

Α	FIRST ISSUE.	RDS
В	REDRAWN.	PDM
С	WORDING AMMENDED	RDS
D	TARGET NOTES AMENDED - RAN1349	PDM

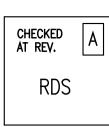
DRAWINGS NOT TO BE CHANGED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE CHANGE PROCEDURE. CHANGES TO PARTS USED IN INTRINSICALLY SAFE PRODUCT MUST BE APPROVED BY THE AUTHORISED PERSON  TIMITE	BY THE AUTHORISED PERSON	
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NTIIGO	В	04/10/11	<del>((() (:  </del>	RDM	X.X   X.XX
	С	26/10/17	\( \sigma \)		DIM
	D	22/01/21	DESCRIPTION	1	
			_	TARGET TU	BE
			FITTING C	OPTIONS	
	SCA		DRAWING F	2100-12	RE
TMITED		10mm	NOMBER .	100 12	
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CHECKED BY X ±0.4 X.X ±0.2 X.XX ±0.1 DIMS mm

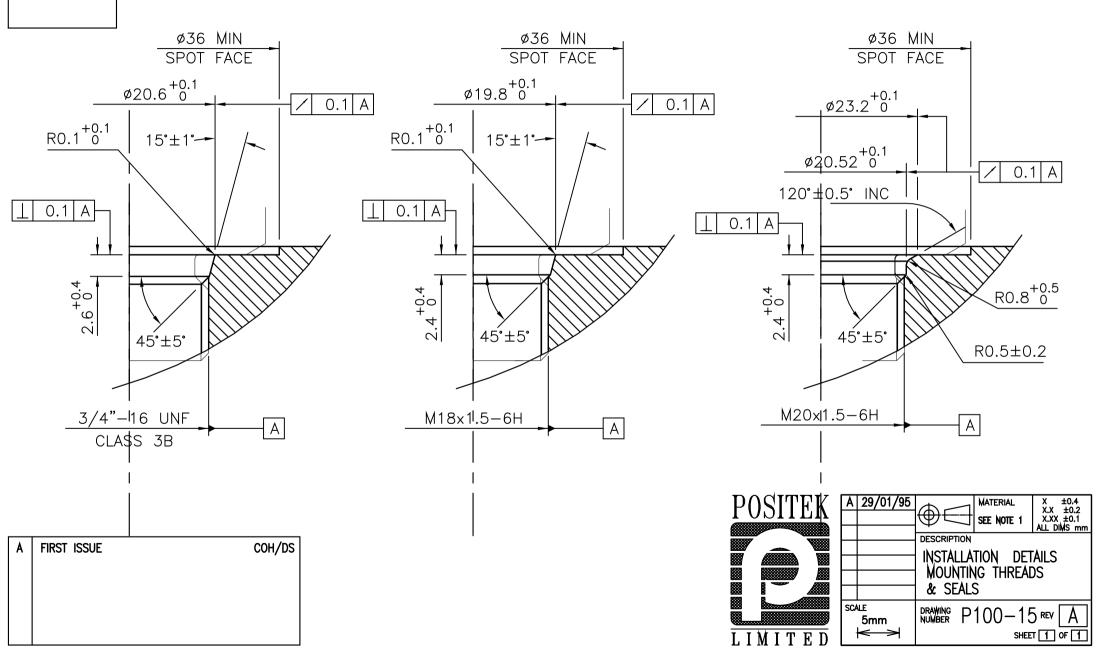
P100-12 REV D

SHEET 1 OF 1



DRAWING NOT TO BE CHANGED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE CHANGE PROCEEDURE. CHANGES TO PARTS USED IN INTRINSICALLY SAFE PRODUCT MUST BE APPROVED BY THE AUTHORISED PERSON

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TARGET TUBE OPTION NOTES:-1. SPECIFY TUBE MATERIAL; CODE:—

'R' STAINLESS STEEL 316 \( \text{99.45}. \)

'S' ALUMINIUM 6063 \( \text{83/8"} \) (9.2-9.8). NOTE! ONLY AVAILABLE WITH P100 OR P106 VERSIONS.

