



H115 RUGGED SUBMERSIBLE STAND-ALONE LINEAR POSITION SENSOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS DUST ATMOSPHERES

- Intrinsically safe for Gas and Dust to: Class I, Zone 0 Ex ia / AEx ia Zone 20 Ex ia / AEx ia Class I, Division 1; Class II, Division 1; Class III, Division 1
- Non-contacting inductive technology to eliminate wear
- Travel set to customer's requirement
- Compact and self-contained
- High durability and reliability
- High accuracy and stability
- Sealing to IP68 10Bar

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 incorporates electronics system EX08 which is CSA approved for use in potentially explosive gas/vapour and dust atmospheres. The H115 is a heavy-duty version of the H115 sensor with a stronger 12.6 mm push rod, recommended for applications where vibration is an issue or there is a need for longer travel sensors which are to be mounted horizontally between rod eyes. It remains an affordable, durable, high-accuracy position sensor designed for applications where the sensor would be completely submerged during normal operation. The unit is highly compact and space-efficient, being responsive along almost its entire length. Like all Positek® sensors, the H115 provides a linear output proportional to travel. Each sensor is supplied with the output calibrated to the travel required by the customer, from 5 to 800 mm and with full EMC protection built in. The sensor is very robust, the body and push rod being made of 316 stainless steel for long service life and environmental resistance. Overall performance, repeatability and stability are outstanding over a wide temperature range. The sensor is easy to install with mounting options including stainless steel M8 rod eye bearings and body clamps. The push rod can be supplied free or captive with female M8 thread, an M8 rod eye, dome end or magnetic tip. M12 and 1/2" rod eye option available. Captive push rods can be sprung loaded, in either direction, on sensors up to 300mm of travel. The H115 also offers a selection of mechanical and electrical options, environmental sealing is to IP68 10bar/IP69K.



SPECIFICATION

Dimensions Body diameter Body length (Axial version) Body length (Radial version) Push rod extension

calibrated travel + 168 mm calibrated travel + 189 mm calibrated travel + 7 mm, OD 12.6 mm calibrated travel + 7 fmH, OD 12.0 mm For full mechanical details see drawing H115-11 see drawing H115-11 $\leq \pm 0.25\%$ FSO @ 20°C - up to 450 mm $\leq \pm 0.5\%$ FSO @ 20°C - over 450 mm emperature Coefficients $< \pm 0.01\%$ /°C Gain & $< \pm 0.01\%$ FS/°C Offset

35 mm

Independent Linearity

Temperature Coefficients Frequency Response Resolution Noise Intrinsic Safety

> 10 kHz (-3dB)

> 10 kHz (-3dB)
Infinite
< 0.02% FSO
Class I, Zone 0
Ex ia IIC T4 Ga AEx ia IIC T4 Ga
Class I, Zone 20
Ex ia IIIC T135°C Da AEx ia IIIC T135°C Da
Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D; T4
Class II, Division 1, Groups E, F, G, T135°C
Class III Division 1;
(Ta = -40°C to +80°C)

 $(Ta = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +80^{\circ}C)$

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

Ui: 11.4V, Ii: 0.20A, Pi: 0.51W. Ci: 1.16µF, Li: 50µH Ci: 1.36µF, Li: 860µH with 1km max. cable Sensor Input Parameters (without cable)

(with cable)

Environmental Temperature Limits (Non Icing) -40°C to +80°C -40°C to +125°C Operating Storage Sealing

IP68 10 Bar EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-3 EMC Performance Vibration IEC 68-2-6: 10 g IEC 68-2-29: 40 g 350,000 hrs 40°C Gf Shock MTBF

Drawing List 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.





H115 RUGGED SUBMERSIBLE STAND-ALONE LINEAR POSITION SENSOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE 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.

CSA approved to:

Class I, Zone 0 Class I, Zone 20 Ex ia IIC T4 Ga Ex ia IIIC T135°C Da AEx ia IIC T4 Ga AEx ia IIIC T135°C Da Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D; T4 Class II, Division 1, Groups E, F, G, T135°C; Class III Division 1;

Designates the sensor as belonging to; Class I, Zone 0 / Class I, Zone 20: can be used in areas with continuous, long or frequent periods of exposure to hazardous gas or dust. Gas:

Protection class ia IIC, denotes intrinsically safe for Zones 0, 1 & 2 and IIA, IIB and IIC explosive gases.

