

Section 1

INSTALLATION

General

NOTE
The installation carried out in hazardous areas should follow the recommendations of the IEC60079-14 standard.

The overall accuracy of measurement and control depends on several variables. Although the converter has an outstanding performance, proper installation is essential, in order to maximize its performance.

Among all factors, which may affect converter accuracy, environmental conditions are the most difficult to control. There are, however, ways of reducing the effects of temperature, humidity and vibration.

Locating the converter in areas protected from extreme environmental changes can improve the converter performance.

In warm environments, the converter should be installed to avoid as much as possible, direct exposure to the sun. Installation close to lines and vessels subjected to high temperatures should also be avoided.

Use of sunshades or heat shields to protect the converter from external heat sources should be considered, if necessary.

Humidity is fatal to electronic circuits. In areas subjected to high relative humidity, the O-rings for the electronics cover must be correctly placed. Removal of the electronics cover in the field should be reduced to the minimum necessary, since each time it is removed the circuits are exposed to the humidity. The electronic circuit is protected by a humidity proof coating, but frequent exposures to humidity may affect the protection provided. It is also important to keep the covers tightened in place. Every time they are removed, the threads are exposed to corrosion, since painting cannot protect these parts. Code-approved sealing methods on conduit entering the converter should be employed.

Mounting

Using the bracket, the mounting may be done in several positions, as shown on Figure 1.3 - Dimensional Drawing and Mounting Positions.

For better visibility, the digital indicator may be rotated in steps of 90° (See Section 4 - Maintenance Procedures).

Electric Wiring

Access the wiring block by removing the Electrical Connection Cover. This cover can be locked closed by the cover locking screw (See Figure 1.1 - Cover Locking) To release the cover, rotate the locking screw clockwise.

Cable access to wiring connections is obtained by one of the two conduit outlets. Conduit threads should be sealed by means of code-approved sealing methods. The unused outlet connection should be plugged accordingly.

The wiring block has screws, on which fork or ring type terminals can be fastened, see Figure 1.2 - Terminal Block.

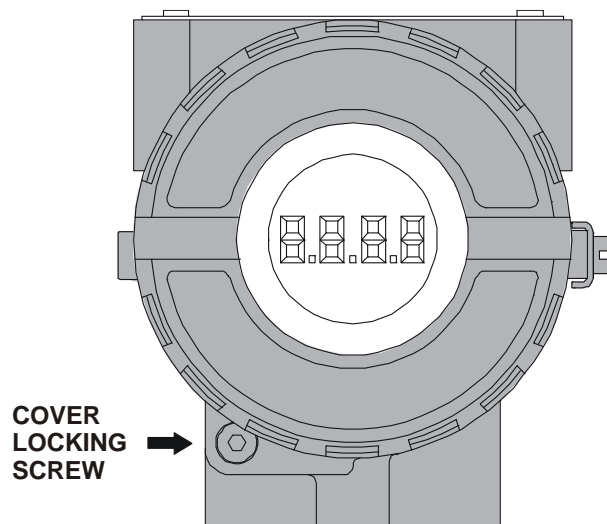


Figure 1.1 - Cover Locking

For convenience there are three ground terminals: one inside the cover and two externals, located close to the conduit entries.

