



M115 RUGGED SUBMERSIBLE STAND-ALONE LINEAR POSITION SENSOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS MINING ENVIRONMENTS

- **Intrinsically safe for Mining to:** Ex I/II M1/1GD
- 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/IP69K

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 M115 incorporates electronics system EX07 which is ATEX / IECEx / UKEX approved for use in potentially explosive gas/vapour and dust atmospheres and **mining** environments. The M115 is a heavy-duty version of the M114 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 M115 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 M115 also offers a selection of mechanical options and is sealed to IP68 10bar/IP69K



SPECIFICATION

Dimensions Body diameter Body length (Axial version) Body length (Radial version) 35 mm calibrated travel + 168 mm calibrated travel + 189 mm calibrated travel + 7 mm, OD 12.6 mm Push rod extension

Push rod extension
For full mechanical details see drawing M115-11

ndependent Linearity

\$\leq \pmu 0.25\times \text{FSO} \ @ 20\times \cdot \text{up to 450 mm} \\
\$\leq \pmu 0.5\times \text{FSO} \ @ 20\times \cdot \text{over 450 mm} \\

emperature Coefficients

\$\leq \pmu 0.1\times \rangle \text{CMO Gain & } \\
\$\leq \pmu 0.1\times \rangle \text{CMO Gain & } \\
\$\leq \pm 0.25\times \text{CMO Gain & } \\
\$\leq \leq \pm 0.25\times \text{CMO Gain & } \\
\$\leq \pm 0.25\times \text{CMO Gain & } \ Independent Linearity

Temperature Coefficients < ± 0.01%FS/°C Offset **Frequency Response** > 10 kHz (-3dB) Resolution

Noise Intrinsic Safety

> 10 kHz (-3dB) Infinite < 0.02% FSO Ex I/II M1/1GD Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (Ta= -40°C to 80°C) Ex ia IIIC T135°C Da (Ta= -40°C to 80°C) Ex ia Ma (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 $\le 21\%$

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 IP68 10bar/IP69K EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-3 Operating Storage Sealing EMC Performance IEC 68-2-6: IEC 68-2-29: Vibration 10 g IEC 68-2-29: 40 g 350,000 hrs 40°C Gf Shock

MTBF Drawing List Sensor Outline 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.





M115 RUGGED SUBMERSIBLE STAND-ALONE LINEAR POSITION SENSOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS MINING ENVIRONMENTS

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 I/II M1/GD Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (Ta= -40°C to 80°C) Ex ia IIIC T135°C Da (Ta= -40°C to 80°C) Ex ia I Ma (Ta=-40°C to 80°C)

Designates the sensor as belonging to; Groups I and II: suitable for all areas (including mining), Category M1/1 GD: can be used in areas with continuous, long or frequent periods of exposure to hazardous gas (Zones 2 to 0) and dust (Zone 20), equipment remains energised.

Gas / Vapour:

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 surface temperature under fault conditions 135°C.

Dust:

T135°C: maximum 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.

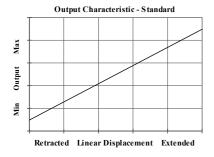
f Sprung Push Rod

ATEX / IECEX / UKEX approved sensors suitable for gas (X series) and dust (E series) applications, are also available from Positek.

M115 .	a	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	j	
141113 .	Displacement	Α	Connections	Option	Option	Option	Option	Option	Z000	

а [Displacement		Value
Fact 254 n		from 0-5 mm to 0-800 mm (e.g. 0-	254
b (Output		
	Supply V _{dc} (tolerance)	Output	Code
+5V	(4.5 - 5.5V)	0.5 - 4.5V (ratiometric with supply)	A
Suppl	y Current 10mA typical, 12m	A max.	
c C	Connections		Code
Cabl	e gland radial IP68 10	Dbar/IP69K Pg7, 3-core cable	Ixx
Cabl	e gland radial IP68 10	Dbar/IP69K Pg7, 5-core cable	IQxx
Cabl	e gland axial IP68 10	bar/IP69K Pg7, 3-core cable	Lxx
Cabl	e gland axial IP68 10	bar/IP69K Pg7, 5-core cable	LQxx
Speci cable	fy required cable length `xx' . 50 cm supplied as standard	in cm. e.g. L2000 specifies axial cable gland with . Note! maximum length supplied 15000cm.	20 m of
d E	Body Fittings		Code
Non	e default		blank
M8 I	Rod-eye bearing radial	version only	N
e E	Body Clamps		Code
Body	/ Clamps 1 pair		P
Body	/ Clamps 2 pairs		P2

