4.0 RANGE SETTING AND CALIBRATION

The following equipment is required:-

- Precision resistors or resistance decade box to simulate Pt100
- DC milliamp meter (digital) ; accuracy 0.05% on 0 to 20 mA range
- Power Supply; 24V DC 30mA Min
- Trim tool and Pt100 resistance tables.

Decide on the range you require and ensure the transmitter is capable of this range. If a range has not been specified at time of order, the transmitter will leave the factory set as 0 to 100ºC.

1. Connect Resistance box to input terminals. Ensure 3 identical wires are used on the SEM1503P, 4 identical wires used on the SEM1504P. Connect + Signal Terminal to + power supply terminal. Connect mA meter in series with the return wire from the - Signal terminal to - terminal on power supply. Turn on. Allow a few minutes before calibration for the transmitter to stabilise after handling.

   Let Tl = Temperature at 4mA output
   Th = Temperature at 20 mA output

2. Set resistance box to simulate Tl, first rotate coarse offset to obtain a output reading close to 4mA. Use fine zero adjuster to trim reading to 4mA ± 0.005mA. (If fine trim hits end of travel re-adjust coarse adjuster one step re-adjust fine offset).

3. Set resistance box to simulate Th, first rotate coarse gain to obtain a output reading close to 20mA. Use fine span adjuster to trim reading to 20mA ± 0.005mA. (If fine trim hits end of travel re-adjust coarse adjuster one step re-adjust fine span. Note clockwise rotation of the coarse adjuster reduces output current)

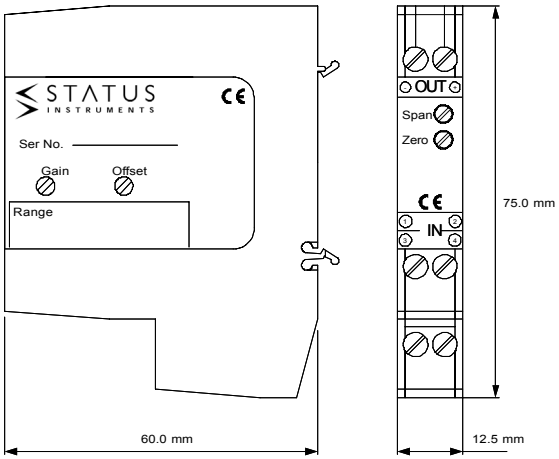
4. Set resistance box to Tl, adjust fine offset for 4.00 mA ±0.005mA.

5. Set resistance box for Th, adjust fine span for 20.000 mA ±0.005mA.

6. Repeat steps 4, 5 until both points are in calibration.

7. Turn off power and remove wires. Mark transmitter with the new range.

5.0 MECHANICAL



SEM 1503/P & SEM1504/P DIN Rail Mounted Pt100 Transmitter

Designed, manufactured and supported by :

STATUS INSTRUMENTS

Green Lane Business Park, Tewkesbury
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Telephone : 01684 296818
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Stock code : 52-214-2171-01 Issue : 01

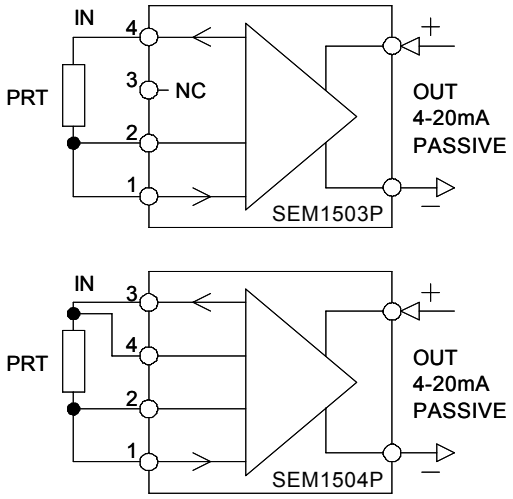
1.0 DESCRIPTION

Temperature transmitters designed to accept a standard platinum resistance sensor (SEM1503/P; Pt100 2 or 3 wire, SEM1504/P; Pt100 2 or 4 wire) to BS EN 60751;1996, DIN 43760 and convert the temperature to a 4-20mA current loop. It is housed in a purpose designed DIN rail mount enclosure.

