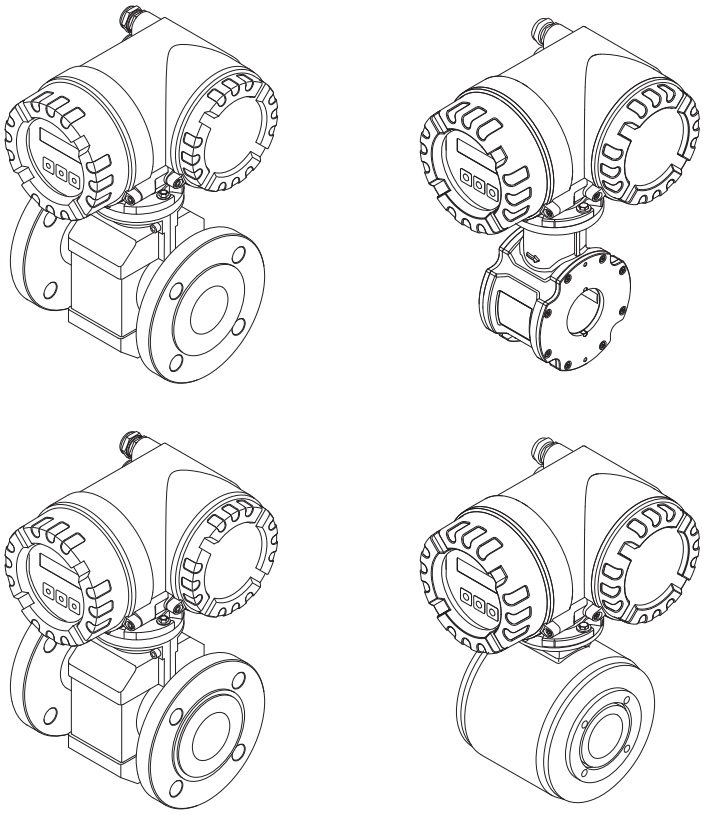
Level | Pressure | Flow | Temperature | Liquid Analysis | Registration | Systems Components | Services | Solutions

Operating Instructions

Proline Promag 50
PROFIBUS DP/PA

Electromagnetic flow measuring system



BA055D/06/en/06.10
71116494

Valid as of version
PROFIBUS DP: V 3.06.XX
(device software)
PROFIBUS PA: V 3.06.XX
(device software)

Endress+Hauser

People for Process Automation

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1 Safety instructions

1.1 Designated use

The measuring device described in this Operating Manual is to be used only for measuring the flow rate of conductive fluids in closed pipes.

A minimum conductivity of 20 µS/cm is required for measuring demineralized water. Most liquids can be measured as of a minimum conductivity of 5 µS/cm.

Examples:
- Acids, alkalis,
- Drinking water, wastewater, sewage sludge,
- Milk, beer, wine, mineral water, etc.

Resulting from incorrect use or from use other than that designated the operational safety of the measuring devices can be suspended. The manufacturer accepts no liability for damages being produced from this.

1.2 Installation, commissioning and operation

Please note the following:
- Installation, connection to the electricity supply, commissioning and maintenance of the device must be carried out by trained, qualified specialists authorized to perform such work by the facility's owner-operator. The specialist must have read and understood this Operating Manual and must follow the instructions it contains.
- The device must be operated by persons authorized and trained by the facility's owner-operator. Strict compliance with the instructions in the Operating Manual is mandatory.
- With regard to special fluids, including fluids used for cleaning, Endress+Hauser will be happy to assist in clarifying the corrosion-resistant properties of wetted materials.
  However, minor changes in temperature, concentration or in the degree of contamination in the process may result in variations in corrosion resistance. For this reason, Endress+Hauser does not accept any responsibility with regard to the corrosion resistance of wetted materials in a specific application.
  The user is responsible for the choice of suitable wetted materials in the process.
- If welding work is performed on the piping system, do not ground the welding appliance through the Promag flowmeter.
- The installer must ensure that the measuring system is correctly wired in accordance with the wiring diagrams. The transmitter must be grounded apart from when special protective measures are taken (e.g. galvanically isolated SELV or PELV power supply)
- Invariably, local regulations governing the opening and repair of electrical devices apply.

1.3 Operational safety

Please note the following:
- Measuring systems for use in hazardous environments are accompanied by separate Ex documentation, which is an integral part of this Operating Manual. Strict compliance with the installation instructions and ratings as stated in this supplementary documentation is mandatory. The symbol on the front of this Ex documentation indicates the approval and the certification body (e.g. Ⓔx Europe, <FM> USA, Ⓒ Canada).
- The measuring device complies with the general safety requirements in accordance with EN 61010-1, the EMC requirements of IEC/EN 61326 and NAMUR Recommendations NE 21 and NE 43.
- Depending on the application, the seals of the process connections of the Promag H sensor require periodic replacement.

- When hot fluid passes through the measuring tube, the surface temperature of the housing increases. In the case of the sensor, in particular, users should expect temperatures that can be close to the fluid temperature. If the temperature of the fluid is high, implement sufficient measures to prevent burning or scalding.
- The manufacturer reserves the right to modify technical data without prior notice. Your Endress+Hauser distributor will supply you with current information and updates to these Operating Instructions.

1.4 Return

- Do not return a measuring device if you are not absolutely certain that all traces of hazardous substances have been removed, e.g. substances which have penetrated crevices or diffused through plastic.
- Costs incurred for waste disposal and injury (burns, etc.) due to inadequate cleaning will be charged to the owner-operator.

1.5 Notes on safety conventions and icons

The devices are designed to meet state-of-the-art safety requirements, have been tested, and left the factory in a condition in which they are safe to operate. The devices comply with the applicable standards and regulations in accordance with EN 61010-1 "Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use".
The devices can, however, be a source of danger if used incorrectly or for anything other than the designated use. Consequently, always pay particular attention to the safety instructions indicated in this Operating Manual by the following icons:

Warning!
"Warning" indicates an action or procedure which, if not performed correctly, can result in injury or a safety hazard. Comply strictly with the instructions and proceed with care.

Caution!
"Caution" indicates an action or procedure which, if not performed correctly, can result in incorrect operation or destruction of the device. Comply strictly with the instructions.

Note!
"Note" indicates an action or procedure which, if not performed correctly, can have an indirect effect on operation or trigger an unexpected response on the part of the device.

2 Identification

2.1 Device designation

The flow measuring system consists of the following components:

- Promag 50 transmitter
- Promag D, Promag L, Promag W, Promag P or Promag H sensor

In the *compact version*, the transmitter and sensor form a single mechanical unit; in the *remote version* they are installed separately.

2.1.1 Nameplate of the transmitter

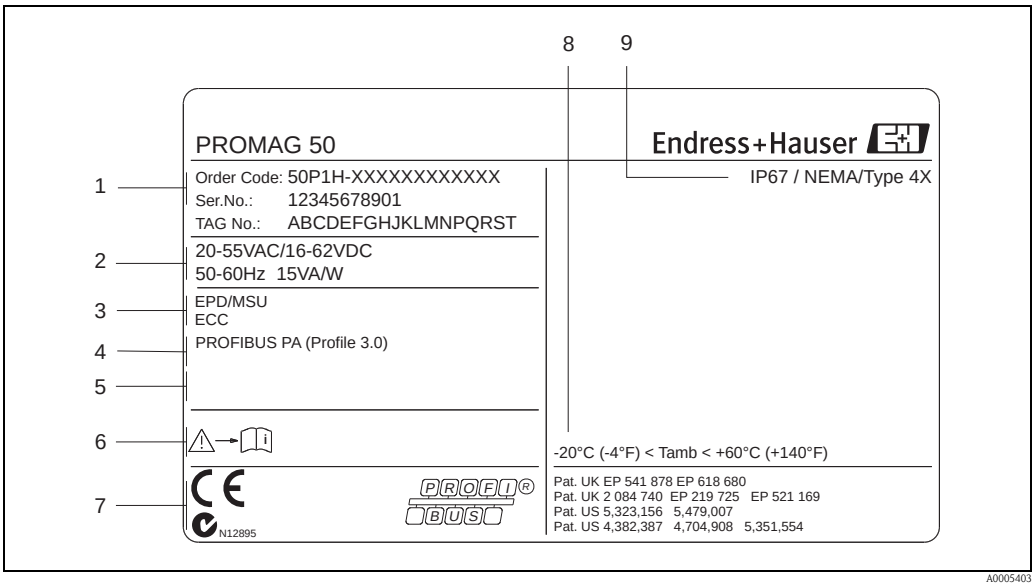


Fig. 1: Nameplate specifications for the "Promag 50" transmitter (example)

1 Ordering code/serial number: See the specifications on the order confirmation for the meanings of the individual letters and digits.
2 Power supply, frequency, power consumption
3 Additional functions and software
4 Available inputs/outputs
5 Reserved for information on special products
6 Observe device documentation
7 Reserved for certificates, approvals and additional information on device version
8 Permitted ambient temperature range
9 Degree of protection

2.1.2 Nameplate of the sensor

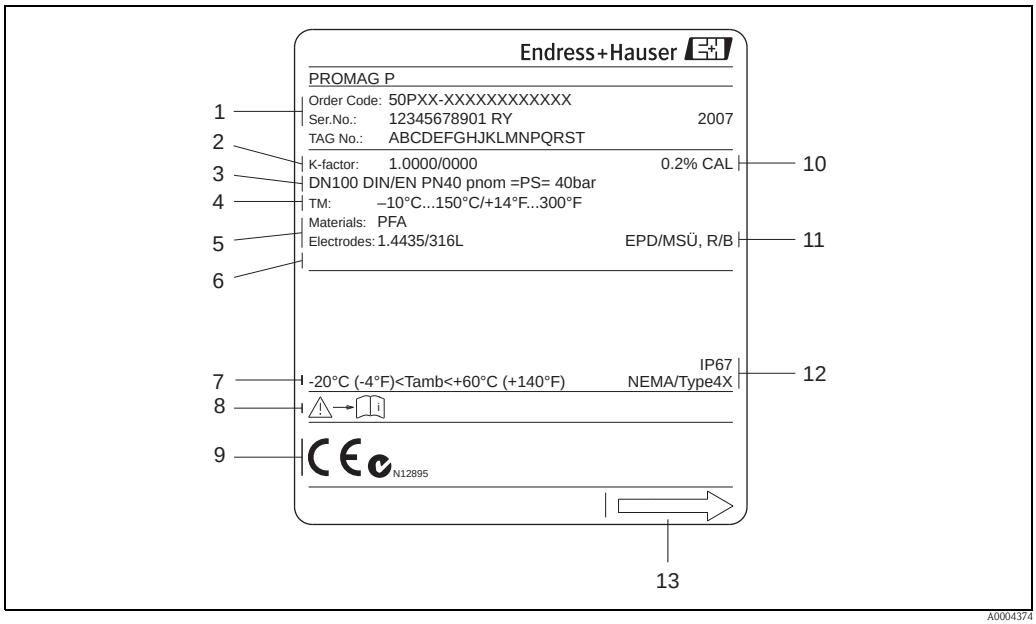


Fig. 2: Nameplate specifications for the "Promag" sensor (example)

1 Ordering code/serial number: See the specifications on the order confirmation for the meanings of the individual letters and digits.
2 Calibration factor with zero point
3 Nominal diameter/pressure rating
4 Fluid temperature range
5 Materials: lining/measuring electrodes
6 Reserved for information on special products
7 Permitted ambient temperature range
8 Observe device documentation
9 Reserved for additional information on device version (approvals, certificates)
10 Calibration tolerance
11 Additional information (examples):
– EPD/MSÜ: with Empty Pipe Detection electrode
– R/B: with reference electrode
12 Degree of protection
13 Flow direction

2.1.3 Nameplate, connections

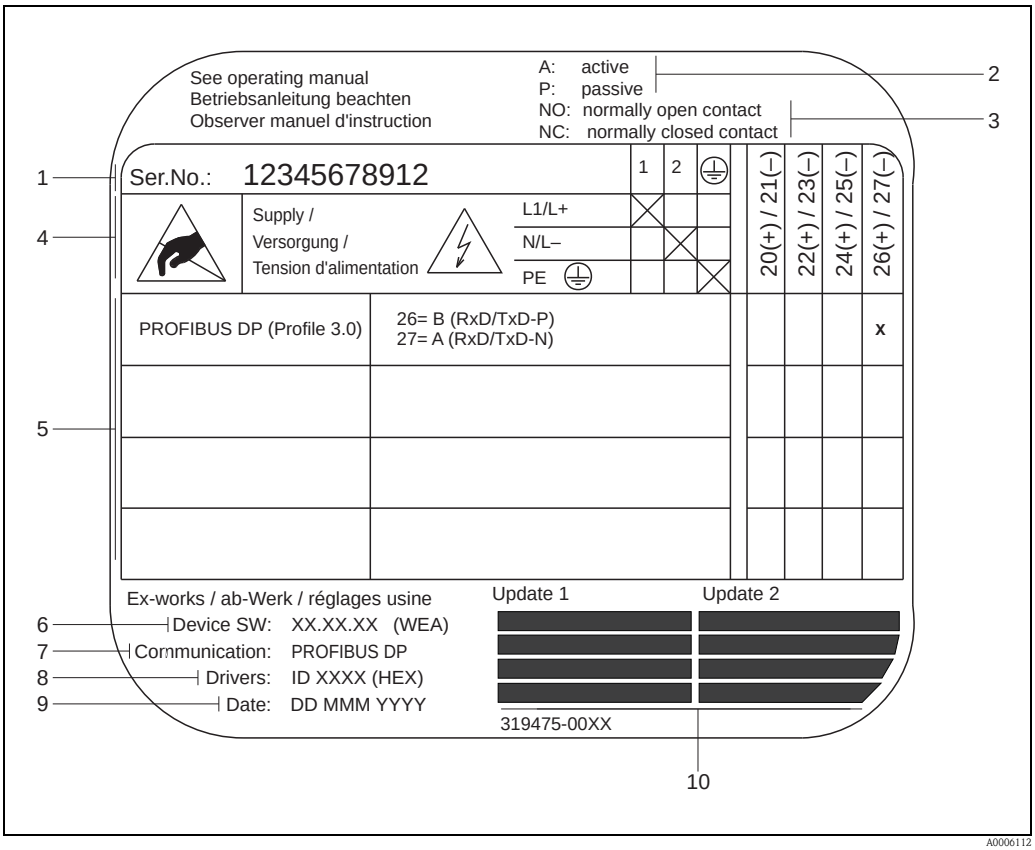


Fig. 3: Nameplate specifications for transmitter (example)

1 Serial number
2 Possible configuration of current output (not available)
3 Possible configuration of relay contact (not available)
4 Terminal assignment, cable for power supply: 85 to 260 V AC, 20 to 55 V AC, 16 to 62 V DC
*Terminal **No. 1**: L1 for AC, L+ for DC*
*Terminal **No. 2**: N for AC, L– for DC*
5 Signals present at inputs and outputs, possible configuration and terminal assignment → 57
6 Version of device software currently installed
7 Installed communication type (incl. language group)
8 PROFIBUS ID No.
9 Date of installation
10 Current updates to data specified in points 6 to 9

2.2 Certificates and approvals

The devices are designed to meet state-of-the-art safety requirements in accordance with sound engineering practice. They have been tested and left the factory in a condition in which they are safe to operate.