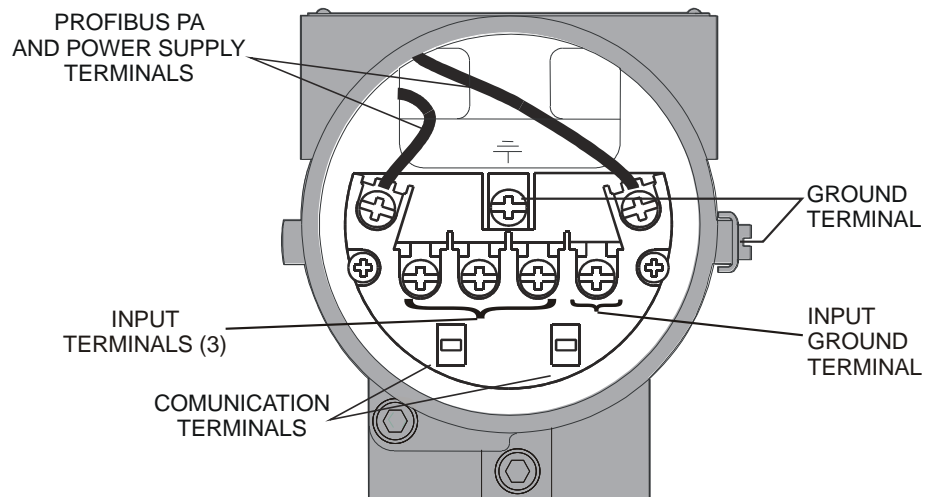


Figure 1.2 - Terminal Block

The **IF303** uses the 31.25 kbit/s voltage mode option for the physical signaling. All other devices on the same bus must use the same signaling.

Various types of Fieldbus devices may be connected on the same bus.

The **IF303** is powered via the bus. The limit for such devices is according to the DP/PA coupler limitations for one bus (one segment) for non-intrinsically safe requirement.

In hazardous area, the number of devices may be limited by intrinsically safe restrictions, according to the DP/PA coupler and barriers limitations.

The **IF303** is protected against reverse polarity, and can withstand ± 35 VDC without damage, but it will not operate when in reverse polarity.

NOTE

Please refer to the General Installation, Operation and Maintenance Procedures Manual for more details.