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

Dust:

Protection class ia IIIC, denotes intrinsically safe for Zones 20 & 21 explosive dust. T135°C: maximum sensor surface temperature under fault conditions 135°C.

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

 $(Ta = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +80^{\circ}C)$

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 G005 Galvanic Isolation Amplifier is purpose made for Positek IS sensors making it the perfect choice. Refer to the G005 datasheet for product specification and output configuration options.

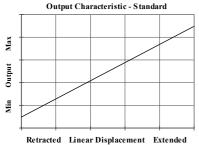
For cable lengths exceeding 10 metres a five wire connection is recommended to eliminate errors introduced by cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients.

CSA approved sensors suitable for gas (G series) applications, are also available from Positek.

H115	a	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	j	1
п115 .	Displacement	Α	Connections	Option	Option	Option	Option	Option	Z000	

a Displacement		Value	
Factory set to any length from 0-5 mm to 0-800 mm (e.g. 0-254 mm)		254	
b Output			
Supply V _{dc} (tolerance)	Output	Code	
+5V (4.5 - 5.5V)	0.5 - 4.5V (ratiometric with supply)	A	
Supply Current 10mA typical, 12mA max.			
c Connections			
Cable gland radial IP68 10bar/IP69K Pg7, 3-core cable			
Cable gland radial IP68 10bar/IP69K Pg7, 5-core cable			
Cable gland axial IP68 10bar/IP69K Pg7, 3-core cable			
Cable gland axial IP68 10bar/IP69K Pg7, 5-core cable			
Specify required cable length 'xx' in cm. e.g. L2000 specifies axial cable gland with 20 m of cable, 50 cm supplied as standard. Note! maximum length supplied 15000cm.			
d Body Fittings		Code	
None default			
M8 Rod-eye bearing radial version only			
e Body Clamps			
Body Clamps 1 pair			
Body Clamps 2 pairs P2			
-			

f Sprung Push Rod		
Not sprung default		
Spring extend 300 mm maximum displacement and captiv		R
Spring retract	push rod only.	S
g Push Rod Fittings		
Female thread M8x1.25x12 deep default		
Dome end with spring extend option 'R'		
M8 Rod-eye Bearing		
Magnetic Tip		
h Push Rod		
Captive push rod retained default		
Non-captive push rod can depart body		
j Z-code		
Calibration to suit G005 required		
Tighter Independent Linearity; ≤± xx% FSO @20°C ≤± 0.1% 0 - 10 mm min. to 0 - 450 mm ≤± 0.25% 0 - 451 mm to 0 - 600 mm ≤± 0.5% 0 - 601 mm to 0 - 800 mm max.		
1/2" Rod eyes with options 'N' and/or 'U'		
M12 Rod eyes with options 'N' and/or 'U'		







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[†] depends on conductors resistivity, which changes with temperature, cross sectional area[‡] 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.

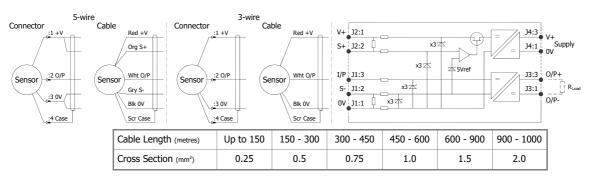
This is important because the effects of volts drop can significantly alter the perceived accuracy of the sensor which is ratiometric i.e. the output signal is directly affected by the voltage across the sensor. Changes in temperature will also be seen as gain variation in the sensor output.

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 15Ω per conductor with a current flow of 15mA, which is more than adequate for 150m of 0.25mm^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



 $^{^{\}dagger}$ R = ρ L/A ρ is the resistivity of the conductor (Ω m) L is the length of conductor (m) A is the conductor cross-sectional area (m^2).

^{*}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.