The devices comply with the applicable standards and regulations in accordance with EN 61010-1 "Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use", the EMC requirements of IEC/EN 61326 and Namur Recommendations NE 21, NE 43 and NE 53.

The measuring system described in this Operating Manual is therefore in conformity with the statutory requirements of the EC Directives. Endress+Hauser confirms successful testing of the device by affixing to it the CE mark.

The measuring system meets the EMC requirements of the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA)

The flow measuring system has successfully passed all the test procedures carried out and is certified and registered by the PNO (PROFIBUS User Organization).

The device thus meets all the requirements of the following specifications:
- Certified to PROFIBUS Specification, Profile Version 3.0
  Device certification number: available on request
- The device can also be operated with certified devices of other manufacturers (interoperability)

2.3 Registered trademarks

KALREZ® and VITON®
Registered trademarks of E.I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, USA

TRI-CLAMP®
Registered trademark of Ladish & Co., Inc., Kenosha, USA

PROFIBUS®
Registered trademark of the PROFIBUS User Organization, Karlsruhe, Germany

HistoROM™, S-DAT®, FieldCare®, Fieldcheck®, Applicator®
Registered or registration-pending trademarks of Endress+Hauser Flowtec AG, Reinach, CH

3 Installation

3.1 Incoming acceptance, transport and storage

3.1.1 Incoming acceptance

On receipt of the goods, check the following:
- Check the packaging and the contents for damage.
- Check the shipment, make sure nothing is missing and that the scope of supply matches your order.

3.1.2 Transport

The following instructions apply to unpacking and to transporting the device to its final location:
- Transport the devices in the containers in which they are delivered.
- Do not remove the protective plates or caps on the process connections until you are ready to install the device. This is particularly important in the case of sensors with PTFE linings.

Special notes on flanged devices

Caution!
- The wooden covers mounted on the flanges from the factory protect the linings on the flanges during storage and transportation. In case of Promag L they are additionally used to hold the lap joint flanges in place. Do not remove these covers until **immediately before** the device in the pipe.
- Do not lift flanged devices by the transmitter housing, or the connection housing in the case of the remote version.

Transporting flanged devices DN ≤ 300 (≤ 12")

Use webbing slings slung round the two process connections. Do not use chains, as they could damage the housing.

Warning!
Risk of injury if the measuring device slips. The center of gravity of the assembled measuring device might be higher than the points around which the slings are slung.
At all times, therefore, make sure that the device does not unexpectedly turn around its axis or slip.

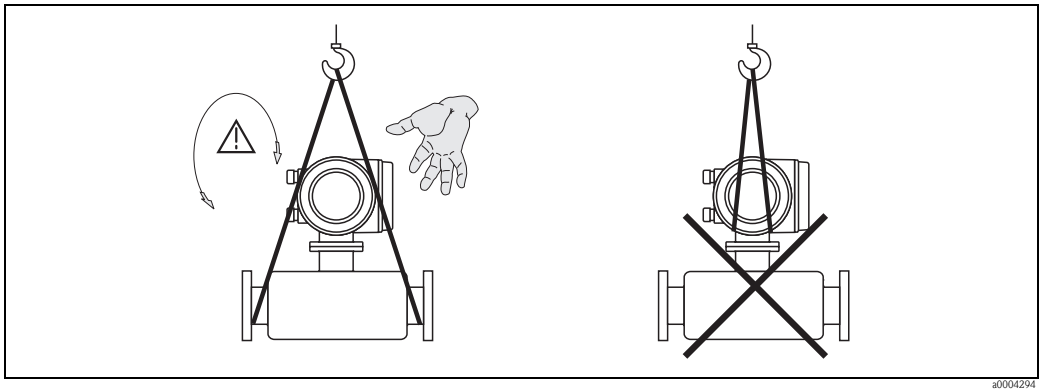


Fig. 4: Transporting sensors with DN ≤ 300 (≤ 12")

Transporting flangeddevices DN > 300 (> 12")

Use only the metal eyes on the flanges for transporting the device, lifting it and positioning the sensor in the piping.

Caution!
Do not attempt to lift the sensor with the tines of a fork-lift truck beneath the metal casing. This would buckle the casing and damage the internal magnetic coils.

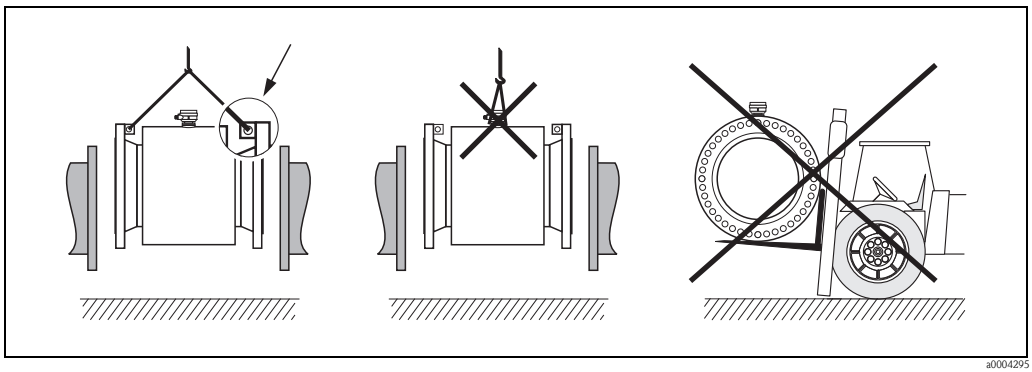


Fig. 5: Transporting sensors with DN > 300 (> 12")

3.1.3 Storage

Please note the following:
- Pack the measuring device in such a way as to protect it reliably against impact for storage (and transportation). The original packaging provides optimum protection.
- The storage temperature corresponds to the operating temperature range of the measuring transmitter and the appropriate measuring sensors → 122.
- Do not remove the protective plates or caps on the process connections until you are ready to install the device. This is particularly important in the case of sensors with PTFE linings.
- The measuring device must be protected against direct sunlight during storage in order to avoid unacceptably high surface temperatures.
- Choose a storage location where moisture does not collect in the measuring device. This will help prevent fungus and bacteria infestation which can damage the liner.

3.2 Installation conditions

3.2.1 Dimensions

The dimensions and installation lengths of the sensor and transmitter can be found in the "Technical Information" for the device in question. This document can be downloaded as a PDF file from www.endress.com. A list of the "Technical Information" documents available is provided in the "Documentation" section on → 138.

3.2.2 Mounting location

Entrained air or gas bubble formation in the measuring tube can result in an increase in measuring errors.
Avoid the following locations:
- Highest point of a pipeline. Risk of air accumulating!
- Directly upstream from a free pipe outlet in a vertical pipeline.

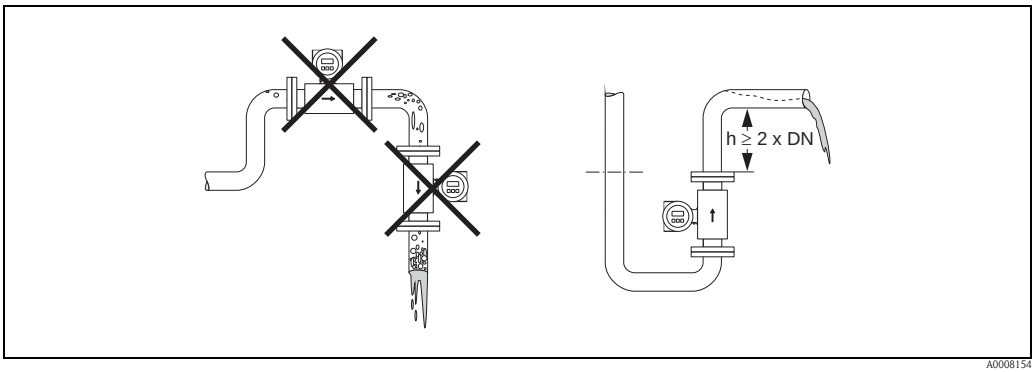


Fig. 6: Mounting location

Installation of pumps

Do **not** install the sensor on the intake side of a pump. This precaution is to avoid low pressure and the consequent risk of damage to the lining of the measuring tube. Information on the lining's resistance to partial vacuum can be found on → 126.

It might be necessary to install pulse dampers in systems incorporating reciprocating, diaphragm or peristaltic pumps. Information on the measuring system's resistance to vibration and shock can be found on → 122.

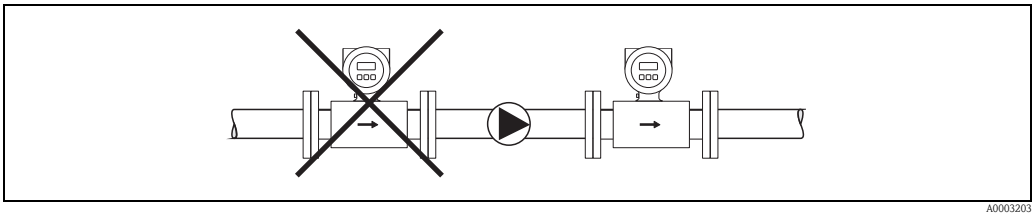


Fig. 7: Installation of pumps

Partially filled pipes

Partially filled pipes with gradients necessitate a drain-type configuration.
The Empty Pipe Detection function (EPD → 95) offers additional protection by detecting empty or partially filled pipes.

Caution!
Risk of solids accumulating. Do not install the sensor at the lowest point in the drain. It is advisable to install a cleaning valve.

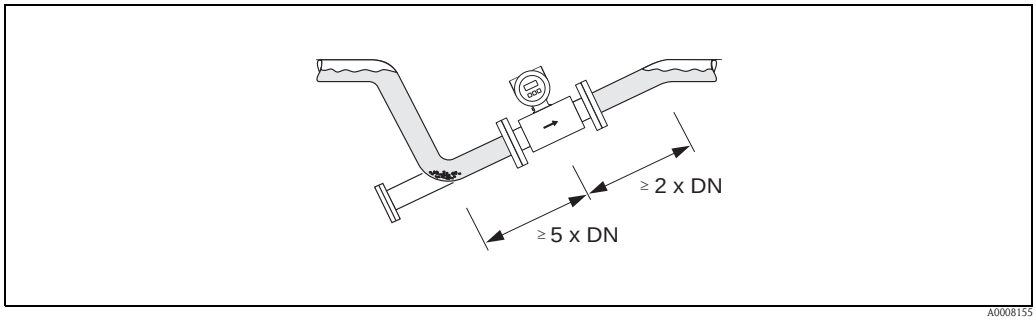


Fig. 8: Installation in a partially filled pipe

Down pipes

Install a siphon or a vent valve downstream of the sensor in down pipes whose length h ≥ 5 m (16.4 ft). This precaution is to avoid low pressure and the consequent risk of damage to the lining of the measuring tube.
This measure also prevents the system losing prime, which could cause air pockets. Information on the lining's resistance to partial vacuum can be found on → 126.

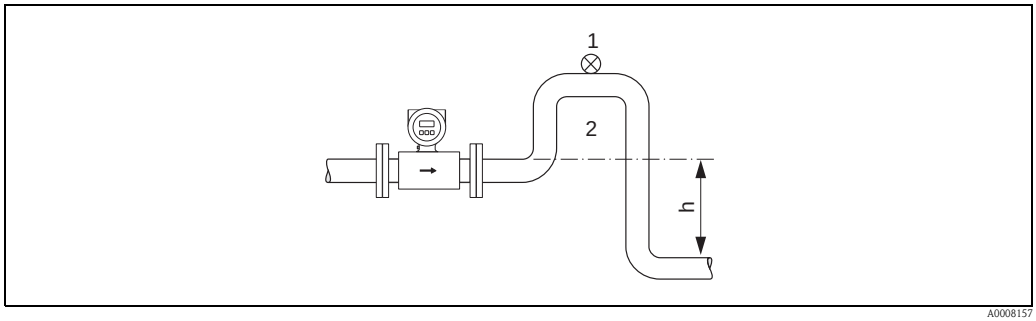


Fig. 9: Measures for installation in a down pipe

1 Vent valve
2 Pipe siphon
h Length of down pipe

3.2.3 Orientation

An optimum orientation position helps avoid gas and air accumulations and deposits in the measuring tube. However, Promag offers the additional Empty Pipe Detection (EPD) function to ensure the detection of partially filled measuring tubes, e.g. in the case of degassing fluids or varying process pressure:

- Electrode Cleaning Circuit (ECC) for applications with accretive fluids, e.g. electrically conductive deposits (→ "Description of Device Functions" manual).
- Empty Pipe Detection (EPD) ensures the detection of partially filled measuring tubes, e.g. in the case of degassing fluids (→ 📄 95)
- Exchangeable Measuring Electrodes for abrasive fluids (→ 📄 115)

Vertical orientation

This is the ideal orientation for self-emptying piping systems and for use in conjunction with Empty Pipe Detection.

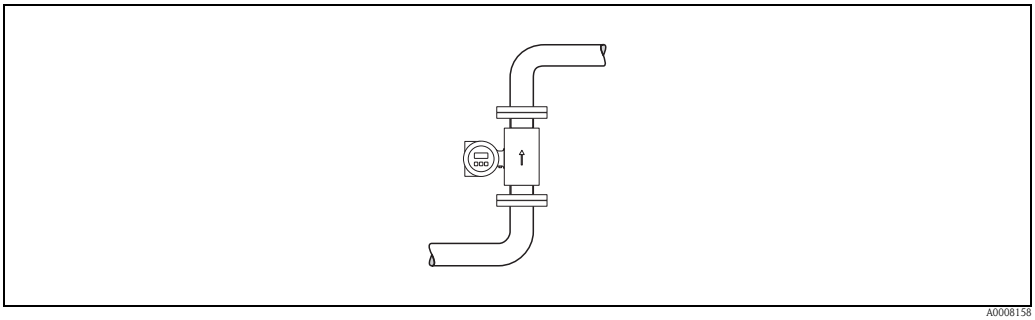


Fig. 10: Vertical orientation

Horizontal orientation

The measuring electrode plane should be horizontal. This prevents brief insulation of the two measuring electrodes by entrained air bubbles.

Caution!
Empty Pipe Detection functions correctly only when the measuring device is installed horizontally and the transmitter housing is facing upward (→ 📄 10). Otherwise there is no guarantee that Empty Pipe Detection will respond if the measuring tube is only partially filled or empty.