2. SPECIFY FLANGE TYPE; CODE: 'U', 'Vx', Wx' OR 'Xx' \( \text{SEE} \) DETAILS BELOW.

3. SPECIFY DIMENSION 'x' (mm), NOT APPLICABLE CODE 'U' PLAIN TUBE. -LENGTH: DISPLACEMENT + 30 (FOR 100mm DISPLACEMENT LENGTH = 130)-STANDARD PLAIN, CODE 'U' O.D. SEE NOTE 1. I.D. SEE NOTE 1. DIM 'x' -SEE NOTE 3. -MIN. 10.92 ø19.94 19.84 PENNY & GILES HLP100, CODE 'V' STAINLESS STEEL DIM 'x' SEE NOTE 3. ø4.4 2 PLACES-MIN. 6 Ø24.60 -P.C.D. ø17.0 TEMPOSONICS (M4 FIXING), CODE 'W' STAINLESS STEEL 6.0 ø11.20 ¶1.15 ø11.20 DIM 'x' SEE NOTE 3.→ MIN. 7 7.0 ø15.50 PARKER HANNIFIN, CODE 'X' STAINLESS STEEL STAINLESS STEEL CHECKED BY X ±0.4 X.X ±0.2 RDM X.XX ±0.1 DIMS mm E 16/10/06 F 24/09/08 TARGET TUBE MOUNTING NOTES, SEE DRAWING P100-12. G 13/11/08 E MATERIAL OPTION REMOVED. H 11/12/12 PDM F MAT'L OPTION REINSTATED RAN221. PDM J 23/07/14 TARGET TUBE AND FLANGE OPTIONS (LIPS 100/106) K 30/11/16 G X DIM FOR PH FLANGE SHOWN RAN225 RDS H 9.45 WAS 9.5 RAN396 L 08/11/22 J REDRAWN, PH FLANGE ROTATED RAN507. PDM DRAWINGS NOT TO BE CHANGED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO THE CHANGE PROCEDURE. CHANGES TO PARTS USED IN INTRINSICALLY SAFE PRODUCT MUST BE APPROVED BY THE AUTHORISED PERSON SCALE 5mm DRAWING TG24-11 REV L K NOTE 1 AMENDED ~ RAN1114. PDM LIMITED SHEET 1 OF 1 L 'x' WAS 'n' ~ RAN1309 PDM THIS IS AN UNCONTROLLED PRINT AND WILL NOT BE UPDATED.



## E130 INTRINSICALLY SAFE LONG STROKE IN-CYLINDER LINEAR POSITION SENSOR FOR HAZARDOUS DUST ATMOSPHERES

- **Intrinsically safe for Gas and Dust to:** Ex II 1GD
- Non-contacting inductive technology to eliminate wear
- Travel set to customer's requirement
- High durability and reliability
- High accuracy and stability
- Sealing to IP67

As a leading designer and manufacturer of linear, rotary, tilt and intrinsically safe position sensors, Positek® has the expertise to supply a sensor to suit a wide variety of applications.

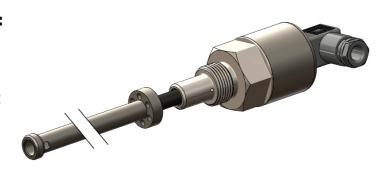
Our intrinsically safe E130 incorporates electronics system EX07 which is ATEX / IECEx / UKEX approved for use in potentially explosive

gas/vapour and dust atmospheres. The E130 is designed for demanding hydraulic or pneumatic cylinder position feedback applications where service life, environmental resistance and cost are important and is ideal for OEMs seeking good sensor performance for arduous applications in hazardous areas.