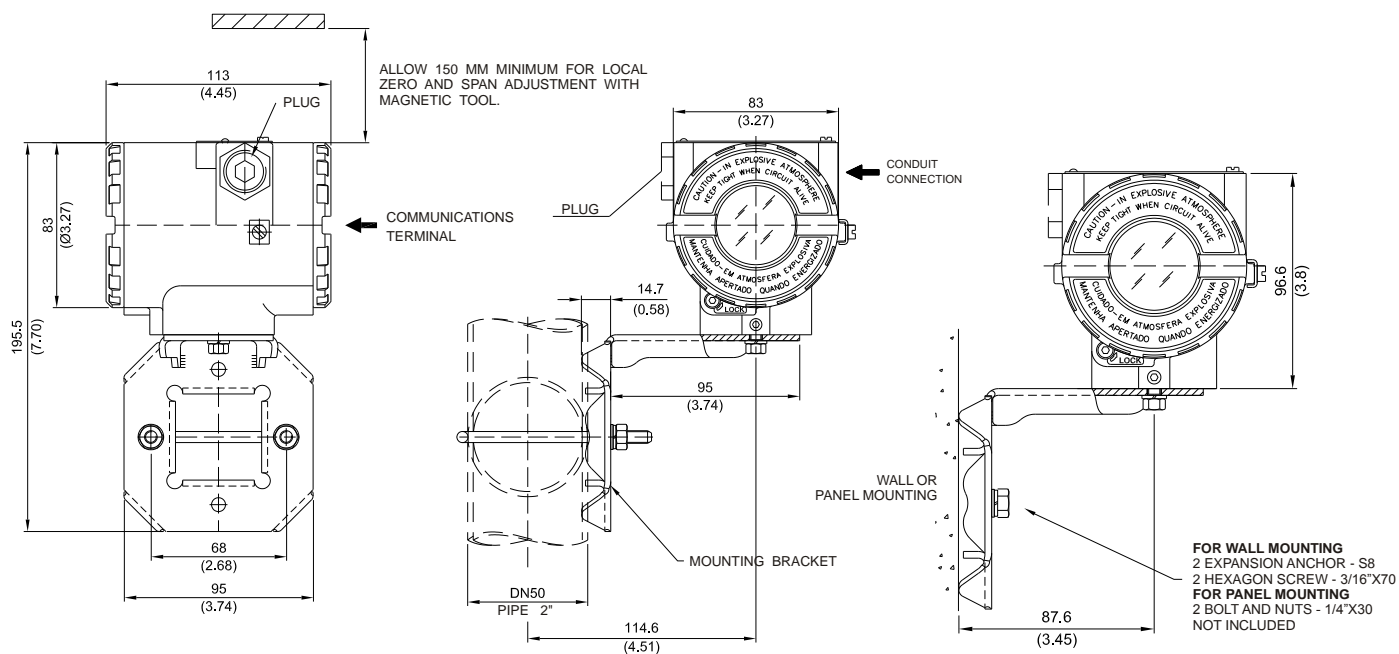


Figure 1.3 - Dimensional Drawing and Mounting Positions

Topology and Network Configuration

Bus topology (See Figure 1.4 - Bus Topology) and tree topology (See Figure 1.5 - Tree Topology) are supported. Both types have a trunk cable with two terminations. The devices are connected to the trunk via spurs. The spurs may be integrated in the device giving zero spur length. A spur may connect more than one device, depending on the length. Active couplers may be used to extend spur length.

Active repeaters may be used to extend the trunk length.

The total cable length, including spurs, between any two devices in the Fieldbus should not exceed 1900m.

The connection of couplers should be kept less than 15 per 250m. In following figures DP/PA link depends on the application needs.