- Sprung rush Rou		Couc
Not sprung default		blank
Spring extend	300 mm maximum displacement and captive	R
Spring retract	push rod only.	S
g Push Rod Fittings		Code
Female thread M8x1.25x2	12 deep default	blank
Dome end with spring extend	option 'R'	Т
M8 Rod-eye Bearing		U
Magnetic Tip		WA
h Push Rod		Code
Captive push rod retained d	efault	blank
Non-captive push rod can	depart body	V
j Z-code		Code
Calibration to suit X005 re	equired	Z000
Tighter Independent Line $\leq \pm 0.1\%$ 0 - 10 mm min. to 0 - 4 $\leq \pm 0.25\%$ 0 - 451 mm to 0 - 600 $\leq \pm 0.5\%$ 0 - 601 mm to 0 - 800 m		Z 650
1/2" Rod eyes with options 'N'	and/or `U'	Z825
M12 Rod eyes with options 'I	N' and/or 'U'	Z826





Code



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.

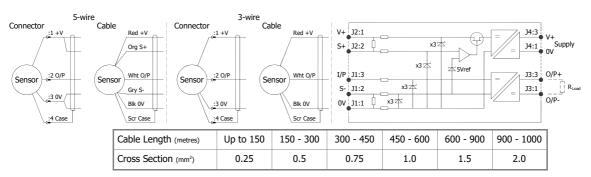
This is important because the effects of volts drop can significantly alter the perceived accuracy of the sensor which is ratiometric i.e. the output signal is directly affected by the voltage across the sensor. Changes in temperature will also be seen as gain variation in the sensor output.

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



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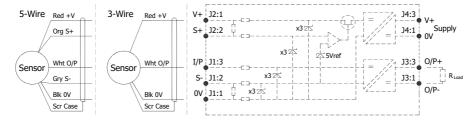
 $^{^{\}dagger}$ R = ρ L/A ρ is the resistivity of the conductor (Ω m) L is the length of conductor (m) A is the conductor cross-sectional area (m^2).

^{*}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.



Installation Information M115 RUGGED SUBMERSIBLE STAND-ALONE LINEAR **POSITION SENSOR** INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS MINING ENVIRONMENTS

ATEX / IECEx / UKEX Qualified to Intrinsic Safety Standard Certificate numbers SIRA 13ATEX2371X IECEX SIR 13.0154X CSAE 21UKEX2537X			Ex I/II M1/1GD Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (Ta = -40° C to $+80^{\circ}$ C) Ex ia IIIC T135°C Da (Ta = -40° C to $+80^{\circ}$ C) Ex ia I Ma (Ta = -40 to $+80^{\circ}$ C)		
Electronics Version	Output Description:	Supply Voltage: V _s (tolerance)	Load resistance:		



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:-

Ui = 11.4VIi = 0.20A

Ci = 1.36µF* Ci = 1.16µF ('Ixx', 'IQxx', 'Lxx' or 'LQxx' options) *Figures for 1km cable (without cable) Li = 860µH* Li = 50µH

The sensor is certified to be used with up to **1000m** of cable, cable characteristics must not exceed: Capacitance: $\leq 200 \text{ pF/m}$ or max. total of: 200 nF Inductance: $\leq 810 \text{ nH/m}$ or max. total of: 810 \muH

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.

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

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.

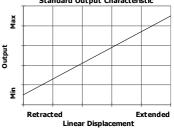
Use: The sensor is designed to measure linear displacement and provide an analogue output signal.

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

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 over-voltage. The risk of damage should be minimal where the supply current is limited to less than 50mA.