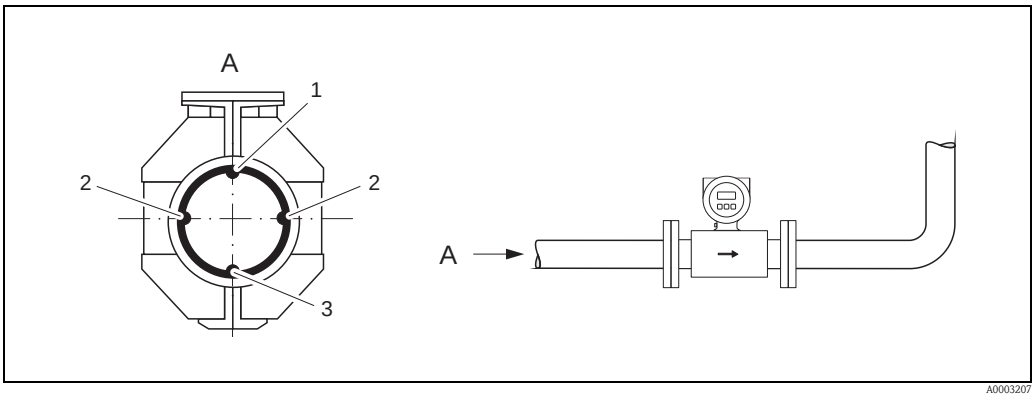


Fig. 11: Horizontal orientation

1 EPD electrode for the detection of empty pipes (not with Promag D and Promag H (DN 2 to 15; 1/12" to ½"))
2 Measuring electrodes for signal detection
3 Reference electrode for the potential equalization (not with Promag D and H)

Inlet and outlet run

If possible, install the sensor upstream from fittings such as valves, T-pieces, elbows, etc. The following inlet and outlet runs must be observed in order to meet accuracy specifications:
- Inlet run: ≥ 5 × DN
- Outlet run: ≥ 2 × DN

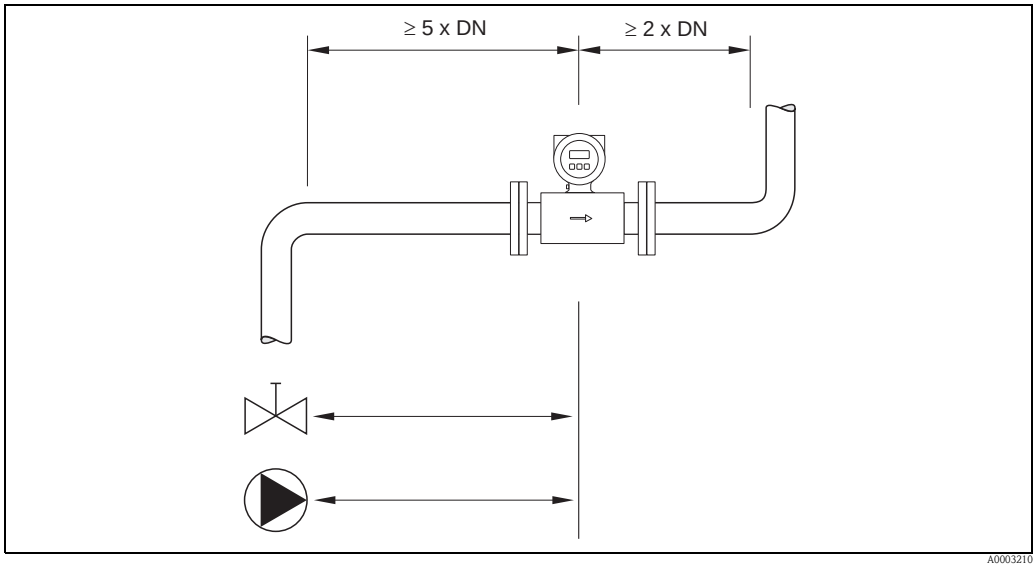


Fig. 12: Inlet and outlet runs

3.2.4 Vibrations

Secure the piping and the sensor if vibration is severe.

Caution!
If vibrations are too severe, we recommend the sensor and transmitter be mounted separately. Information on resistance to vibration and shock can be found on → 122.

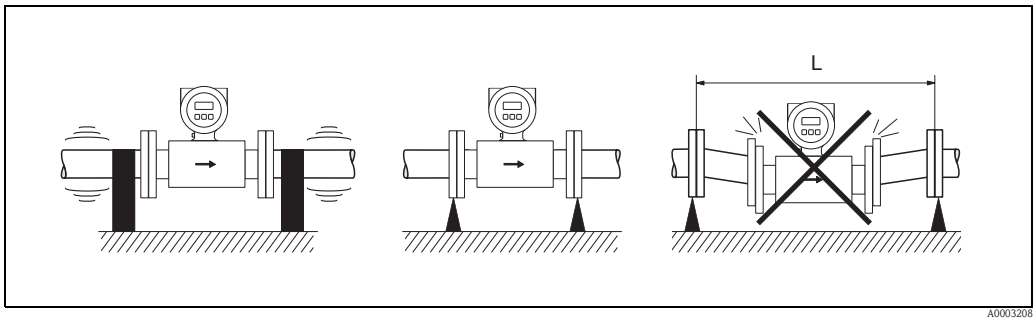


Fig. 13: Measures to prevent vibration of the device (L > 10 m (32.8 ft))

3.2.5 Foundations, supports

If the nominal diameter is DN ≥ 350, mount the sensor on a foundation of adequate load-bearing strength.

Caution!
Risk of damage.
Do not support the weight of the sensor on the metal casing: the casing would buckle and damage the internal magnetic coils.

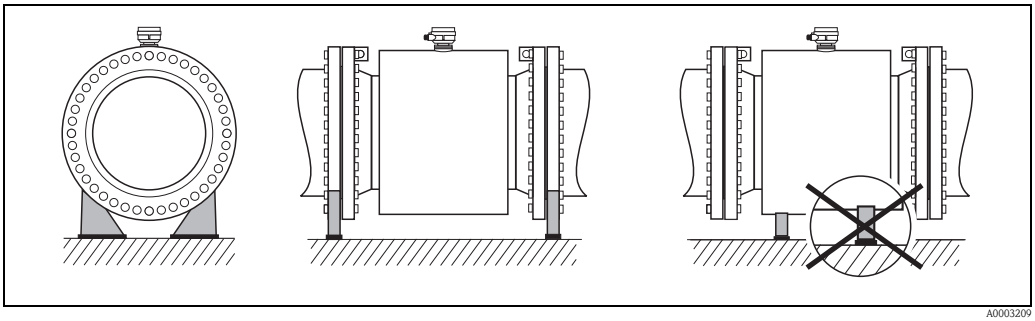


Fig. 14: Correct support for large nominal diameters (DN ≥ 350)

3.2.6 Adapters

Suitable adapters to DIN EN 545 (double-flange reducers) can be used to install the sensor in larger-diameter pipes.
The resultant increase in the rate of flow improves measuring accuracy with very slow-moving fluids. The nomogram shown here can be used to calculate the pressure loss caused by reducers and expanders.

Note!
The nomogram only applies to liquids of viscosity similar to water.

1. Calculate the ratio of the diameters d/D.
2. From the nomogram read off the pressure loss as a function of flow velocity (*downstream* from the reduction) and the d/D ratio.

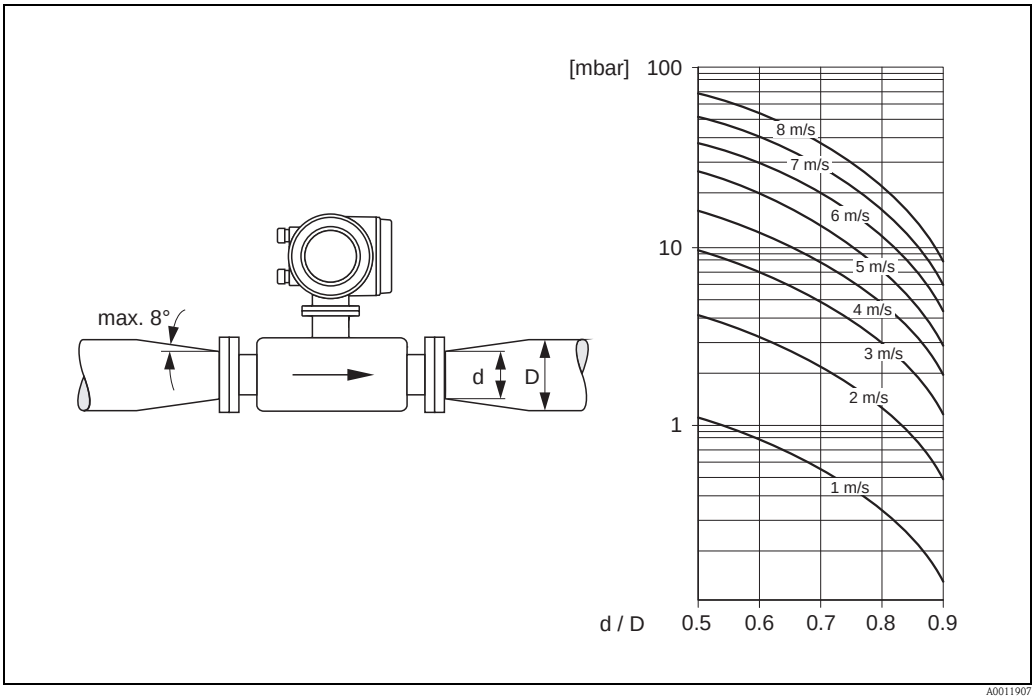


Fig. 15: Pressure loss due to adapters

3.2.7 Nominal diameter and flow rate

The diameter of the pipe and the flow rate determine the nominal diameter of the sensor. The optimum velocity of flow is between 2 and 3 m/s (6.5 to 9.8 ft/s)

The velocity of flow (v), moreover, has to be matched to the physical properties of the fluid:
- v < 2 m/s (v < 6.5 ft/s): for abrasive fluids
- v > 2 m/s (v > 6.5 ft/s): for fluids producing buildup

Note!
Flow velocity can be increased, if necessary, by reducing the nominal diameter of the sensor (→ 17).

Recommended flow (SI units)

Nominal diameter	Promag D	Promag L	Promag W	Promag P	Promag H
[mm]	Min./max. full scale value (v ≈ 0.3 or 10 m/s) in [dm³/min]				
2	–	–	–	–	0.06 to 1.8
4	–	–	–	–	0.25 to 7
8	–	–	–	–	1 to 30
15	–	–	–	4 to 100	4 to 100
25	9 to 300	–	9 to 300	9 to 300	9 to 300
32	–	–	15 to 500	15 to 500	–
40	25 to 700	–	25 to 700	25 to 700	25 to 700
50	35 to 1100	35 to 1100	35 to 1100	35 to 1100	35 to 1100
65	60 to 2000	60 to 2000	60 to 2000	60 to 2000	60 to 2000
80	90 to 3000	90 to 3000	90 to 3000	90 to 3000	90 to 3000
100	145 to 4700	145 to 4700	145 to 4700	145 to 4700	145 to 4700
125	–	220 to 7500	220 to 7500	220 to 7500	–
[mm]	Min./max. full scale value (v ≈ 0.3 or 10 m/s) in [m³/h]				
150	–	20 to 600	20 to 600	20 to 600	–
200	–	35 to 1100	35 to 1100	35 to 1100	–
250	–	55 to 1700	55 to 1700	55 to 1700	–
300	–	80 to 2400	80 to 2400	80 to 2400	–
350	–	–	110 to 3300	110 to 3300	–
375	–	–	140 to 4200	–	–
400	–	–	140 to 4200	140 to 4200	–
450	–	–	180 to 5400	180 to 5400	–
500	–	–	220 to 6600	220 to 6600	–
600	–	–	310 to 9600	310 to 9600	–
700	–	–	420 to 13500	–	–
800	–	–	550 to 18000	–	–
900	–	–	690 to 22500	–	–
1000	–	–	850 to 28000	–	–
1200	–	–	1250 to 40000	–	–
1400	–	–	1700 to 55000	–	–
1600	–	–	2200 to 70000	–	–
1800	–	–	2800 to 90000	–	–
2000	–	–	3400 to 110000	–	–

Recommended flow (US units)

Nominal diameter	Promag D	Promag L	Promag W	Promag P	Promag H
[inch]	Min./max. full scale value (v ≈ 0.3 or 10 m/s) in [gal/min]				
1 1/12"	–	–	–	–	0.015 to 0.5
5/32"	–	–	–	–	0.07 to 2
5/16"	–	–	–	–	0.25 to 8
1/2"	–	–	–	1.0 to 27	1.0 to 27
1"	2.5 to 80	–	2.5 to 80	2.5 to 80	2.5 to 80
1 1/4"	–	–	4 to 130	4 to 130	–
1 1/2"	7 to 190	7 to 190	7 to 190	7 to 190	7 to 190
2"	10 to 300	10 to 300	10 to 300	10 to 300	10 to 300
2 1/2"	16 to 500	16 to 500	16 to 500	16 to 500	16 to 500
3"	24 to 800	24 to 800	24 to 800	24 to 800	24 to 800
4"	40 to 1250	40 to 1250	40 to 1250	40 to 1250	40 to 1250
5"	–	60 to 1950	60 to 1950	60 to 1950	–
6"	–	90 to 2650	90 to 2650	90 to 2650	–
8"	–	155 to 4850	155 to 4850	155 to 4850	–
10"	–	250 to 7500	250 to 7500	250 to 7500	–
12"	–	350 to 10600	350 to 10600	350 to 10600	–
14"	–	–	500 to 15000	500 to 15000	–
15"	–	–	600 to 19000	–	–
16"	–	–	600 to 19000	600 to 19000	–
18"	–	–	800 to 24000	800 to 24000	–
20"	–	–	1000 to 30000	1000 to 30000	–
24"	–	–	1400 to 44000	1400 to 44000	–
28"	–	–	1900 to 60000	–	–
30"	–	–	2150 to 67000	–	–
32"	–	–	2450 to 80000	–	–
36"	–	–	3100 to 100000	–	–
40"	–	–	3800 to 125000	–	–
42"	–	–	4200 to 135000	–	–
48"	–	–	5500 to 175000	–	–
[inch]	Min./max. full scale value (v ≈ 0.3 or 10 m/s) in [Mgal/d]				
54"	–	–	9 to 300	–	–
60"	–	–	12 to 380	–	–
66"	–	–	14 to 500	–	–
72"	–	–	16 to 570	–	–
78"	–	–	18 to 650	–	–

3.2.8 Length of connecting cable

In order to ensure measuring accuracy, comply with the following instructions when installing the remote version:

- Fix cable run or lay in armored conduit. Cable movements can falsify the measuring signal especially in the case of low fluid conductivities.
- Route the cable well clear of electrical machines and switching elements.
- Ensure potential equalization between sensor and transmitter, if necessary.
- The permitted connecting cable length L_{max} is determined by the fluid conductivity (→ 16). A minimum conductivity of 20 µS/cm is required for measuring demineralized water. Most liquids can be measured as of a minimum conductivity of 5 µS/cm.
- The maximum connecting cable length is 10 m (32.8 ft) when empty pipe detection (EPD → 95) is switched on.

