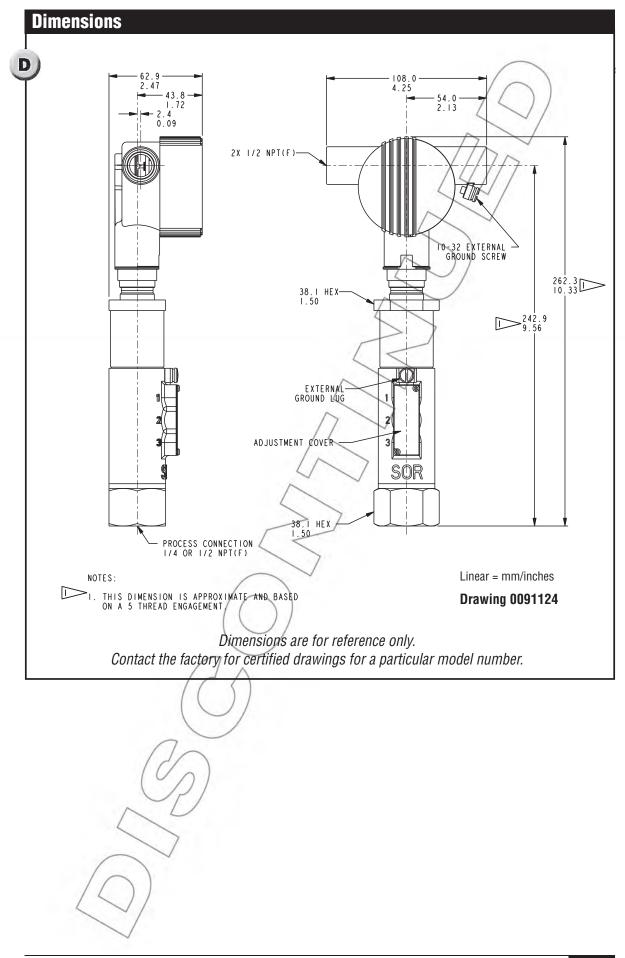
Apply pressure at which 5 VDC output is desired. Span may be adjusted from 20 to 100% of the upper range limit. (Maximum turndown is 5:1.)

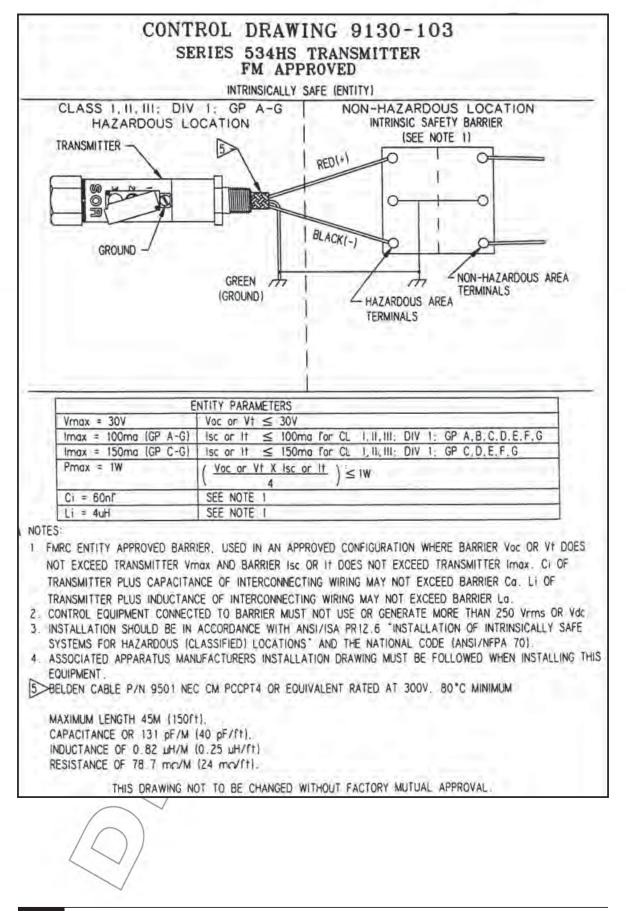
• With pressure source steady at the desired span level, rotate the span adjustment (#3) for a 5 VDC indication on the voltmeter.