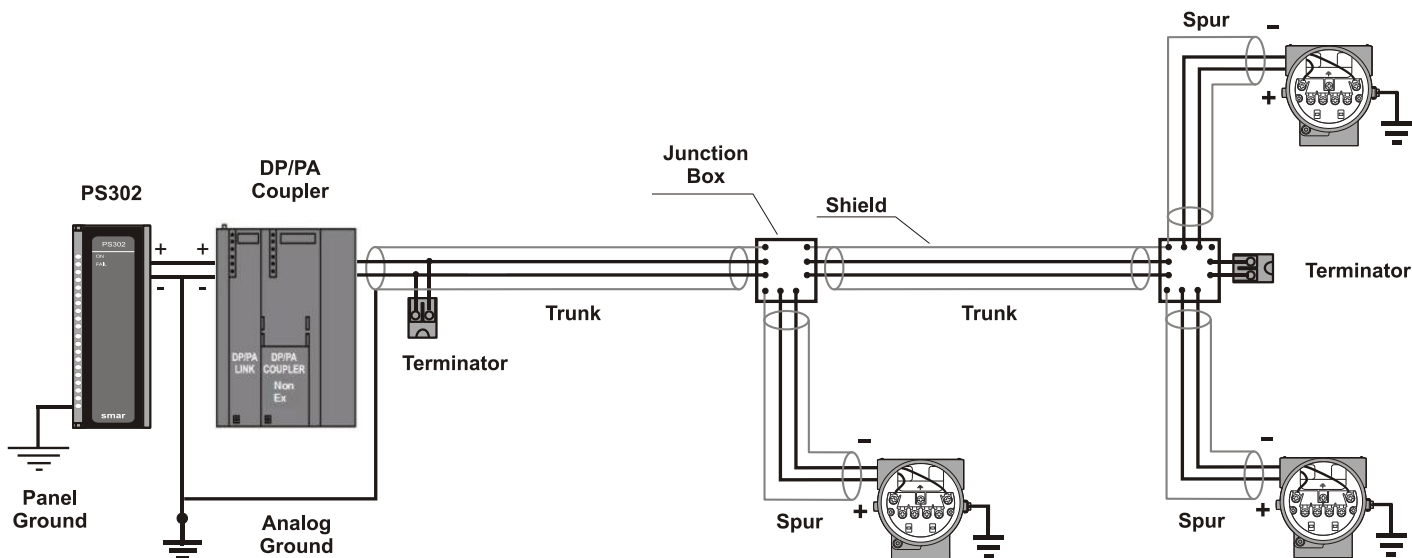


Figure 1.4 - Bus Topology

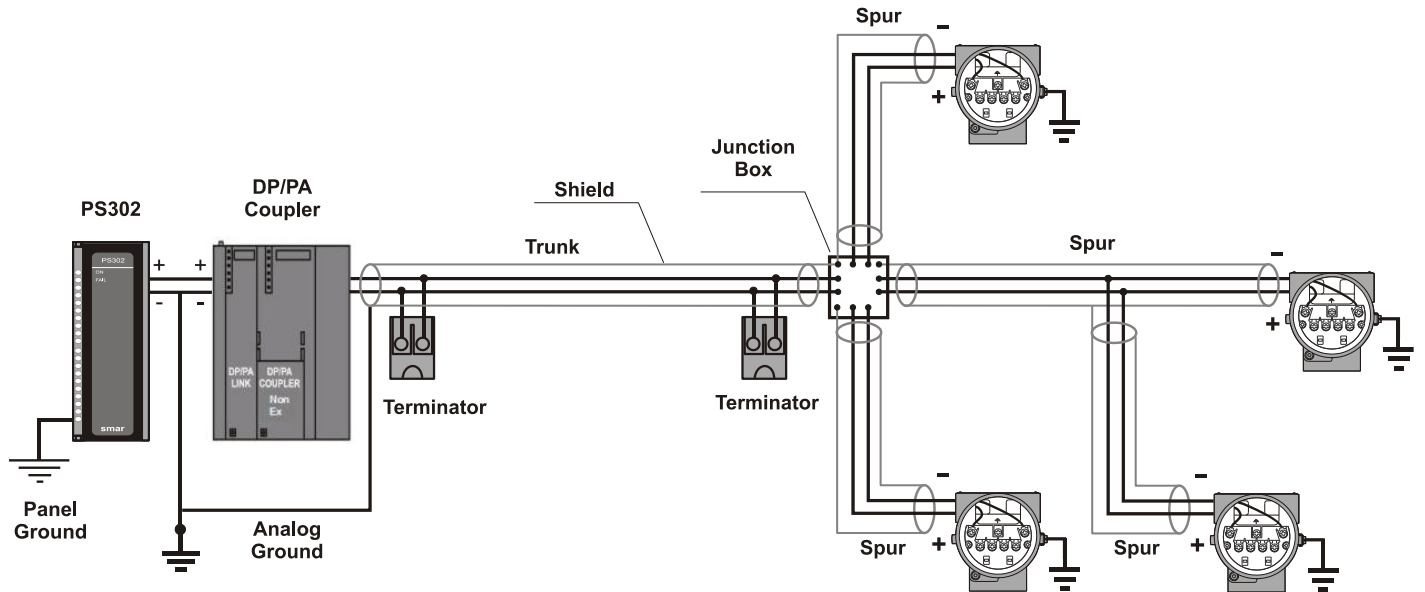


Figure 1.5 - Tree Topology

Intrinsic Safety Barrier

When the Fieldbus is in an area requiring intrinsic safety, a barrier must be inserted on the trunk between the power supply and the DP/PA coupler, when it is Non-Ex type.

Use of **DF47** is recommended.

Jumper Configuration

In order to work properly, the jumpers J1 and W1 located in the **IF303** main board must be correctly configured (See Table 1.1 - Description of the Jumpers).

J1	This jumper enables the simulation mode parameter in the AI block.
W1	This jumper enables the local adjustment programming tree.

Table 1.1 - Description of the Jumpers

Power Supply

The **IF303** receives power from the bus via the signal wiring. The power supply may come from a separate unit or from another device such as a controller or DCS.

The voltage should be between 9 to 32 Vdc for non-intrinsic safe applications.

A special requirement applies to the power supply used in an intrinsically safe bus and depends on the type of barrier used.

Use of **PS302** is recommended as power supply.