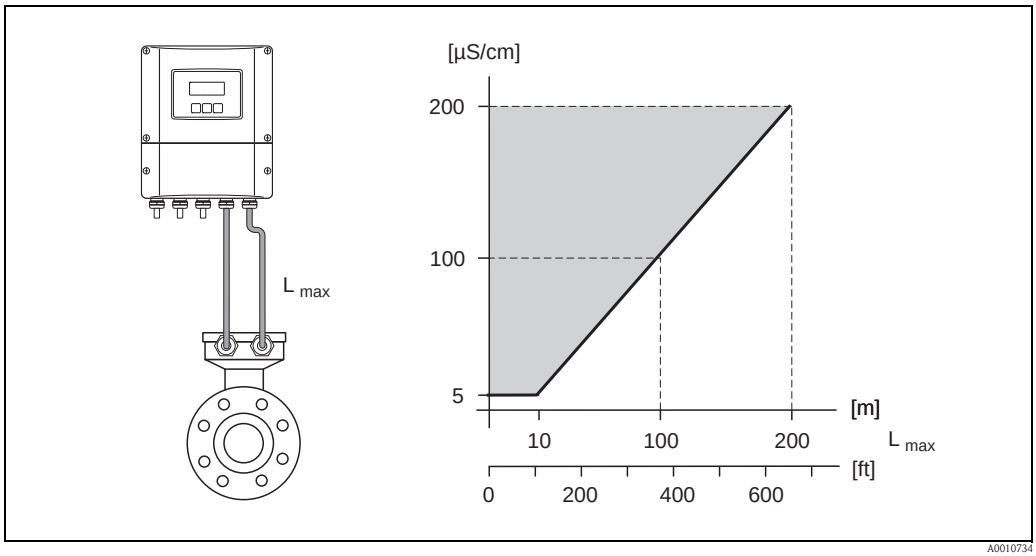


Fig. 16: Permissible cable length for the remote version

Area shaded gray = permitted range
Lmax = connecting cable length in [m]
Fluid conductivity in [µS/cm]

3.3 Installation instructions

3.3.1 Installing the Promag D sensor

The sensor is installed between the pipe flanges with a mounting kit. The device is centered using recesses on the sensor (→ 📄 22).

Note!
A mounting kit consisting of mounting bolts, seals, nuts and washers can be ordered separately (→ 📄 98). Centering sleeves are provided with the device if they are required for the installation.

Caution!
When installing the transmitter in the pipe, observe the necessary torques (→ 📄 23).

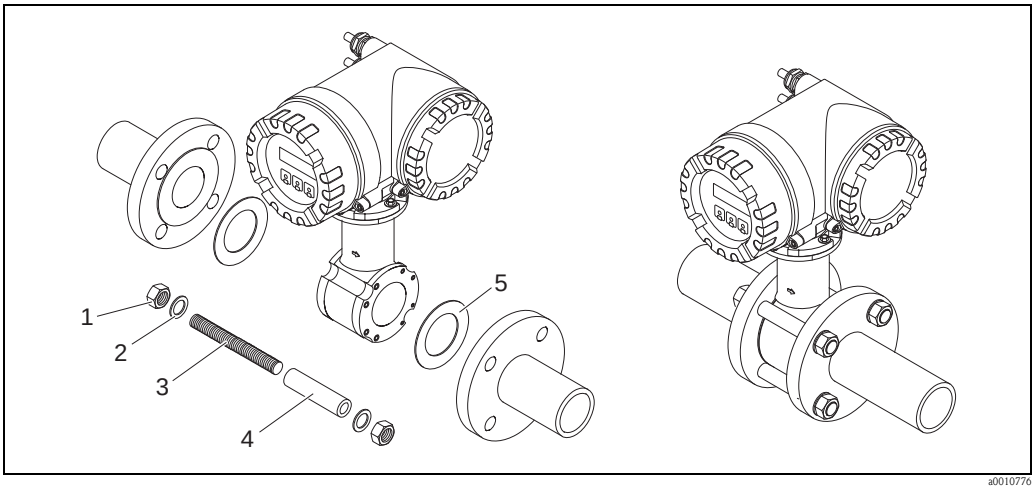


Fig. 17: Mounting the sensor

1 Nut
2 Washer
3 Mounting bolt
4 Centering sleeve
5 Seal

Seals

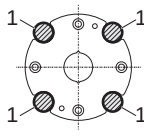
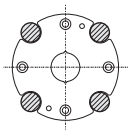
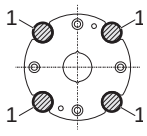
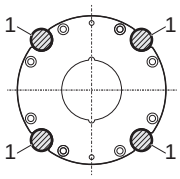
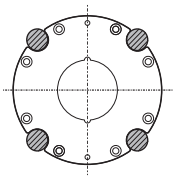
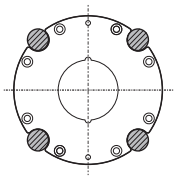
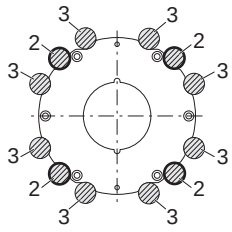
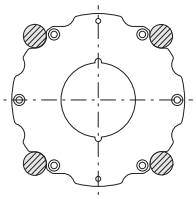
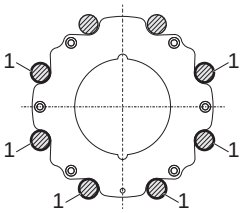
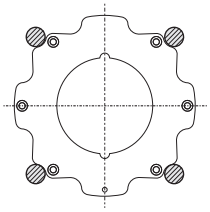
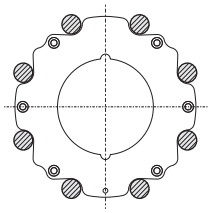
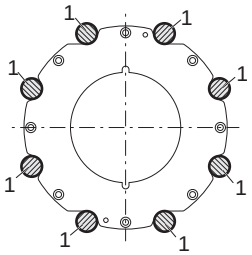
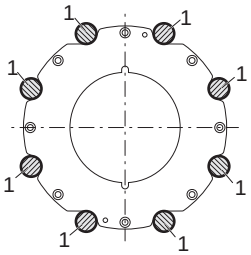
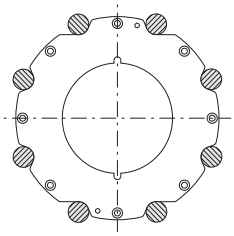
When installing the sensor, make sure that the seals used do not project into the pipe cross-section.

Caution!
Risk of short circuit! Do not use electrically conductive sealing compounds such as graphite! An electrically conductive layer could form on the inside of the measuring tube and short-circuit the measuring signal.

Note!
Use seals with a hardness rating of 70° Shore.

Arrangement of the mounting bolts and centering sleeves

The device is centered using recesses on the sensor. The arrangement of the mounting bolts and the use of the centering sleeves supplied depend on the nominal diameter, the flange standard und the pitch circle diameter.

	Process connection		
	EN (DIN)	ANSI	JIS
DN 25 to 40 (DN 1" to 1 ½")	 A0010896	 A0010824	 A0010896
DN 50 (DN 2")	 A0010897	 A0010825	 A0010825
DN 65	 A0012170	—	 A0012171
DN 80 (DN 3")	 A0010898	 A0010827	 A0010826
DN 100 (DN 4")	 A0012168	 A0012168	 A0012169

1 = Mounting bolts with centering sleeves
2 = EN (DIN) flanges: 4-hole → with centering sleeves
3 = EN (DIN) flanges: 8-hole → without centering sleeves

Screw tightening torques (Promag D)

Please note the following:
- The tightening torques listed below are for lubricated threads only.
- Always tighten the screws uniformly and in diagonally opposite sequence.
- Overtightening the screws will deform the sealing faces or damage the seals.
- The tightening torques listed below apply only to pipes not subjected to tensile stress.

The tightening torques apply to situations where an EPDM soft material flat seal (e.g. 70 Shore) is used.

Tightening torques, mounting bolts and centering sleeves for EN (DIN) PN 16

Nominal diameter [mm]	Mounting bolts [mm]	Centering sleeve length [mm]	Tightening torque [Nm] with a process flange with a	
			smooth seal face	raised face
25	4 × M12 × 145	54	19	19
40	4 × M16 × 170	68	33	33
50	4 × M16 × 185	82	41	41
65[1)]	4 × M16 × 200	92	44	44
65[2)]	8 × M16 × 200	– [3)]	29	29
80	8 × M16 × 225	116	36	36
100	8 × M16 × 260	147	40	40

[1)] EN (DIN) flanges: 4-hole → with centering sleeves
[2)] EN (DIN) flanges: 8-hole → without centering sleeves
[3)] A centering sleeve is not required. The device is centered directly via the sensor housing.

Tightening torques, mounting bolts and centering sleeves for JIS 10 K

Nominal diameter [mm]	Mounting bolts [mm]	Centering sleeve length [mm]	Tightening torque [Nm] with a process flange with a	
			smooth seal face	raised face
25	4 × M16 × 170	54	24	24
40	4 × M16 × 170	68	32	25
50	4 × M16 × 185	– *	38	30
65	4 × M16 × 200	– *	42	42
80	8 × M16 × 225	– *	36	28
100	8 × M16 × 260	– *	39	37

* A centering sleeve is not required. The device is centered directly via the sensor housing.

Tightening torques, mounting bolts and centering sleeves for ANSI Class 150

Nominal diameter [inch]	Mounting bolts [inch]	Centering sleeve length [inch]	Tightening torque [lbf · ft] with a process flange with a	
			smooth seal face	raised face
1"	4 × UNC 1/2" × 5.70"	– *	14	7
1 ½"	4 × UNC 1/2" × 6.50"	– *	21	14
2"	4 × UNC 5/8" × 7.50"	– *	30	27
3"	4 × UNC 5/8" × 9.25"	– *	31	31
4"	8 × UNC 5/8" × 10,4"	5,79	28	28

* A centering sleeve is not required. The device is centered directly via the sensor housing.

3.3.2 Installing the Promag L sensor

Caution!
- The protective covers mounted on the two sensor flanges are used to hold the lap joint flanges in place and to protect the PTFE liner during transportation. Consequently, do not remove these covers until immediately before the sensor is installed in the pipe.
- The covers must remain in place while the device is in storage.
- Make sure that the lining is not damaged or removed from the flanges.

Note!
Bolts, nuts, seals, etc. are not included in the scope of supply and must be supplied by the customer.

The sensor is designed for installation between the two piping flanges.
- Observe in any case the necessary screw tightening torques on → 25
- If grounding disks are used, follow the mounting instructions which will be enclosed with the shipment
- To comply with the device specification, a concentrical installation in the measuring section is required

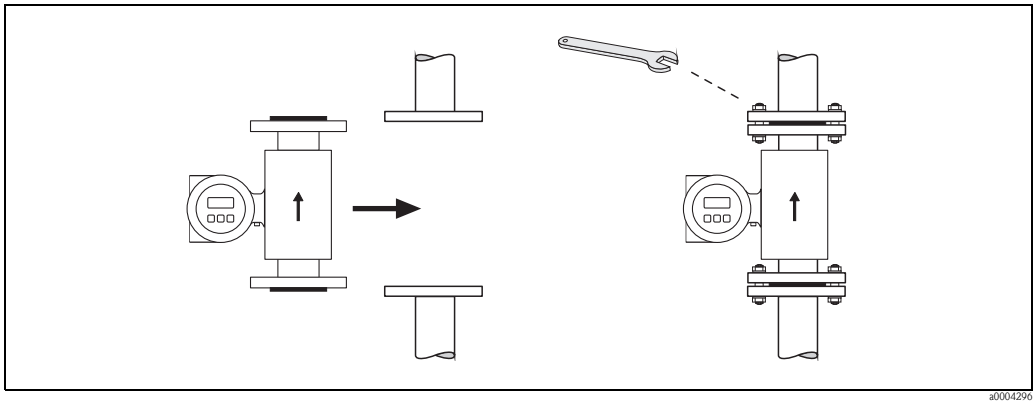


Fig. 18: Installing the Promag L sensor

Seals

Comply with the following instructions when installing seals:
- **No** seals are required.
- For DIN flanges, use only seals according to EN 1514-1.
- Make sure that the seals do not protrude into the piping cross-section.

Caution!
Risk of short circuit!
Do not use electrically conductive sealing compounds such as graphite! An electrically conductive layer could form on the inside of the measuring tube and short-circuit the measuring signal.

Ground cable

- If necessary, special ground cables for potential equalization can be ordered as an accessory (→ 98).
- Information on potential equalization and detailed mounting instructions for the use of ground cables can be found on → 59.

Screw tightening torques (Promag L)

Please note the following:
- The tightening torques listed below are for lubricated threads only.
- Always tighten the screws uniformly and in diagonally opposite sequence.
- Overtightening the screws will deform the sealing faces or damage the seals.
- The tightening torques listed below apply only to pipes not subjected to tensile stress.

Promag L tightening torques for EN (DIN)

Nominal diameter	EN (DIN)		Max. tightening torque	
			Polyurethan	PTFE
[mm]	Pressure rating [bar]	Threaded fasteners	[Nm]	[Nm]
50	PN 10/16	4 × M 16	15	40
65*	PN 10/16	8 × M 16	10	22
80	PN 10/16	8 × M 16	15	30
100	PN 10/16	8 × M 16	20	42
125	PN 10/16	8 × M 16	30	55
150	PN 10/16	8 × M 20	50	90
200	PN 10	8 × M 20	65	130
250	PN 10	12 × M 20	50	90
300	PN 10	12 × M 20	55	100
* Designed acc. to EN 1092-1 (not to DIN 2501)				

Promag L tightening torques for ANSI

Nominal diameter		ANSI		Max. tightening torque			
		Pressure rating	Threaded	Polyurethane		PTFE	
[mm]	[inch]	[lbs]	fasteners	[Nm]	[lbf · ft]	[Nm]	[lbf · ft]
50	2"	Class 150	4 × 5/8"	15	11	40	29
80	3"	Class 150	4 × 5/8"	25	18	65	48
100	4"	Class 150	8 × 5/8"	20	15	44	32
150	6"	Class 150	8 × ¾"	45	33	90	66
200	8"	Class 150	8 × ¾"	65	48	125	92
250	10"	Class 150	12 × 7/8"	55	41	100	74
300	12"	Class 150	12 × 7/8"	68	56	115	85

3.3.3 Installing the Promag W sensor

Note!
Bolts, nuts, seals, etc. are not included in the scope of supply and must be supplied by the customer.

The sensor is designed for installation between the two piping flanges.
- Observe in any case the necessary screw tightening torques on → 📄 26
- If grounding disks are used, follow the mounting instructions which will be enclosed with the shipment

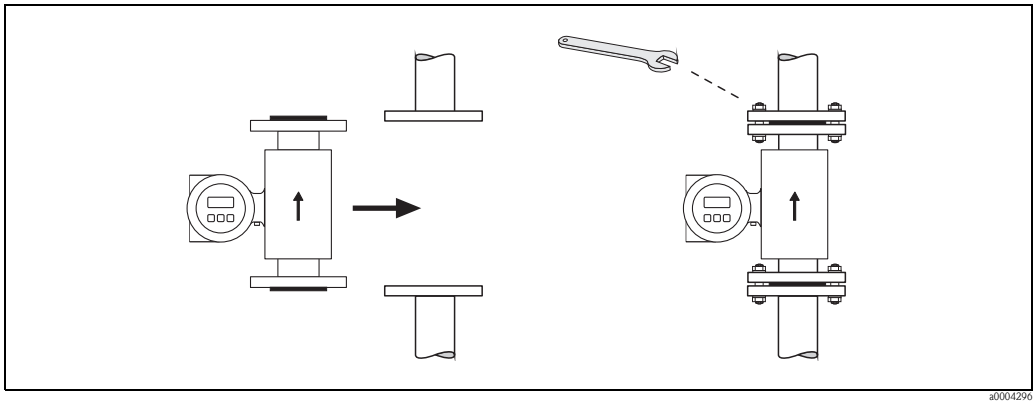


Fig. 19: Installing the Promag W sensor

Seals

Comply with the following instructions when installing seals:
- Hard rubber lining → additional seals are **always** necessary.
- Polyurethane lining → **no** seals are required.
- For DIN flanges, use only seals according to EN 1514-1.
- Make sure that the seals do not protrude into the piping cross-section.