Repeat Steps 2 through 6 as needed if offsetting 1 VDC from the normal zero point.

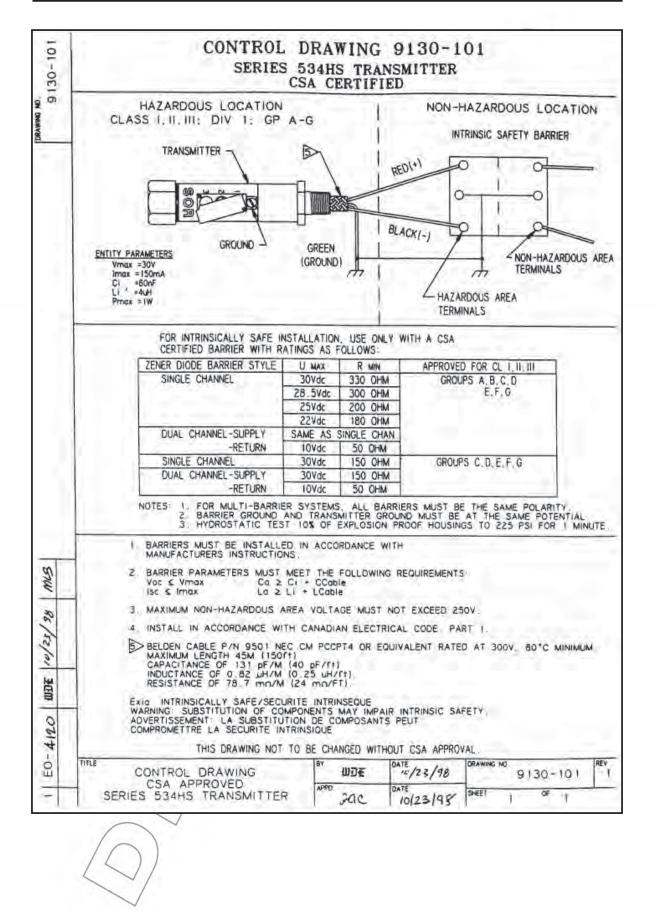
If interaction occurs, turn zero and span 15 turns counterclockwise. Repeat Steps 2 through 7 above.



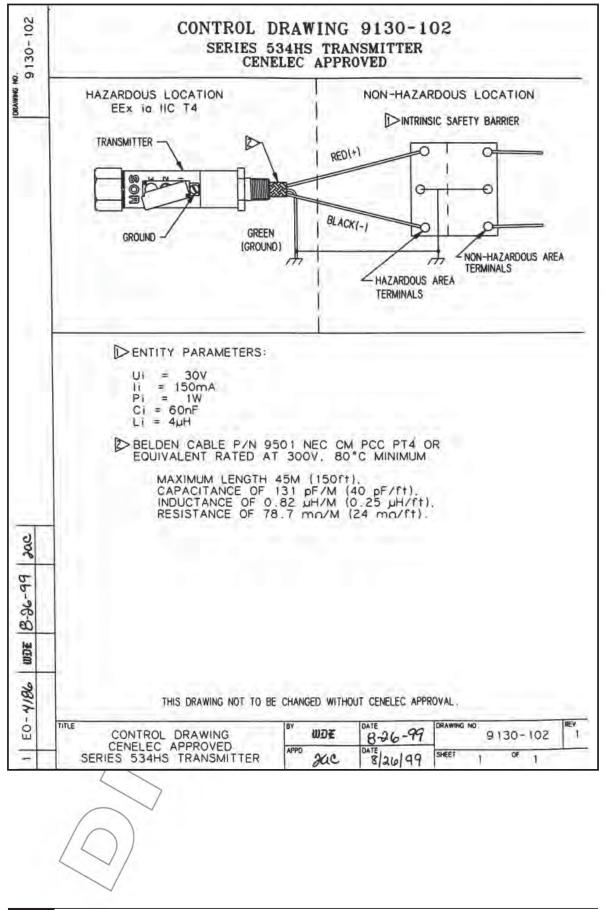




Control Drawing



Control Drawing





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