Input Wiring

The **IF303** accepts up to three current inputs in the range 0-20 mA or 4-20 mA. The three inputs have a common ground and they are protected from reverse polarity signal. The inputs should be connected as per Figure 1.6 - Input Wiring.

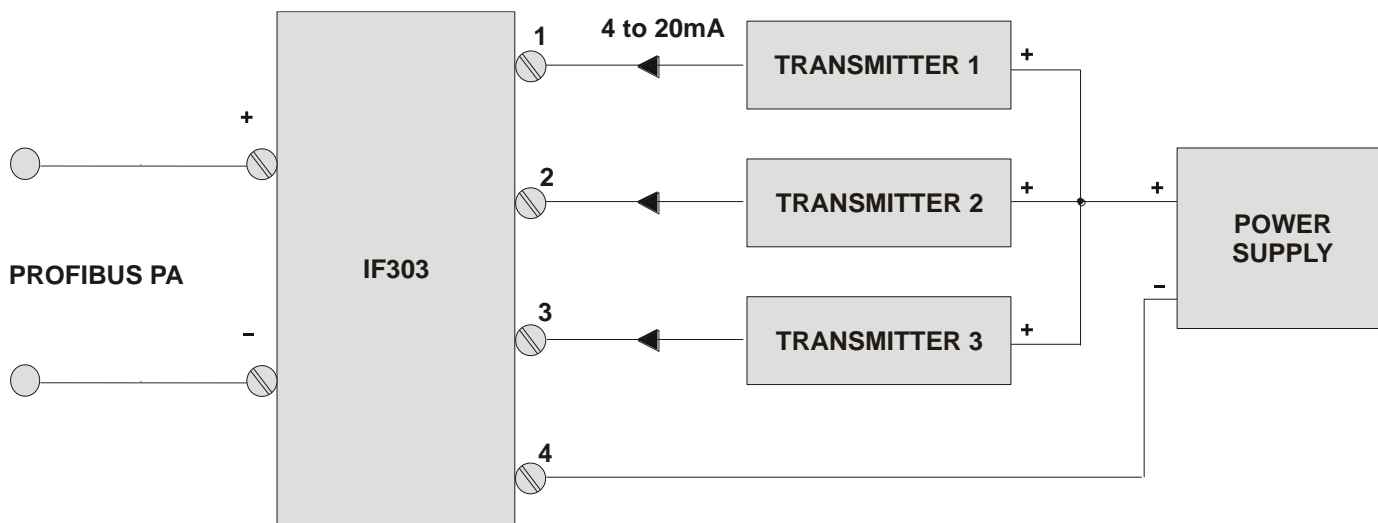


Figure 1.6 - Input Wiring

Note that **IF303** can operate with 0-20 mA or 4-20mA transmitters (See Figure 1.7 - Connection).