Caution!
Risk of short circuit!
Do not use electrically conductive sealing compounds such as graphite! An electrically conductive layer could form on the inside of the measuring tube and short-circuit the measuring signal.

Ground cable

- If necessary, special ground cables for potential equalization can be ordered as an accessory (→ 📄 98).
- Information on potential equalization and detailed mounting instructions for the use of ground cables can be found on → 📄 59

Screw tightening torques (Promag W)

Please note the following:
- The tightening torques listed below are for lubricated threads only.
- Always tighten the screws uniformly and in diagonally opposite sequence.
- Overtightening the screws will deform the sealing faces or damage the seals.
- The tightening torques listed below apply only to pipes not subjected to tensile stress.

Tightening torques for:
- EN (DIN)→ 📄 27
- JIS→ 📄 29
- ANSI→ 📄 28
- AWWA → 📄 29
- AS 2129 → 📄 30
- AS 4087 → 📄 30

Promag W tightening torques for EN (DIN)

Nominal diameter [mm]	EN (DIN) Pressure rating [bar]	Threaded fasteners	Max. tightening torque [Nm]	
			Hard rubber	Polyurethane
25	PN 40	4 × M 12	-	15
32	PN 40	4 × M 16	-	24
40	PN 40	4 × M 16	-	31
50	PN 40	4 × M 16	48	40
65*	PN 16	8 × M 16	32	27
65	PN 40	8 × M 16	32	27
80	PN 16	8 × M 16	40	34
80	PN 40	8 × M 16	40	34
100	PN 16	8 × M 16	43	36
100	PN 40	8 × M 20	59	50
125	PN 16	8 × M 16	56	48
125	PN 40	8 × M 24	83	71
150	PN 16	8 × M 20	74	63
150	PN 40	8 × M 24	104	88
200	PN 10	8 × M 20	106	91
200	PN 16	12 × M 20	70	61
200	PN 25	12 × M 24	104	92
250	PN 10	12 × M 20	82	71
250	PN 16	12 × M 24	98	85
250	PN 25	12 × M 27	150	134
300	PN 10	12 × M 20	94	81
300	PN 16	12 × M 24	134	118
300	PN 25	16 × M 27	153	138
350	PN 6	12 × M 20	111	120
350	PN 10	16 × M 20	112	118
350	PN 16	16 × M 24	152	165
350	PN 25	16 × M 30	227	252
400	PN 6	16 × M 20	90	98
400	PN 10	16 × M 24	151	167
400	PN 16	16 × M 27	193	215
400	PN 25	16 × M 33	289	326
450	PN 6	16 × M 20	112	126
450	PN 10	20 × M 24	153	133
450	PN 16	20 × M 27	198	196
450	PN 25	20 × M 33	256	253
500	PN 6	20 × M 20	119	123
500	PN 10	20 × M 24	155	171
500	PN 16	20 × M 30	275	300
500	PN 25	20 × M 33	317	360
600	PN 6	20 × M 24	139	147
600	PN 10	20 × M 27	206	219
600 *	PN 16	20 × M 33	415	443
600	PN 25	20 × M 36	431	516
700	PN 6	24 × M 24	148	139
700	PN 10	24 × M 27	246	246
700	PN 16	24 × M 33	278	318

Nominal diameter [mm]	EN (DIN) Pressure rating [bar]	Threaded fasteners	Max. tightening torque [Nm]	
			Hard rubber	Polyurethane
700	PN 25	24 × M 39	449	507
800	PN 6	24 × M 27	206	182
800	PN 10	24 × M 30	331	316
800	PN 16	24 × M 36	369	385
800	PN 25	24 × M 45	664	721
900	PN 6	24 × M 27	230	637
900	PN 10	28 × M 30	316	307
900	PN 16	28 × M 36	353	398
900	PN 25	28 × M 45	690	716
1000	PN 6	28 × M 27	218	208
1000	PN 10	28 × M 33	402	405
1000	PN 16	28 × M 39	502	518
1000	PN 25	28 × M 52	970	971
1200	PN 6	32 × M 30	319	299
1200	PN 10	32 × M 36	564	568
1200	PN 16	32 × M 45	701	753
1400	PN 6	36 × M 33	430	398
1400	PN 10	36 × M 39	654	618
1400	PN 16	36 × M 45	729	762
1600	PN 6	40 × M 33	440	417
1600	PN 10	40 × M 45	946	893
1600	PN 16	40 × M 52	1007	1100
1800	PN 6	44 × M 36	547	521
1800	PN 10	44 × M 45	961	895
1800	PN 16	44 × M 52	1108	1003
2000	PN 6	48 × M 39	629	605
2000	PN 10	48 × M 45	1047	1092
2000	PN 16	48 × M 56	1324	1261
* Designed acc. to EN 1092-1 (not to DIN 2501)				

Promag W tightening torques for ANSI

Nominal diameter		ANSI Pressure rating [lbs]	Threaded fasteners	Max. tightening torque			
				Hard rubber		Polyurethane	
[mm]	[inch]			[Nm]	[lbf · ft]	[Nm]	[lbf · ft]
25	1"	Class 150	4 × ½"	–	–	7	5
25	1"	Class 300	4 × 5/8"	–	–	8	6
40	1 ½"	Class 150	4 × ½"	–	–	10	7
40	1 ½"	Class 300	4 × ¾"	–	–	15	11
50	2"	Class 150	4 × 5/8"	35	26	22	16
50	2"	Class 300	8 × 5/8"	18	13	11	8
80	3"	Class 150	4 × 5/8"	60	44	43	32
80	3"	Class 300	8 × ¾"	38	28	26	19
100	4"	Class 150	8 × 5/8"	42	31	31	23
100	4"	Class 300	8 × ¾"	58	43	40	30
150	6"	Class 150	8 × ¾"	79	58	59	44
150	6"	Class 300	12 × ¾"	70	52	51	38
200	8"	Class 150	8 × ¾"	107	79	80	59
250	10"	Class 150	12 × 7/8"	101	74	75	55
300	12"	Class 150	12 × 7/8"	133	98	103	76
350	14"	Class 150	12 × 1"	135	100	158	117
400	16"	Class 150	16 × 1"	128	94	150	111
450	18"	Class 150	16 × 1 1/8"	204	150	234	173
500	20"	Class 150	20 × 1 1/8"	183	135	217	160
600	24"	Class 150	20 × 1 ¼"	268	198	307	226

Promag W tightening torques for JIS

Nominal diameter [mm]	JIS Pressure rating	Threaded fasteners	Max. tightening torque [Nm]	
			Hard rubber	Polyurethane
25	10K	4 × M 16	-	19
25	20K	4 × M 16	-	19
32	10K	4 × M 16	-	22
32	20K	4 × M 16	-	22
40	10K	4 × M 16	-	24
40	20K	4 × M 16	-	24
50	10K	4 × M 16	40	33
50	20K	8 × M 16	20	17
65	10K	4 × M 16	55	45
65	20K	8 × M 16	28	23
80	10K	8 × M 16	29	23
80	20K	8 × M 20	42	35
100	10K	8 × M 16	35	29
100	20K	8 × M 20	56	48
125	10K	8 × M 20	60	51
125	20K	8 × M 22	91	79
150	10K	8 × M 20	75	63
150	20K	12 × M 22	81	72
200	10K	12 × M 20	61	52
200	20K	12 × M 22	91	80
250	10K	12 × M 22	100	87
250	20K	12 × M 24	159	144
300	10K	16 × M 22	74	63
300	20K	16 × M 24	138	124

Promag W tightening torques for AWWA

Nominal diameter		AWWA Pressure rating	Threaded fasteners	Max. tightening torque			
				Hard rubber		Polyurethane	
[mm]	[inch]			[Nm]	[lbf · ft]	[Nm]	[lbf · ft]
700	28"	Class D	28 × 1 ¼"	247	182	292	215
750	30"	Class D	28 × 1 ¼"	287	212	302	223
800	32"	Class D	28 × 1 ½"	394	291	422	311
900	36"	Class D	32 × 1 ½"	419	309	430	317
1000	40"	Class D	36 × 1 ½"	420	310	477	352
1050	42"	Class D	36 × 1 ½"	528	389	518	382
1200	48"	Class D	44 × 1 ½"	552	407	531	392
1350	54"	Class D	44 × 1 ¾"	730	538	633	467
1500	60"	Class D	52 × 1 ¾"	758	559	832	614
1650	66"	Class D	52 × 1 ¾"	946	698	955	704
1800	72"	Class D	60 × 1 ¾"	975	719	1087	802
2000	78"	Class D	64 × 2"	853	629	786	580

Promag W tightening torques for AS 2129

Nominal diameter [mm]	AS 2129 Pressure rating	Threaded fasteners	Max. tightening torque [Nm] Hard rubber
50	Table E	4 × M 16	32
80	Table E	4 × M 16	49
100	Table E	8 × M 16	38
150	Table E	8 × M 20	64
200	Table E	8 × M 20	96
250	Table E	12 × M 20	98
300	Table E	12 × M 24	123
350	Table E	12 × M 24	203
400	Table E	12 × M 24	226
450	Table E	16 × M 24	226
500	Table E	16 × M 24	271
600	Table E	16 × M 30	439
700	Table E	20 × M 30	355
750	Table E	20 × M 30	559
800	Table E	20 × M 30	631
900	Table E	24 × M 30	627
1000	Table E	24 × M 30	634
1200	Table E	32 × M 30	727

Promag W tightening torques for AS 4087

Nominal diameter [mm]	AS 4087 Pressure rating	Threaded fasteners	Max. tightening torque [Nm] Hard rubber
50	PN 16	4 × M 16	32
80	PN 16	4 × M 16	49
100	PN 16	4 × M 16	76
150	PN 16	8 × M 20	52
200	PN 16	8 × M 20	77
250	PN 16	8 × M 20	147
300	PN 16	12 × M 24	103
350	PN 16	12 × M 24	203
375	PN 16	12 × M 24	137
400	PN 16	12 × M 24	226
450	PN 16	12 × M 24	301
500	PN 16	16 × M 24	271
600	PN 16	16 × M 27	393
700	PN 16	20 × M 27	330
750	PN 16	20 × M 30	529
800	PN 16	20 × M 33	631
900	PN 16	24 × M 33	627
1000	PN 16	24 × M 33	595
1200	PN 16	32 × M 33	703

3.3.4 Installing the Promag P sensor

Caution!
- The protective covers mounted on the two sensor flanges guard the PTFE, which is turned over the flanges. Consequently, do not remove these covers until **immediately before** the sensor is installed in the pipe.
- The covers must remain in place while the device is in storage.
- Make sure that the lining is not damaged or removed from the flanges.

Note!
Bolts, nuts, seals, etc. are not included in the scope of supply and must be supplied by the customer.

The sensor is designed for installation between the two piping flanges.
- Observe in any case the necessary screw tightening torques on → 32
- If grounding disks are used, follow the mounting instructions which will be enclosed with the shipment

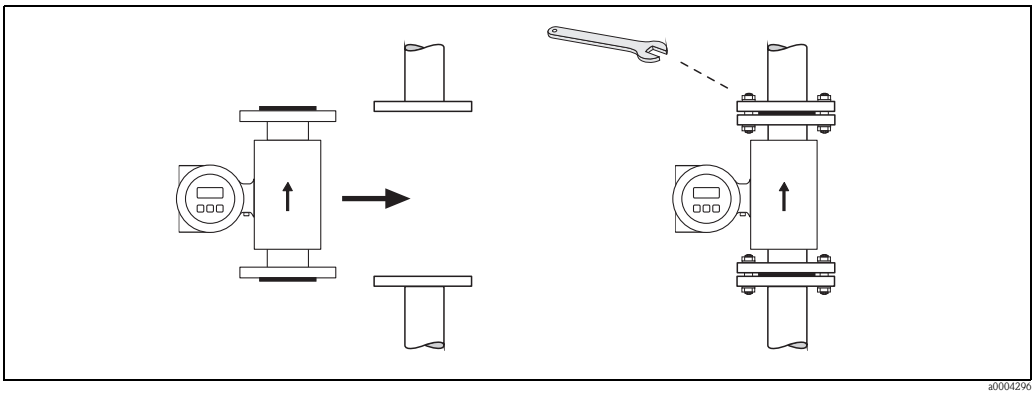


Fig. 20: Installing the Promag P sensor

Seals

Comply with the following instructions when installing seals:
- PFA or PTFE lining → **No** seals are required!
- For DIN flanges, use only seals according to EN 1514-1.
- Make sure that the seals do not protrude into the piping cross-section.

Caution!
Risk of short circuit! Do not use electrically conductive sealing compounds such as graphite! An electrically conductive layer could form on the inside of the measuring tube and short-circuit the measuring signal.

Ground cable

- If necessary, special ground cables for potential equalization can be ordered as an accessory (→ 98).
- Information on potential equalization and detailed mounting instructions for the use of ground cables can be found on → 59

Installing the high-temperature version (with PFA lining)

The high-temperature version has a housing support for the thermal separation of sensor and transmitter. The high-temperature version is always used for applications in which high ambient temperatures are encountered **in conjunction with** high fluid temperatures. The high-temperature version is obligatory if the fluid temperature exceeds +150 °C.

Note!
You will find information on permissible temperature ranges on → 123

Insulation

Pipes generally have to be insulated if they carry very hot fluids, in order to avoid energy losses and to prevent accidental contact with pipes at temperatures that could cause injury. Guidelines regulating the insulation of pipes have to be taken into account.

Caution!
Risk of measuring electronics overheating. The housing support dissipates heat and its entire surface area must remain uncovered. Make sure that the sensor insulation does not extend past the top of the two sensor shells.