Generic Installation Information H SERIES SENSORS

INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS GAS/VAPOUR & DUST **ATMOSPHERES**

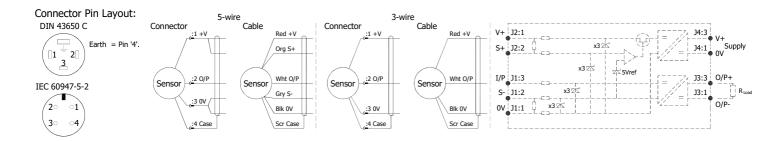
CSA Qualified Intrinsically Safe Device Certificate number 13.2588225

Ex ia IIC T4 Ga Class I, Zone O, AEx ia IIC T4 Ga Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D; T4 Ex ia IIIC T135°C Da

Zone 20, AEx ia T135°C Da; Class II, Division 1, Groups E, F, G, T135°C; Class III Division 1;

 $(Ta = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +80^{\circ}C)$

Electronics Version	Output Description:	Supply Voltage: V _s (tolerance)	Load resistance:
EX08	0.5 - 4.5V (ratiometric with supply)	+5V (4.5 - 5.5V) 10mA Nom.	5kΩ min



Putting Into Service:

This sensor must only be installed, operated and maintained by competent and suitably trained personnel. The installation and maintenance must be carried out in accordance with all appropriate international, national and local standard codes of practice and site regulations for intrinsically safe apparatus. The use, installation, or maintenance of the sensor, in any other way than intended, may impair its operation or the protection it provides. 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:-

Ui = 11.4VIi = 0.20APi = 0.51W

 $Ci = 1.36 \mu F^*$ $Li = 860 \mu H^*$ (with maximum length integral cable)

 $Ci = 1.16 \mu F$ $Li = 50\mu H$ (without integral cable)

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

Cable characteristics must not exceed:-

Capacitance: ≤ 200 pF/m or max. total of: Inductance: $\leq 810 \text{ nH/m}$ or max. total of: 810 µH

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

Markings and safety parameter information for product marked EX06, see annex 1. **Environmental Conditions**

Pollution degree: 2

Installation category: I

Humidity 80% to temperatures up to 31 °C decreasing linearly to 50% rH at 40 °C; /// max 80% rh, non condensing. The sensor has been assessed for indoor use only. Where used outdoors suitable environmental protection **must** be provided.

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.





Generic Installation Information H SERIES SENSORS

INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS GAS/VAPOUR & DUST ATMOSPHERES

Use:

The sensor is designed to measure Linear or rotary displacement and provide a proportional analogue output signal.

Assembly and Dismantling:

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

WARNING: Substitution of components may impair intrinsic safety

AVERTISSEMENT: La substitution de composants peut altérer la sécurité intrinsèque.

Maintenance:

Accumulated dust layer must not exceed a depth of 200mm.

Annex 1 - Markings and Entity Parameters for product with EX06 electronics system.

Class I, Zone 0 Ex ia IIC T4 (Ta= -40 to 80°C) AEx ia IIC T4 (Ta= -40 to 80°C) AEx iaD IIIC T93°C (Ta= -40 to 80°C)

 $Ci = 1.36\mu F^*$ $Li = 710\mu H^*$ (with maximum length integral cable)

 $Ci = 1.16\mu F$ $Li = 50\mu H$ (without integral cable)

*Figures for 1km cable where: Ci = 200pF/m & Li = 660nH/m

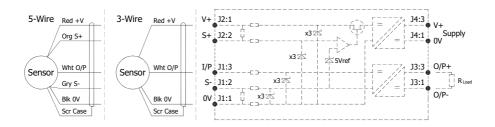
Cable characteristics must not exceed:-

Capacitance: \leq 200 pF/m or max. total of: 200 nF Inductance: \leq 660 nH/m or max. total of: 660 μ H





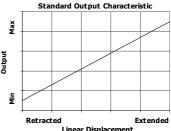
Installation Information H115 SUBMERSIBLE STAND-ALONE LINEAR POSITION SENSOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS DUST ATMOSPHERES



N.b. the free end of the cable must be appropriately terminated. Where the free end is to be terminated in a submerged position adequate sealing must be provided to protect connections.

Mechanical Mounting: Depending on options; Body can be mounted by rod eye or by clamping the sensor body - body clamps are available, if not already ordered. Target by M8x1.25 female thread, rod eye or magnetic tip. It is assumed that the sensor and target mounting points share a common earth.

Output Characteristic: Target is extended 7 mm from end of body at start of normal travel. The output increases as the target extends from the sensor body, the calibrated stroke is between 5 mm and 800 mm.



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