The transmitters are supplied to standard factory calibrated ranges, but can be user re-ranged to operate over most of the temperature ranges encountered in industrial and building management applications. The enclosure provides trim potentiometer access, allowing fine re-calibration adjustments to be made at both ends of the scale.

2.0 SPECIFICATION @ 20ºC

INPUT	Type	Pt100 2 or 3 wire (SEM1503/P) Pt100 2 or 4 wire (SEM1504/P) BS EN60751;1996, DIN 43760
	Accuracy	Accuracy ±0.15ºC ± % reading as follows:-
		500ºC to 600ºC 0.4% rdg
		200ºC to 560ºC 0.2% rdg
		0ºC to 200ºC 0.1% rdg
		0º to -100ºC 0.2% rdg
		-100ºC to -180ºC 0.4% rdg
	Range Select	Coarse Settings by side entry 16 position rotary screw adjustment switches. Fine setting by front access pots.
	Ranges	(4 mA Reading) (4-20mA Range)
	Excitation	2mA nominal SEM1503P 1mA nominal SEM1504P
OUTPUT	Type	Passive 2 wire current output
	Range	4 to 20 mA (30 mA max)
	Protection	Reverse connection plus over voltage
	Voltage	10 - 30 V DC
	Thermal Stability	Typical 100ppm/ºC overall
	Ripple	Less than 40µA/V (Measured at 1V ripple 50 Hz)
	Response	100 mS to reach 70% of final value
	Max Load	700R @ 24V
GENERAL	Ambient	0 - 50ºC; 10-95% RH Non condensing
	Connection	Captive clamp screws
	Cable Size	4 mm sq solid / 2.5mm sq stranded
	Case Material	Grey Polyamide
	Flammability	To UL94-VO VDE 0304 Part 3, level IIIA
	Protection	IP20
	Dimensions	60 x 75 x 12.5 mm, 45 grams
	Mounting	Snap on top hat (DIN EN 50022-35)
	Compliant With	EN50081-1, EN50082-1



3.0 INSTALLATION

3.1 MECHANICAL

This transmitter must be housed within a suitable enclosure that will provide protection from the external environment, ensuring that the stated temperature and humidity operating ranges are not exceeded. It is good practice to mount the transmitter away from sources of electrical noise, such as switchgear and transformers. The transmitter enclosure is designed to snap fit onto a standard "TOP HAT" DIN rail. To remove from rail, apply pressure at the bottom face at the back upwards towards the rail to release the spring clip and tip away from the top. The transmitter may be mounted in any orientation and stacked side by side along the rail.

3.2 ELECTRICAL

Connections to the transmitter are made via screw terminals, with wire protection plates provided on each terminal. To maintain CE compliance twisted pair (screened) cables should be used for the signal connections with screens grounded at one end only.

SEM1503/P	The sensor is connected with two or three wires, the third is used to compensate for cable resistance, all three wires must be of the same size and type in order for this compensation to work correctly. Incorrect sensor connection or sensor wire break will results in the output current saturating either up or down scale. It is good practice to ensure all 4-20mA signal loops are grounded at one point.
SEM1504/P	The sensor is connected with two or four wires. Incorrect sensor connection or sensor wire break will result in the output current saturating up scale. It is good practice to ensure all 4-20mA signal loops are grounded at one point.

Care must be taken when designing a 4-20mA circuit to ensure that the total burden of the loop, (that is the total voltage requirement of all the equipment connected in the loop at 20mA) does not exceed the power supply voltage.

To operate correctly the transmitter requires a minimum of 10 volts across its output terminals. The transmitter is protected against reverse connection and over voltage. Figure 1 shows a typical 4-20mA circuit, the load resistor represents equipment such as indicators, loggers, PLC etc.

Figure 1.