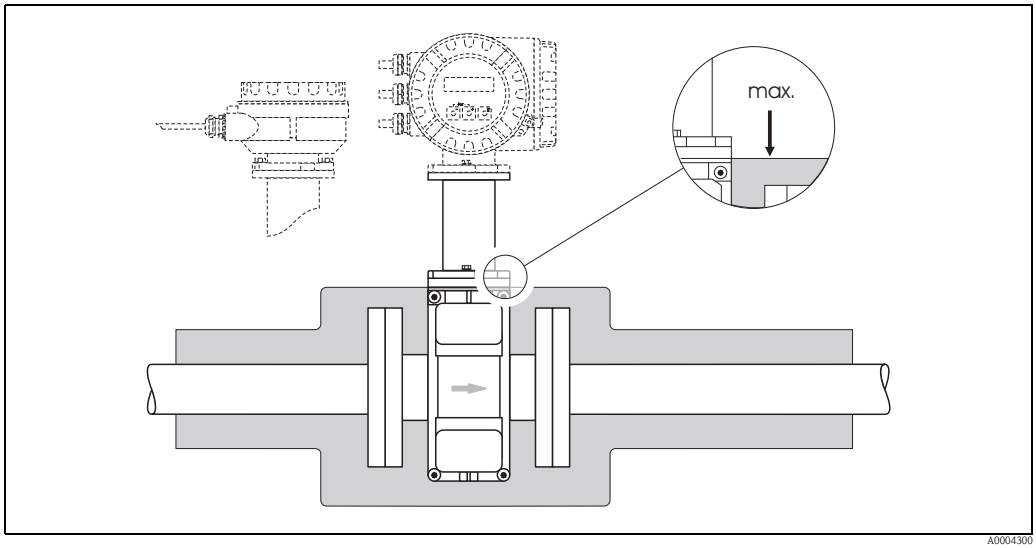


Fig. 21: Promag P (high-temperature version): Insulating the pipe

Tightening torques for threaded fasteners (Promag P)

Please note the following:
- The tightening torques listed below are for lubricated threads only.
- Always tighten the screws uniformly and in diagonally opposite sequence.
- Overtightening the screws will deform the sealing faces or damage the seals.
- The tightening torques listed below apply only to pipes not subjected to tensile stress.

Tightening torques for:
- EN (DIN) → 33
- ANSI → 34
- JIS → 34
- AS 2129 → 35
- AS 4087 → 35

Promag P tightening torques for EN (DIN)

Nominal diameter [mm]	EN (DIN) Pressure rating [bar]	Threaded fasteners	Max. tightening torque [Nm]	
			PTFE	PFA
15	PN 40	4 × M 12	11	–
25	PN 40	4 × M 12	26	20
32	PN 40	4 × M 16	41	35
40	PN 40	4 × M 16	52	47
50	PN 40	4 × M 16	65	59
65 *	PN 16	8 × M 16	43	40
65	PN 40	8 × M 16	43	40
80	PN 16	8 × M 16	53	48
80	PN 40	8 × M 16	53	48
100	PN 16	8 × M 16	57	51
100	PN 40	8 × M 20	78	70
125	PN 16	8 × M 16	75	67
125	PN 40	8 × M 24	111	99
150	PN 16	8 × M 20	99	85
150	PN 40	8 × M 24	136	120
200	PN 10	8 × M 20	141	101
200	PN 16	12 × M 20	94	67
200	PN 25	12 × M 24	138	105
250	PN 10	12 × M 20	110	–
250	PN 16	12 × M 24	131	–
250	PN 25	12 × M 27	200	–
300	PN 10	12 × M 20	125	–
300	PN 16	12 × M 24	179	–
300	PN 25	16 × M 27	204	–
350	PN 10	16 × M 20	188	–
350	PN 16	16 × M 24	254	–
350	PN 25	16 × M 30	380	–
400	PN 10	16 × M 24	260	–
400	PN 16	16 × M 27	330	–
400	PN 25	16 × M 33	488	–
450	PN 10	20 × M 24	235	–
450	PN 16	20 × M 27	300	–
450	PN 25	20 × M 33	385	–
500	PN 10	20 × M 24	265	–
500	PN 16	20 × M 30	448	–
500	PN 25	20 × M 33	533	–
600	PN 10	20 × M 27	345	–
600 *	PN 16	20 × M 33	658	–
600	PN 25	20 × M 36	731	–

* Designed acc. to EN 1092-1 (not to DIN 2501)

Promag P tightening torques for ANSI

Nominal diameter		ANSI		Max. tightening torque			
				PTFE		PFA	
[mm]	[inch]	Pressure rating [lbs]	Threaded fasteners	[Nm]	[lbf · ft]	[Nm]	[lbf · ft]
15	½"	Class 150	4 × ½"	6	4	–	–
15	½"	Class 300	4 × ½"	6	4	–	–
25	1"	Class 150	4 × ½"	11	8	10	7
25	1"	Class 300	4 × 5/8"	14	10	12	9
40	1 ½"	Class 150	4 × ½"	24	18	21	15
40	1 ½"	Class 300	4 × ¾"	34	25	31	23
50	2"	Class 150	4 × 5/8"	47	35	44	32
50	2"	Class 300	8 × 5/8"	23	17	22	16
80	3"	Class 150	4 × 5/8"	79	58	67	49
80	3"	Class 300	8 × ¾"	47	35	42	31
100	4"	Class 150	8 × 5/8"	56	41	50	37
100	4"	Class 300	8 × ¾"	67	49	59	44
150	6"	Class 150	8 × ¾"	106	78	86	63
150	6"	Class 300	12 × ¾"	73	54	67	49
200	8"	Class 150	8 × ¾"	143	105	109	80
250	10"	Class 150	12 × 7/8"	135	100	–	–
300	12"	Class 150	12 × 7/8"	178	131	–	–
350	14"	Class 150	12 × 1"	260	192	–	–
400	16"	Class 150	16 × 1"	246	181	–	–
450	18"	Class 150	16 × 1 1/8"	371	274	–	–
500	20"	Class 150	20 × 1 1/8"	341	252	–	–
600	24"	Class 150	20 × 1 ¼"	477	352	–	–

Promag P tightening torques for JIS

Nominal diameter	JIS		Max. tightening torque [Nm]	
[mm]	Pressure rating	Threaded fasteners	PTFE	PFA
25	10K	4 × M 16	32	27
25	20K	4 × M 16	32	27
32	10K	4 × M 16	38	–
32	20K	4 × M 16	38	–
40	10K	4 × M 16	41	37
40	20K	4 × M 16	41	37
50	10K	4 × M 16	54	46
50	20K	8 × M 16	27	23
65	10K	4 × M 16	74	63
65	20K	8 × M 16	37	31
80	10K	8 × M 16	38	32
80	20K	8 × M 20	57	46
100	10K	8 × M 16	47	38
100	20K	8 × M 20	75	58
125	10K	8 × M 20	80	66
125	20K	8 × M 22	121	103
150	10K	8 × M 20	99	81
150	20K	12 × M 22	108	72
200	10K	12 × M 20	82	54
200	20K	12 × M 22	121	88
250	10K	12 × M 22	133	–
250	20K	12 × M 24	212	–
300	10K	16 × M 22	99	–
300	20K	16 × M 24	183	–

Promag P tightening torques for AS 2129

Nominal diameter [mm]	AS 2129 Pressure rating	Threaded fasteners	Max. tightening torque [Nm] PTFE
25	Table E	4 × M 12	21
50	Table E	4 × M 16	42

Promag P tightening torques for AS 4087

Nominal diameter [mm]	AS 4087 Pressure rating	Threaded fasteners	Max. tightening torque [Nm] PTFE
50	PN 16	4 × M 16	42

3.3.5 Installing the Promag H sensor

The sensor is supplied to order, with or without pre-installed process connections. Pre-installed process connections are secured to the sensor with 4 or 6 hex-head threaded fasteners.

Caution!
The sensor might require support or additional attachments, depending on the application and the length of the piping run. When plastic process connections are used, the sensor must be additionally supported mechanically. A wall-mounting kit can be ordered separately from Endress+Hauser as an accessory (→ 98).

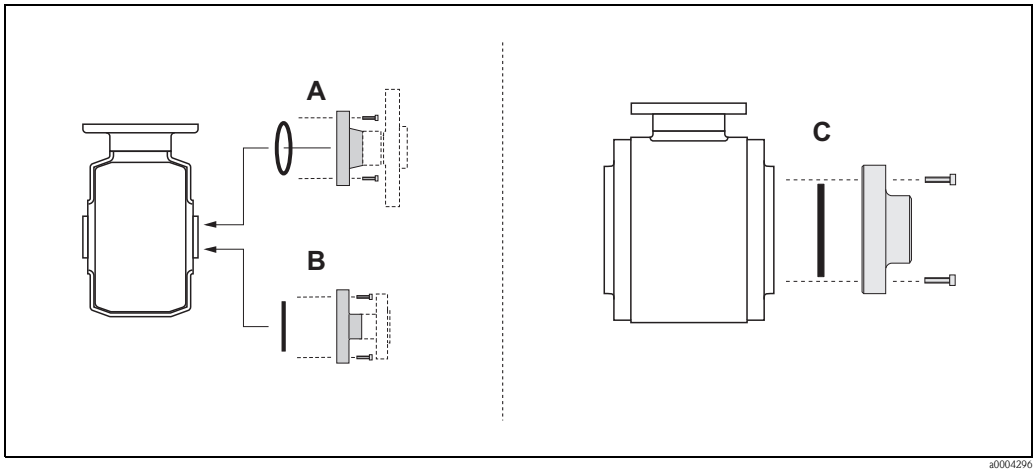


Abb. 22: Promag H process connections (DN 2…25 / DN 40…100, 1/12"…1" / DN 1½"…4")

A = DN 2…25, 1/12"…1"/ process connections with O-ring
- *welding flanges (DIN EN ISO 1127, ODT / SMS),*
- *flange (EN (DIN), ANSI, JIS), flange PVDF (EN (DIN), ANSI, JIS)*
- *external and internal thread, hose connection, PVC adhesive fitting*

B = DN 2…25, 1/12"…1"/ process connections with aseptic gasket vseal
- *weld nipples (DIN 11850, ODT/SMS)*
- *Clamp (ISO 2852, DIN 32676, L14 AM7)*
- *coupling (DIN 11851, DIN 11864-1, SMS 1145)*
- *flange DIN 11864-2*

C = DN 40…100, 1½…4"/ process connections with aseptic gasket seal
- *weld nipples (DIN 11850, ODT/SMS)*
- *Clamp (ISO 2852, DIN 32676, L14 AM7)*
- *coupling (DIN 11851, DIN 11864-1, ISO 2853, SMS 1145)*
- *flange DIN 11864-2*

Seals

When installing the process connections, make sure that the seals are clean and correctly centered.

Caution!
- With metal process connections, you must fully tighten the screws. The process connection forms a metallic connection with the sensor, which ensures a defined compression of the seal.
- With plastic process connections, note the max. torques for lubricated threads (7 Nm / 5.2 lbf ft). With plastic flanges, always use seals between connection and counter flange.
- The seals must be replaced periodically, depending on the application, particularly in the case of gasket seals (aseptic version)!
  The period between changes depends on the frequency of cleaning cycles, the cleaning temperature and the fluid temperature. Replacement seals can be ordered as accessories → 98.

Usage and assembly of ground rings (DN 2 to 25, 1/12" to 1")

In case the process connections are made of plastic (e.g. flanges or adhesive fittings), the potential between the sensor and the fluid must be equalized using additional ground rings.
If the ground rings are not installed this can affect the accuracy of the measurements or cause the destruction of the sensor through the electrochemical erosion of the electrodes.

Caution!

- Depending on the option ordered, plastic disks may be installed at the process connections instead of ground rings. These plastic disks serve only as spacers and have no potential equalization function. In addition, they provide a sealing function at the interface between the sensor and process connection. For this reason, with process connections without ground rings, these plastic disks/seals must not be removed, or must always be installed.
- Ground rings can be ordered separately from Endress+Hauser as accessories (→ 📄 98). When placing the order, make certain that the ground ring is compatible with the material used for the electrodes. Otherwise, there is a risk that the electrodes may be destroyed by electrochemical corrosion! Information about the materials can be found on → 📄 133.
- Ground rings, including the seals, are mounted within the process connections. Therefore, the fitting length is not affected.

1. Loosen the four or six hexagonal headed bolts (1) and remove the process connection from the sensor (4).
2. Remove the plastic disk (3), including the two O-ring seals (2).
3. Place one seal (2) in the groove of the process connection.
4. Place the metal ground ring (3) on the process connection.
5. Now place the second seal (2) in the groove of the ground ring.
6. Finally, mount the process connection on the sensor again.
   With plastic process connections, note the max. torques for lubricated threads (7 Nm / 5.2 lbf ft).

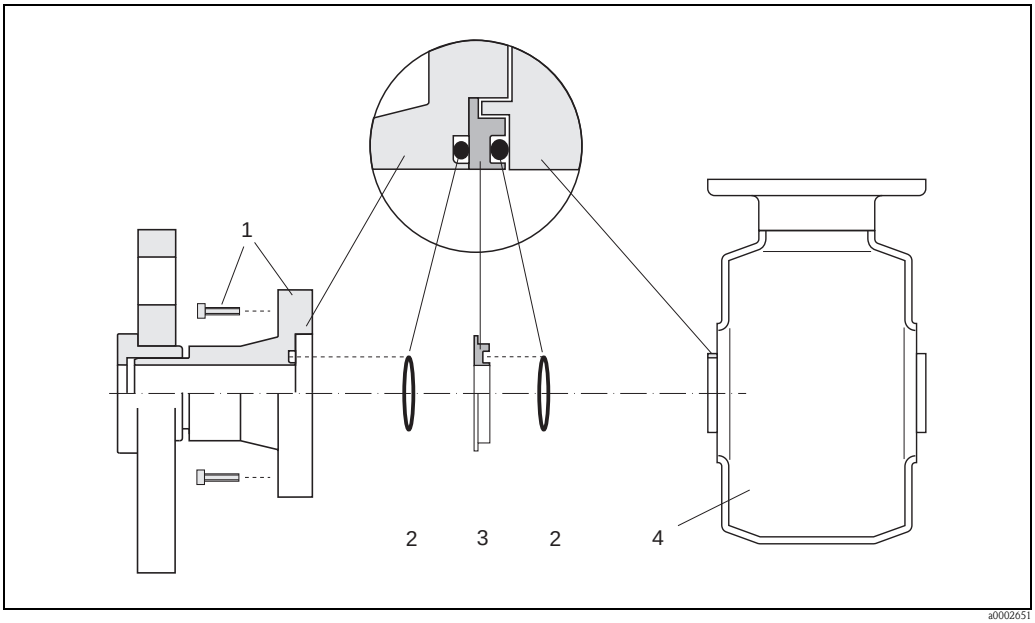


Fig. 23: Installing ground rings with Promag H (DN 2 to 25, 1/12" to 1")

1 = Hexagonal-headed bolt (process connection)
2 = O-ring seals
3 = Ground ring or plastic disk (spacer)
4 = Sensor

Welding the transmitter into the piping (weld nipples)

Caution!
Risk of destroying the measuring electronics. Make sure that the welding machine is *not* grounded via the sensor or the transmitter.

1. Tack-weld the sensor into the pipe. A suitable welding jig can be ordered separately as an accessory (→ 98).
2. Loosen the screws on the process connection flange and remove the sensor, complete with the seal, from the pipe.
3. Weld the process connection to the pipe.
4. Reinstall the sensor in the pipe. Make sure that everything is clean and that the seal is correctly seated.

Note!
- If thin-walled foodstuffs pipes are not welded correctly, the heat could damage the installed seal. It is therefore advisable to remove the sensor and the seal prior to welding.
- The pipe has to be spread approximately 8 mm to permit disassembly.

Cleaning with pigs

If pigs are used for cleaning, it is essential to take the inside diameters of the measuring tube and process connection into account. All the dimensions and lengths of the sensor and transmitter are provided in the separate documentation "Technical Documentation" → 138.

3.3.6 Turning the transmitter housing

Turning the aluminum field housing

Warning!
The turning mechanism in devices with Ex d/de or FM/CSA Cl. I Div. 1 classification is not the same as that described here. The procedure for turning these housings is described in the Ex-specific documentation.