Overall performance, repeatability and stability are outstanding over a wide temperature range. unit is highly compact and space-efficient, being responsive along almost its entire length. Like all Positek<sup>®</sup> sensors, the E130 provides a linear output proportional to travel.

Each unit is supplied with the output calibrated to the travel required by the customer, any stroke from 0-400mm to 0-1485mm and with full EMC protection built in.

The sensor is very rugged, being made of stainless steel with an inert fluoropolymer-sheathed probe with a stainless steel target tube. The sensor is easy to install in cylinders and has a range of mechanical options. Environmental sealing is to IP67.



### **SPECIFICATION**

**Dimensions** Body diameter

35 mm Body Length (to seal face) 43 mm

Probe Length (from seal face) calibrated travel + 58 mm calibrated travel + 30 mm, Ø9.45 mm

Target Tube Length

For full mechanical details see drawing E130-11

see drawing E130-11

see drawing E130-11

see drawing E130-11

see 0.25% FSO @ 20°C - up to 450 mm **Independent Linearity** ≤ ± 0.5% FSO @ 20°C - up to 600 mm ≤ ± 1% FSO @ 20°C - over 600 mm < ± 0.01%/°C Gain & < ± 0.01%FS/°C Offset

**Temperature Coefficients** 

> 10 kHz (-3dB) Frequency Response Resolution Infinite < 0.02% FSO

**Intrinsic Safety** Ex II 1GD

Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (Ta= -40°C to 80°C) Ex ia IIIC T135°C Da (Ta= -40°C to 80°C)

Approval only applies to the specified ambient temperature range and atmospheric conditions in the range 0.80 to 1.10 Bar, oxygen  $\leq$  21%

Sensor Input Parameters (connector option/s)

Ui: 11.4V, Ii: 0.20A, Pi: 0.51W. Ci: 1.16µF, Li: 50µH Ci: 1.36µF, Li: 860µH with 1km max. cable (cable option/s)

**Environmental Temperature Limits** 

-40°C to +80°C -40°C to +125°C Operating Storage

Sealing IP67 350Bar

Hydraulic Pressure EMC Performance EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-3 Vibration (Electronics) IEC 68-2-6: 10 g IEC 68-2-29: 40 g 350,000 hrs 40°C Gf Shock (Electronics) MTBF

**Drawing List** Sensor Outline & Typical Target Installation details

P100-15 Mounting Thread details

3D models, step or .igs format, available on request.

Do you need a position sensor made to order to suit a particular installation requirement or specification? We'll be happy to modify any of our designs to suit your needs please contact us with your requirements.





## E130 INTRINSICALLY SAFE LONG STROKE IN-CYLINDER LINEAR POSITION SENSOR FOR HAZARDOUS DUST ATMOSPHERES

Intrinsically safe equipment is defined as "equipment which is incapable of releasing sufficient electrical or thermal energy under normal or abnormal conditions to cause ignition of a specific hazardous atmosphere mixture in its most easily ignited concentration."

ATEX / IECEx / UKEX approved to;

Ex II 1GD

Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (Ta= -40°C to 80°C) Ex ia IIIC T135°C Da (Ta= -40°C to 80°C)

Designates the sensor as belonging to; Group II: suitable for all areas except mining, Category 1 GD: can be used in areas with continuous, long or frequent periods of exposure to hazardous gas / vapour (Zones 2 to 0) and dust (Zone 20).

Protection class ia, denotes intrinsically safe for all zones

Apparatus group IIC: suitable for IIA, IIB and IIC explosive gas / vapour.

Temperature class T4: maximum sensor surface temperature under fault conditions 135°C.

T135°C: maximum sensor surface temperature under fault conditions.

Ambient temperature range extended to -40°C to +80°C.

It is imperative Positek® intrinsically safe sensors be used in conjunction with a galvanic barrier to meet the requirements of the product certification. The Positek X005 Galvanic Isolation Amplifier is purpose made for Positek IS sensors making it the perfect choice. Refer to the X005 datasheet for product specification and output configuration options.