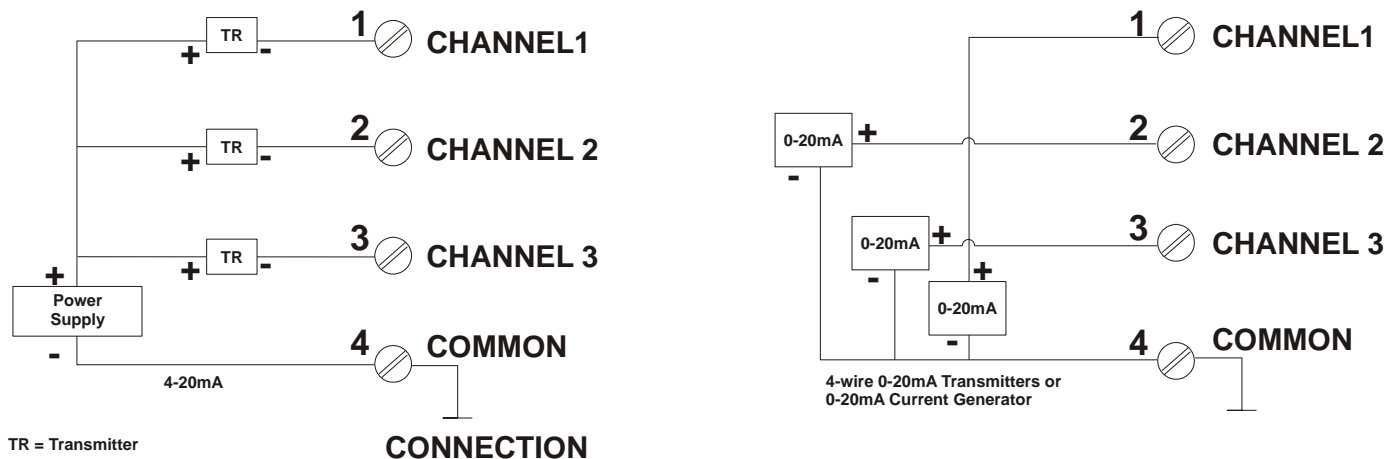


Figure 1.7 - Connection

Avoid routing input wiring close to power cables or switching equipment.

WARNING

Apply in the inputs of the converter only current levels. Don't apply tension levels, because the shunt resistors are of 100R 1W and tension above 10 Vdc it can damage them.

Installation in Hazardous Areas

WARNING

Explosions could result in death or serious injury, besides financial damage. Installation of this converter in explosive areas must be carried out in accordance with the local standards and the protection type adopted. Before continuing the installation make sure the certificate parameters are in accordance with the classified area where the equipment will be installed.

The instrument modification or parts replacement supplied by other than authorized representative of Smar is prohibited and will void the certification.

The converters are marked with options of the protection type. The certification is valid only when the protection type is indicated by the user. Once a particular type of protection is selected, any other type of protection can not be used.

The electronic housing and the sensor installed in hazardous areas must have a minimum of 6 fully engaged threads. Lock the housing using the locking screw (Figure 1.1).

The cover must be tightened with at least 8 turns to avoid the penetration of humidity or corrosive gases. The cover must be tightened until it touches the housing. Then, tighten more 1/3 turn (120°) to guarantee the sealing. Lock the covers using the locking screw (Figure 1.1).

Consult the Appendix A for further information about certification.

Explosion/Flame Proof

WARNING

In Explosion-Proof installations the cable entries must be connected or closed using metal cable gland and metal blanking plug, both with at least IP66 and Ex-d certification.

The standard plugs provided by Smar are certified according to CEPEL certificate. If the plug needs to be replaced, a certified plug must be used.

The electrical connection with NPT thread must use waterproofing sealant. A non-hardening silicone sealant is recommended.

For NEMKO ATEX certificate please to follow the installation guidelines in hazardous locations below: Group II Category 2G, Ex d, Group IIC, Temperature Class T6, EPL Gb U = 28VDC
Ambient Temperature: -20 to 60°C for T6

Environmental Protection: IP66/687 or IP66W/687W

The electrical connection available are ½ - 14NPT and M20x1,5.

Cable entries must be connected or closed using metal cable gland and metal blanking plug, both with at least IP66 and Ex-d certification or any appropriate ATEX approved metal cable gland and metal blanking plug. Do not remove the transmitter covers when power is ON.

Intrinsically Safe

WARNING

In hazardous zones with intrinsically safe or non-incendive requirements, the circuit entity parameters and applicable installation procedures must be observed.

To protect the application the transmitter must be connected to a barrier. Match the parameters between barrier and the equipment (Consider the cable parameters). Associated apparatus ground bus shall be insulated from panels and mounting enclosures. Shield is optional. If used, be sure to insulate the end not grounded. Cable capacitance and inductance plus C_i and L_i must be smaller than C_o and L_o of the associated Apparatus.

It is not recommended to remove the transmitter cover when the power is ON.