1. Loosen the two securing screws.
2. Turn the bayonet catch as far as it will go.
3. Carefully lift the transmitter housing:
   – Promag D: approx. 10 mm (0.39 inch) above the securing screws
   – Promag L, W, P, H: to the stop
4. Turn the transmitter housing to the desired position:
   – Promag D: max. 180° clockwise or max. 180° counterclockwise
   – Promag L, W, P, H: max. 280° clockwise or max. 20° counterclockwise
5. Lower the housing into position and re-engage the bayonet catch.
6. Retighten the two securing screws.

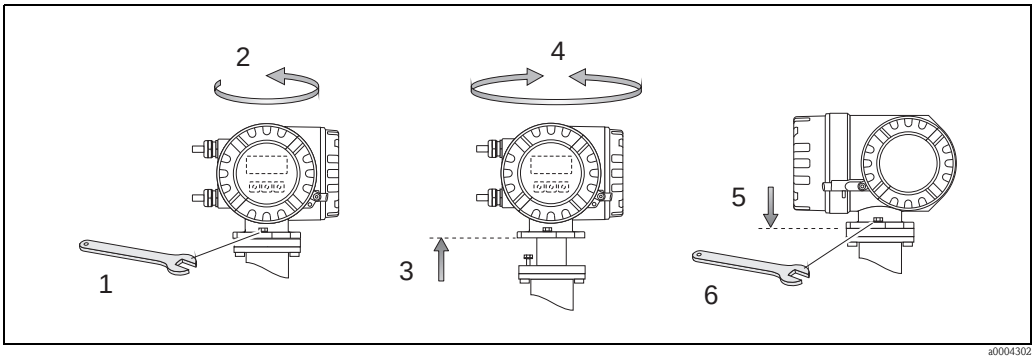


Fig. 24: Turning the transmitter housing (aluminum field housing)

Turning the stainless-steel field housing

1. Loosen the two securing screws.
2. Carefully lift the transmitter housing as far as it will go.
3. Turn the transmitter housing to the desired position (max. 2 × 90° in either direction).
4. Lower the housing into position.
5. Retighten the two securing screws.

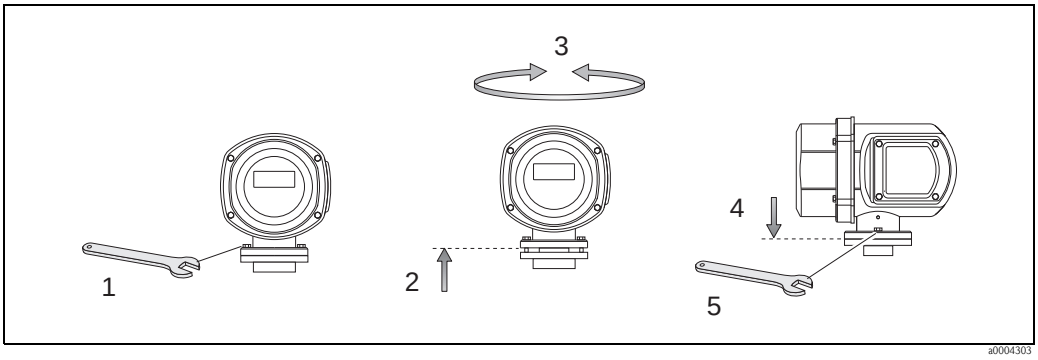


Fig. 25: Turning the transmitter housing (stainless-steel field housing)

3.3.7 Turning the onsite display

1. Unscrew the cover of the electronics compartment from the transmitter housing.
2. Press the side latches on the display module and remove it from the electronics compartment cover plate.
3. Turn the display to the desired position (max. 4 × 45° in both directions) and reset it onto the cover plate of the electronics compartment.
4. Screw the cover of the electronics compartment firmly back onto the transmitter housing.

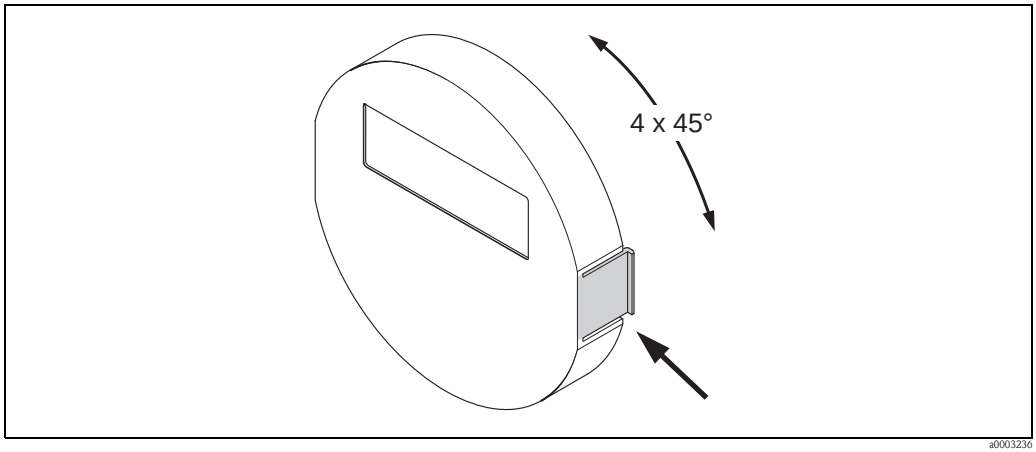


Fig. 26: Turning the local display (field housing)

3.3.8 Installing the wall-mount housing

There are various ways of installing the wall-mount transmitter housing:

- Direct wall mounting
- Installation in control panel (with separate mounting kit, accessories) → 42
- Pipe mounting (with separate mounting kit, accessories) → 42

Caution!

- Make sure that the ambient temperature does not exceed the permissible range at the mounting location, –20 to +60 °C (–4 to + °140 F), optional –40 to +60 °C (–40 to +140 °F). Install the device at a shady location. Avoid direct sunlight.
- Always install the wall-mount housing in such a way that the cable entries are pointing down.

Direct wall mounting

1. Drill the holes as illustrated in the graphic.
2. Remove the cover of the connection compartment (a).
3. Push the two securing screws (b) through the appropriate bores (c) in the housing.
   – Securing screws (M6): max. Ø 6.5 mm (0.26")
   – Screw head: max. Ø 10.5 mm (0.41")
4. Secure the transmitter housing to the wall as indicated.
5. Screw the cover of the connection compartment (a) firmly onto the housing.

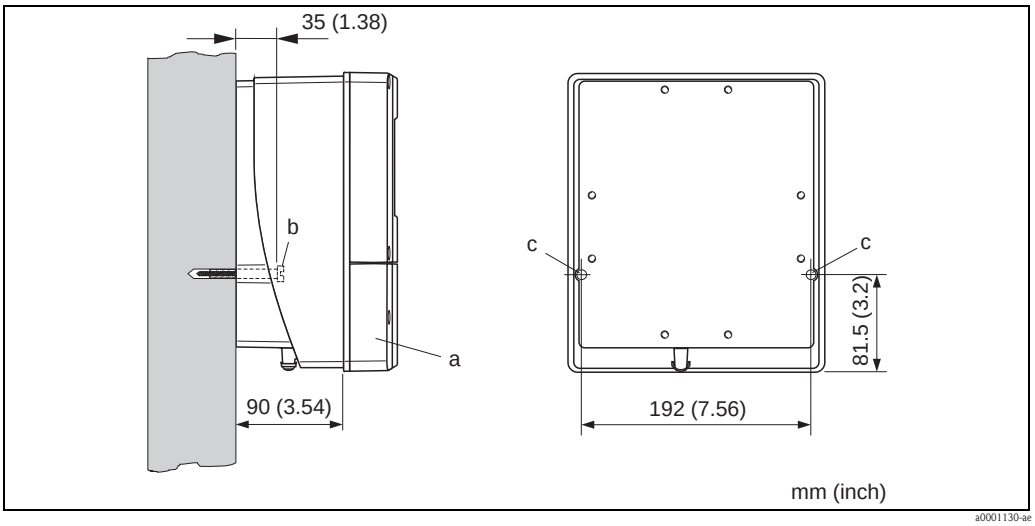


Fig. 27: Mounted directly on the wall

Panel-mounted installation

1. Prepare the opening in the panel as illustrated in the graphic.
2. Slide the housing into the opening in the panel from the front.
3. Screw the fasteners onto the wall-mount housing.
4. Place the threaded rods in the fasteners and screw them down until the housing is seated tightly against the panel. Afterwards, tighten the locking nuts. Additional support is not necessary.

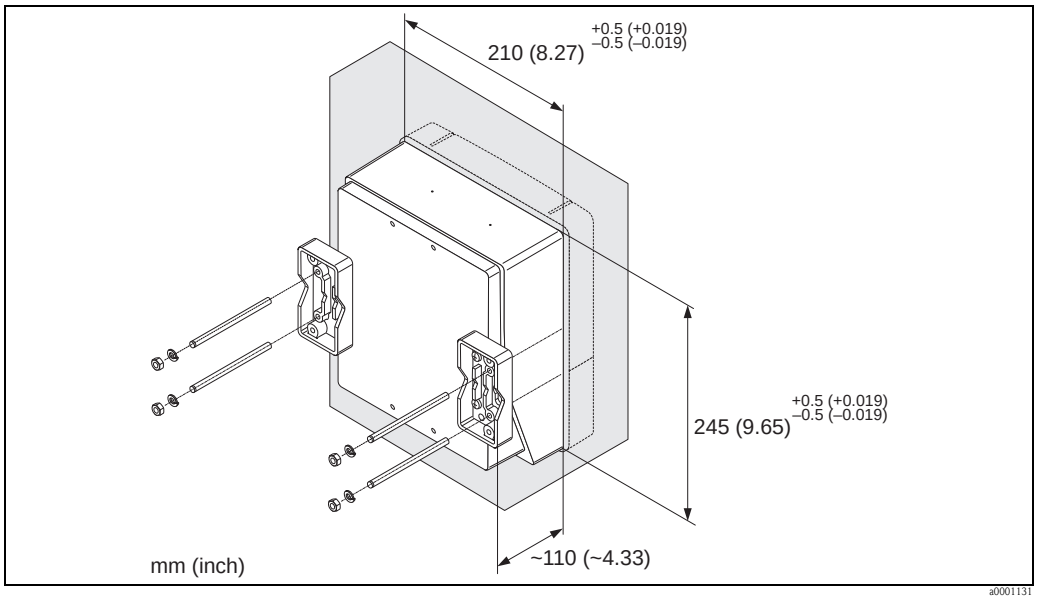


Fig. 28: Panel installation (wall-mount housing)

Pipe mounting

The assembly should be performed by following the instructions in the graphic.

Caution!
If the device is mounted to a warm pipe, make certain that the housing temperature does not exceed +60 °C (+140 °F), which is the maximum permissible temperature.

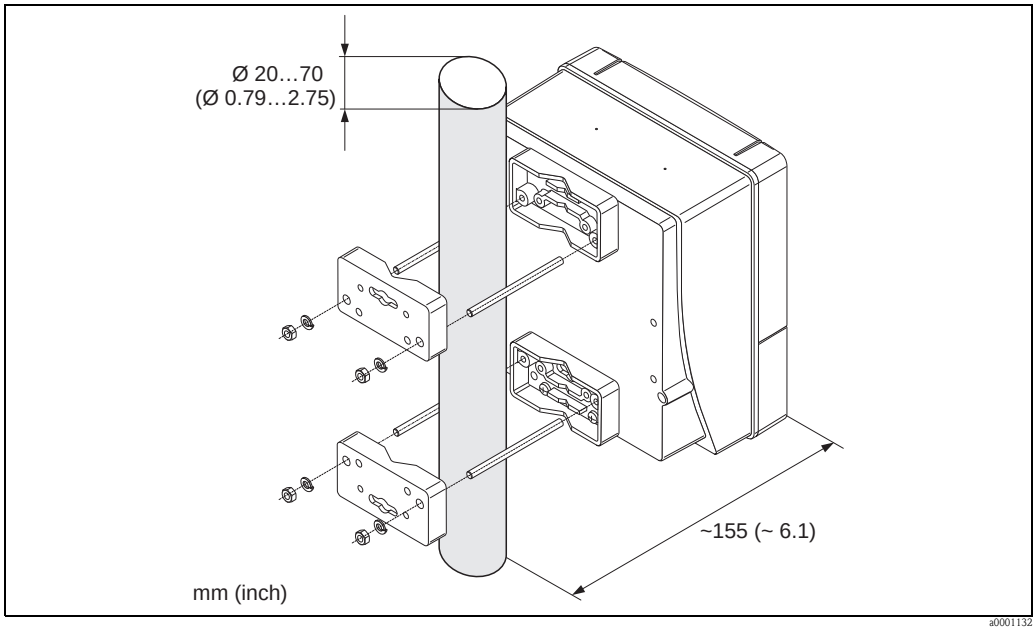


Fig. 29: Pipe mounting (wall-mount housing)

3.4 Post-installation check

Perform the following checks after installing the measuring device in the pipe:

Device condition and specifications	**Notes**
Is the device damaged (visual inspection)?	-
Does the device correspond to specifications at the measuring point, including process temperature and pressure, ambient temperature, minimum fluid conductivity, measuring range, etc.?	→ 🖹 123
Installation	**Notes**
Does the arrow on the sensor nameplate match the actual direction of flow through the pipe?	-
Is the position of the measuring electrode plane correct?	→ 🖹 15
Is the position of the empty pipe detection electrode correct?	→ 🖹 15
Were all screws tightened to the specified torques when the sensor was installed?	Promag D → 🖹 23 Promag L → 🖹 25 Promag W → 🖹 26 Promag P → 🖹 32
Were the correct seals used (type, material, installation)?	Promag D → 🖹 21 Promag L→ 🖹 24 Promag W → 🖹 26 Promag P → 🖹 31 Promag H → 🖹 36
Are the measuring point number and labeling correct (visual inspection)?	-
Process environment / process conditions	**Notes**
Were the inlet and outlet runs respected?	Inlet run ≥ 5 × DN Outlet run ≥ 2 × DN
Is the measuring device protected against moisture and direct sunlight?	-
Is the sensor adequately protected against vibration (attachment, support)?	Acceleration up to 2 g by analogy with IEC 600 68-2-8

4 Wiring

Warning!
When connecting Ex-certified devices, see the notes and diagrams in the Ex-specific supplement to these Operating Instructions.
Please do not hesitate to contact your Endress+Hauser sales office if you have any questions.

Note!
The device does not have an internal circuit breaker. For this reason, assign the device a switch or power-breaker switch capable of disconnecting the power supply line from the mains.

4.1 PROFIBUS cable specifications

4.1.1 PROFIBUS DP cable specifications

Cable type

Two versions of the bus line are specified in IEC 61158. Cable type A can be used for all transmission rates up to 12 Mbit/s.