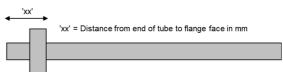
For cable lengths exceeding 10 metres a five wire connection is recommended to eliminate errors introduced by cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients.

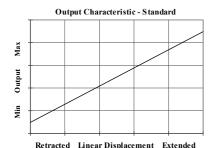
ATEX / IECEx / UKEX approved sensors suitable for gas (X series) and mining (M series) applications, are also available from Positek.

E120	a	b	С	d	е	f	g
E130	. Displacement	Α	Υ	Connections	Option	Option	Z000

ā	Displacement	Value
	Factory set to any length from 0-400 mm to 0-1485 mm (e.g. 0-508 mm)	508
t	Output Output	
	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Supply } V_{dc} \\ \text{(tolerance)} \end{array} \qquad \qquad \textbf{Output}$	Code
-	+5V (4.5 - 5.5V) 0.5 - 4.5V (ratiometric with supply)	A
5	Supply Current 10mA typical, 12mA max.	
C	Calibration Adjustments	Code
9	Sealed	Y
c	Connections	Code
(	Connector IP67 4 pin M12 IEC 61076-2-101, metal	J
	Connector IP67 4 pin M12 IEC 61076-2-101, metal, ore-wired 3-core cable	Jxx
	Connector IP67 4 pin M12 IEC 61076-2-101, metal, ore-wired 5-core cable	JQxx
(	Cable gland IP67 Pg9, metal, 3-core cable	Lxx
(	Cable gland IP67 Pg9, metal, 5-core cable	LQxx
(	Cable gland, short <sup>†</sup> IP67, metal, 3-core cable	Mxx
(	Cable gland, short <sup>†</sup> IP67, metal, 5-core cable	MQxx
0	Specify required cable length <b>`xx'</b> in cm. e.g. L2000 specifies axial cable gland with able, 50 cm supplied as standard. <b>Note!</b> maximum length supplied 15000cm. <sup>*</sup> Nb able pull strength.	20 m of restricted

e Mounting Thread		Code
M20 x 1.5		N
3/4 16 UNF	Hex. 30 mm A/F, $\emptyset$ 30 mm seal face. Supplied with O-ring seal.	P
M18 x 1.5		T
See P100-15 Drawing for Mati	ng Thread Details.	
f Target Tube Mour	nting Flange	Code
Ø19x6 Circlip retained	Please specify flange position in mm.	Vxx
Equivalent to MTS 201542 Magnet	eg. W17.5 specifies a MTS style flange fitted 17.5 mm from the front face	Wxx
See E130-11 Drawing for Targ	et Details.	
g <b>Z-code</b>		Code
Calibration to suit X005	required	<b>Z000</b>
Tighter Independent Li ≤± 0.1% 0 - 450 mm ≤± 0.25% 0 - 451 mm to 0 - 80 ≤± 0.5% 0 - 601 mm to 0- 80		Z650
'xx'		







For further information please contact: www.positek.com sales@positek.com



# Three or Five-Wire Mode Connection FOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE SENSORS IN HAZARDOUS ATMOSPHERES

The aim of this document is to help readers who do not understand what is meant by three or five wire modes of connection between the galvanic isolation amplifier and sensor, and the factors behind them. It is by no means an in-depth technical analysis of the subject.

Whether opting for a pre-wired Positek® Intrinsically Safe sensor or one with a connector, choosing the right mode of connection and cable to suit the application requires careful consideration.

Interconnecting cables are not perfect conductors and offer resistance to current flow, the magnitude of resistance<sup>†</sup> depends on conductors resistivity, which changes with temperature, cross sectional area<sup>‡</sup> and length. If the voltage were to be measured at both ends of a length of wire it would be found they are different, this is known as volts drop. Volts drop changes with current flow and can be calculated using Ohm's law, it should be noted that volts drop occurs in both positive and negative conductors. The effects of volts drop can be reduced by increasing the conductors cross sectional area, this does not however eliminate the effects due to temperature variation. There are instances where large cross-section cables are not practical; for example most standard industrial connectors of the type used for sensors have a maximum conductor capacity of 0.75mm², copper prices and ease of installation are other considerations.

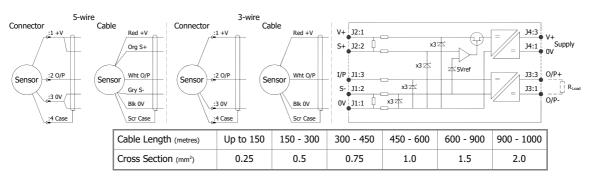
This is important because the effects of volts drop can significantly alter the perceived accuracy of the sensor which is ratiometric i.e. the output signal is directly affected by the voltage across the sensor. Changes in temperature will also be seen as gain variation in the sensor output.

**Three wire mode** connections are common and are suitable in most cases with short or moderate cable runs. Applications that do not require a high degree of accuracy but have cable runs, say in excess of 10m, volts drop can reduced by introducing a terminal box close to the sensor and using a larger cross-section cable for a majority of the cable run. Sensors supplied with three core cable are calibrated with the cable fitted which largely eliminates errors due to conductor resistance at room temperature however, as mentioned above, small gain errors due to temperature fluctuations should be expected.

Five wire mode connections have significant benefits as losses in the positive and negative conductors are compensated for by the galvanic isolation amplifier which can 'sense' the voltage across the sensor and dynamically adjust the output voltage so that the voltage across the sensor is correct. The effects of cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients are eliminated allowing for smaller conductors than a three wire connection for the same cable run. The amplifier can compensate for up to  $15\Omega$  per conductor with a current flow of 15mA, which is more than adequate for 150m of  $0.25\text{mm}^2$  cable, longer lengths will require larger conductors.

For this reason Positek® recommends five wire connections for cable lengths exceeding 10 metres in 0.25 mm² cable to preserve the full accuracy of the sensor.

See illustrations below for examples of connecting a sensor to the galvanic isolation amplifier.



The table above shows recommended conductor sizes with respect to cable length for both three and five wire connections, based on copper conductors. Three wire connections will introduce a gain reduction of 5% and a  $\pm 1\%$  temperature dependence of gain over the range -40°C to +80°C for the cable temperature. (i.e. about -150 ppm/°C for the maximum lengths shown and less pro rata for shorter lengths.)

It should be noted that the maximum cable length, as specified in the sensor certification, takes **precedence** and **must not** be exceeded.

Positek® sensors are supplied with three core 0.25 mm² cable as standard, however five core 0.25 mm² cable can be supplied on request. The galvanic isolation amplifier is available as;

G005-\*\*\* for 'G' and 'H' prefix sensors X005-\*\*\* for 'E', 'M' and 'X' prefix sensors



For further information please contact:

www.positek.com sales@positek.com

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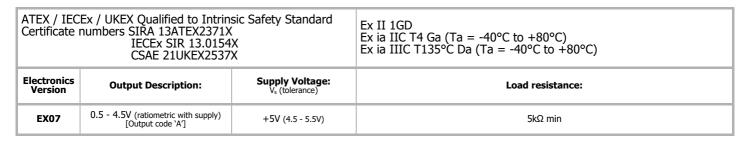
Positek, Andoversford Industrial Estate, Cheltenham GL54 4LB. U.K.

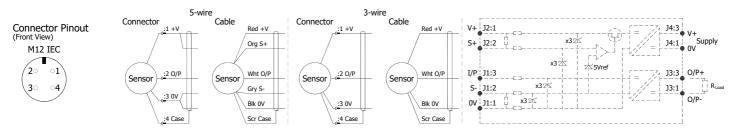
 $<sup>^{\</sup>dagger}$  R =  $\rho$ L/A  $\rho$  is the resistivity of the conductor ( $\Omega$ m) L is the length of conductor (m) A is the conductor cross-sectional area ( $m^2$ ).

<sup>\*</sup>It is presumed that **d**irect **c**urrent flow is uniform across the cross-section of the wire, the galvanic isolation amplifier and sensor are a dc system.



# Installation Information E130 INTRINSICALLY SAFE LONG STROKE IN-CYLINDER LINEAR POSITION SENSOR FOR HAZARDOUS DUST ATMOSPHERES





**Putting Into Service:** The sensor must be used with a galvanic isolation barrier designed to supply the sensor with a nominal 5V and to transmit the sensor output to a safe area. The barrier parameters must not exceed:-

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Ui} = 11.4V & \text{Ii} = 0.20A & \text{Pi} = 0.51W \\ \text{Ci} = 1.36 \mu \text{F}^* & \text{Li} = 860 \mu \text{H}^* \\ \text{Ci} = 1.16 \mu \text{F} & \text{Li} = 50 \mu \text{H} & \text{(with maximum cable length)} \\ \end{array}$ 

\*Figures for 1km cable where: Ci = 200pF/m & Li = 810nH/m

The sensor is certified to be used with up to 1000m of cable, cable characteristics must not exceed:-

Capacitance:  $\leq$  200 pF/m or max. total of: 200 nF Inductance:  $\leq$  810 nH/m or max. total of: 810  $\mu$ H

Approval only applies to specified ambient temperature range and atmospheric conditions in the range: 0.80 to 1.10 Bar, oxygen ≤ 21%.

The performance of the sensor may be affected by voltage drops associated with long cable lengths; For cable lengths exceeding 10 metres a five wire connection is recommended to eliminate errors introduced by cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients.

**Warning -** The M12 IEC connector may be rotated for purposes of convenient orientation of the connector and cable, however rotating the connector more than one complete revolution is not recommended. **Repeated rotation of the connector will damage the internal wiring!** 

#### **Special Condition for Safe Use:**

The apparatus does not meet the 500 V r.m.s dielectric strength test between circuit and frame, in accordance with clause 6.3.13 of IEC 60079-11:2011. This must be taken into consideration on installation.

When using a Sensor that has an integral cable in a dust application, the free end of the cable shall be appropriately terminated for the zone of use. Under certain extreme circumstances, the non-metallic and isolated metal parts incorporated in the enclosure of this equipment may generate an ignition-capable level of electrostatic charge. Therefore the equipment shall not be installed in a location where the external conditions are conducive to the build-up of electrostatic charge on such surfaces. This is particularly important if the equipment is installed in a zone 0 location. In addition, the equipment shall only be cleaned with a damp cloth.

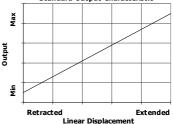
Use: The sensor is designed to measure linear displacement and provide an analogue output signal.

Assembly and Dismantling: The unit is not to be serviced or dismantled and re-assembled by the user.

Maintenance: No maintenance is required.

**Mechanical Mounting:** Via mounting thread, maximum tightening torque: 100Nm. See drawing P100-15, Installation Details Mounting Threads & Seals. An O ring seal is provided, size BS908 for M20 & 3/4 UNF thread or 14.3 x 2.4 for M18 thread. Install the target tube using the flange provided to fix into the piston rod. **The target tube is intended to have some lateral freedom of movement to allow for misalignments in the assembly.** The end of the target tube can be proud or flush with the piston end face as required - see drawing E130-11. It is assumed that the sensor and target mounting points share a common earth.

**Output Characteristic:** Target position at start of normal travel is 36.0 mm from seal face. The output increases as the target is moved away from the sensor body, the calibrated stroke is between 400 mm and 1485 mm.



**Incorrect Connection Protection levels: Not protected** – the sensor is **not** protected against either reverse polarity or over-voltage. The risk of damage should be minimal where the supply current is limited to less than 50mA.