Cable type A	
Characteristic impedance	135 to 165 Ω at a measuring frequency of 3 to 20 MHz
Cable capacitance	< 30 pF/m
Core cross-section	> 0.34 mm², corresponds to AWG 22
Cable type	Twisted in pairs, 1 × 2, 2 × 2 or 1 × 4 wire
Loop-resistance	110 Ω/km
Signal damping	Max. 9 dB over the entire length of the cable section
Shielding	Copper braided shielding or braided shielding and foil shielding

Bus structure

Note the following points:
- The maximum line length (segment length) depends on the transmission rate. For cable type A, the maximum line length (segment length) is as follows:

Transmission rate [kBit/s]	9.6 to 93.75	187.5	500	1500	3000 to 12000
Line length [m]([inch])	1200 (4000)	1000 (3300)	400 (1300)	200 (650)	100 (330)

- A maximum of 32 users are permitted per segment.
- Each segment is terminated at either end with a terminating resistor.
- The bus length or the number of users can be increased by introducing a repeater.
- The first and last segment can comprise max. 31 devices. The segments between the repeaters can comprise max. 30 stations.
- The maximum distance between two bus users can be calculated as follows: (NO_REP + 1) × segment length

  Note!
  NO_REP = maximum number of repeaters that may be switched in series depending on the repeater in question.

Example
In accordance with manufacturer specifications, 9 repeaters can be switched in series when using a standard line. The maximum distance between two bus users at a transmission rate of 1.5 MBit/s can be calculated as follows: (9 + 1) × 200 m = 2000 m

Spurs

Please note the following:
- Length of spurs < 6.6 m (21.7 ft) (at max. 1.5 MBit/s)
- No spurs should be used for transmission rates >1.5 MBit/s. The line between the connector and the bus driver is described as a spur. Experience has shown that you should proceed with caution when configuring spurs. For this reason, you cannot presume that the sum of all spurs at 1.5 MBit/s may be 6.6 m (21.7 ft). This is affected greatly by the arrangement of the field devices. Therefore, we recommend you do not use any spurs, if possible, at transmission rates >1.5 MBit/s.
- If you cannot avoid using spurs, then they may not include any bus terminators.

Bus termination

It is important to terminate the RS485 line correctly at the start and end of the bus segment since impedance mismatch results in reflections on the line which can cause faulty communication → 📄 74.

Further information

General information and further notes regarding the wiring can be found in BA034S/04: "Guidelines for planning and commissioning, PROFIBUS DP/PA, field communication".

4.1.2 PROFIBUS PA cable specifications

Cable type

Twin-core cables are recommended for connecting the device to the fieldbus. Following IEC 61158-2 (MBP), four different cable types (A, B, C, D) can be used with the fieldbus, only two of which (cable types A and B) are shielded.

- Cable types A or B are particularly preferable for new installations. Only these types have cable shielding that guarantees adequate protection from electromagnetic interference and thus the most reliable data transfer. In the case of type B multi-pair cables, it is permissible to operate multiple fieldbuses with the same degree of protection on one cable. No other circuits are permissible in the same cable.
- Practical experience has shown that cable types C and D should not be used due to the lack of shielding, since the freedom from interference generally does not meet the requirements described in the standard.

The electrical data of the fieldbus cable have not been specified but determine important characteristics of the design of the fieldbus, such as distances bridged, number of users, electromagnetic compatibility, etc.

	Cable type A	**Cable type B**
Cable structure	Twisted pair, shielded	One or more twisted pairs, fully shielded
Core cross-section	0.8 mm² (AWG 18)	0.32 mm² (AWG 22)
Loop-resistance (DC)	44 Ω/km	112 Ω/km
Characteristic impedance at 31.25 kHz	100 Ω ± 20%	100 Ω ± 30%
Attenuation constant at 39 kHz	3 dB/km	5 dB/km
Capacitive asymmetry	2 nF/km	2 nF/km
Envelope delay distortion (7.9 to 39 kHz)	1.7 µs/km	*
Shield coverage	90%	*
Max. cable length (incl. spurs >1 m (> 3 ft))	1900 m (6200 ft)	1200 m (4000 ft)

* Not specified

Suitable fieldbus cables from various manufacturers for non-hazardous areas are listed below:
- Siemens: 6XV1 830-5BH10
- Belden: 3076F
- Kerpen: CeL-PE/OSCR/PVC/FRLA FB-02YS(ST)YFL

Maximum overall cable length

The maximum network expansion depends on the type of protection and the cable specifications. The overall cable length combines the length of the main cable and the length of all spurs (>1 m) (>3 ft).

Please note the following:
- The maximum permissible total cable length depends on the cable type used:
  – Type A = 1900 m (6200 ft)
  – Type B = 1200 m (4000 ft)
- If repeaters are used, the maximum permissible cable length is doubled.
  A maximum of three repeaters are permitted between user and master.

Maximum spur length

The line between the distribution box and field device is described as a spur.
In the case of non-Ex applications, the max. length of a spur depends on the number of spurs (>1 m) (>3 ft):

Number of spurs		1 to 12	13 to 14	15 to 18	19 to 24	25 to 32
Max. length per spur	[m]	120	90	60	30	1
	[ft]	400	300	200	100	3

Number of field devices

In systems that meet FISCO with EEx ia type of protection, the line length is limited to max. 1 000 m (3280 in). A maximum of 32 users per segment in non-Ex areas or a maximum of 10 users in an Ex-area (EEx ia IIC) is possible. The actual number of users must be determined during configuration.

Bus termination

The start and end of each fieldbus segment are always to be terminated with a bus terminator. With various junction boxes (non-Ex), the bus termination can be activated via a switch. If this is not the case, a separate bus terminator must be installed.

Note the following points:
- In the case of a branched bus segment, the device furthest from the segment coupler represents the end of the bus.
- If the fieldbus is extended with a repeater then the extension must also be terminated at both ends.

Further information

General information and further notes regarding the wiring can be found in BA034S/04: "Guidelines for planning and commissioning, PROFIBUS DP/PA, field communication".

4.1.3 Shielding and grounding

When planning the shielding and grounding for a fieldbus system, there are three important points to consider:

- Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)
- Explosion protection
- Safety of the personnel

To ensure the optimum electromagnetic compatibility of systems, it is important that the system components and above all the cables, which connect the components, are shielded and that no portion of the system is unshielded. Ideally, the cable shields are connected to the normally metal housings of the connected field devices. Since these are generally connected to the protective ground, the shield of the bus cable is grounded many times. Ensure that the stripped and twisted lengths of cable shield to the ground terminal are as short as possible.
This approach, which provides the best electromagnetic compatibility and personnel safety, can be used without restriction in systems with good potential matching.
In the case of systems without potential matching, a power supply frequency (50 Hz) equalizing current can flow between two grounding points which, in unfavorable cases, e.g. when it exceeds the permissible shield current, may destroy the cable.
To suppress the low frequency equalizing currents, it is therefore recommended – in the case of systems without potential equalization – to connect the cable shield directly to the building ground (or protective ground) at one end only and to use capacitive coupling to connect all other grounding points.

Caution!
The statutory EMC requirements are **only** met if the cable shield is grounded at both ends!

4.2 Connecting the remote version

4.2.1 Connecting Promag D, L, W, P, H

Warning!
- Risk of electric shock! Switch off the power supply before opening the device. Do **not** install or wire the device while it is connected to the power supply. Failure to comply with this precaution can result in irreparable damage to the electronics.
- Risk of electric shock! Connect the protective conductor to the ground terminal on the housing before the power supply is applied.

Caution!
- Only sensors and transmitters with the same serial number can be connected to one another. Communication problems can occur if the devices are not connected in this way.
- Risk of damaging the coil driver. Always switch off the power supply before connecting or disconnecting the coil cable.

Procedure

1. Transmitter: Remove the cover from the connection compartment (a).
2. Sensor: Remove the cover from the connection housing (b).
3. Feed the signal cable (c) and the coil cable (d) through the appropriate cable entries.

   Caution!
   Route the connecting cables securely (see "Connecting cable length" → 47).
4. Terminate the signal and coil current cable as indicated in the table:
   Promag D, L, W, P → Refer to the table → 50
   Promag H → Refer to the "Cable termination" table → 51
5. Establish the wiring between the sensor and the transmitter.
   The electrical wiring diagram that applies to your device can be found:
   - In the corresponding graphic:
     → 30 (Promag D) → 31 (Promag L, W, P); → 32 (Promag H)
   - In the cover of the sensor and transmitter

✎ Note!
The cable shields of the Promag H sensor are grounded by means of the strain relief terminals (see also the "Cable termination" table → 51)

☝ Caution!
Insulate the shields of cables that are not connected to eliminate the risk of short-circuits with neighboring cable shields inside the connection housing.

6. Transmitter: Screw the cover on the connection compartment (a).
7. Sensor: Secure the cover on the connection housing (b).

Promag D

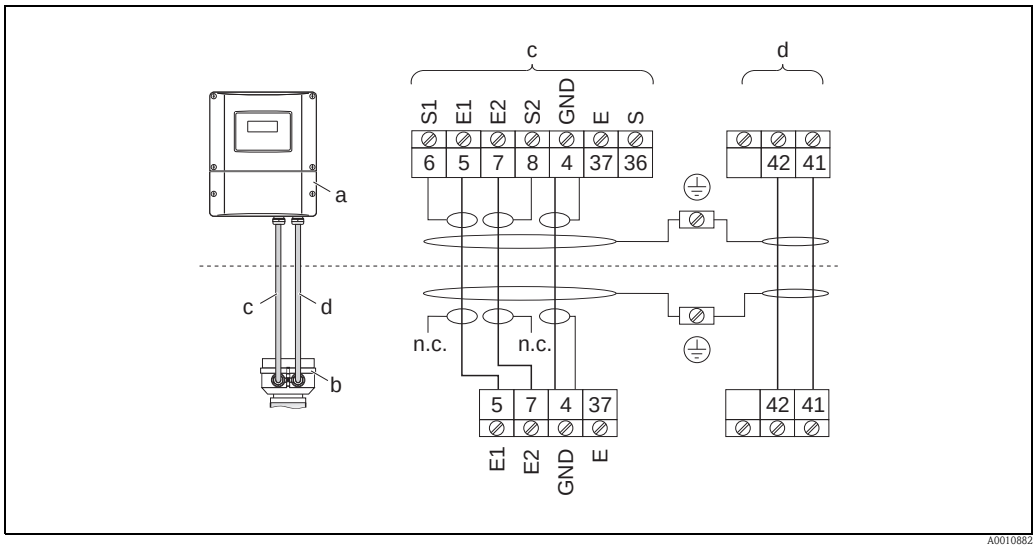


Fig. 30: Connecting the remote version of Promag D

a Wall-mount housing connection compartment
b Cover of the sensor connection housing
c Signal cable
d Coil current cable
n.c. Not connected, insulated cable shields

Wire colors/Terminal No.:
5/6 = braun, 7/8 = white, 4 = green, 37/36 = yellow

Promag L, W, P

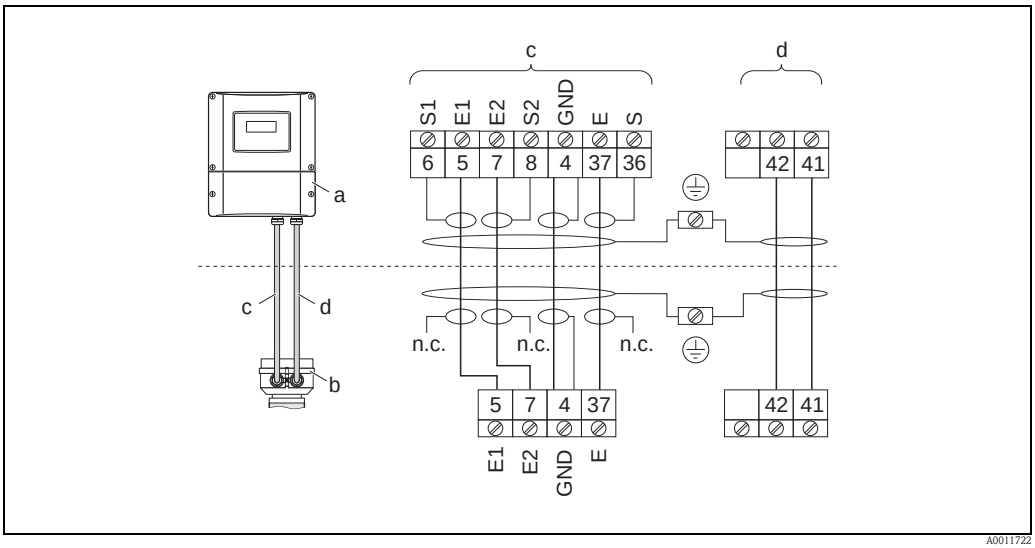


Fig. 31: Connecting the remote version of Promag L, W, P

a Wall-mount housing connection compartment
b Cover of the sensor connection housing
c Signal cable
d Coil current cable
n.c. Not connected, insulated cable shields

Wire colors/Terminal No.:
5/6 = braun, 7/8 = white, 4 = green, 37/36 = yellow

Promag H

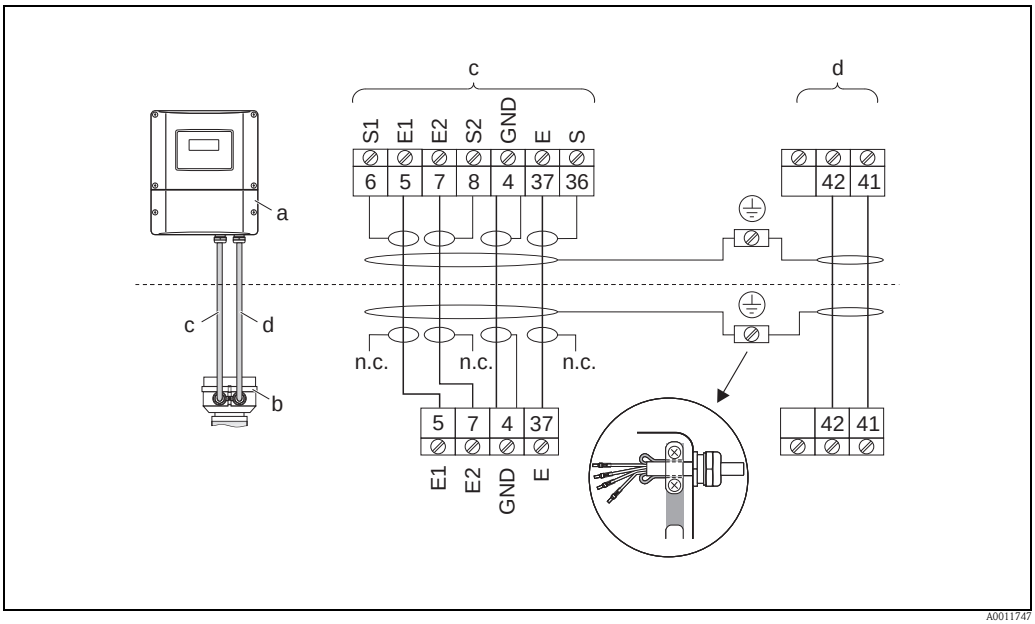


Fig. 32: Connecting the remote version of Promag H

a Wall-mount housing connection compartment
b Cover of the sensor connection housing
c Signal cable
d Coil current cable
n.c. Not connected, insulated cable shields

Wire colors/Terminal No.:
5/6 = braun, 7/8 = white, 4 = green, 37/36 = yellow

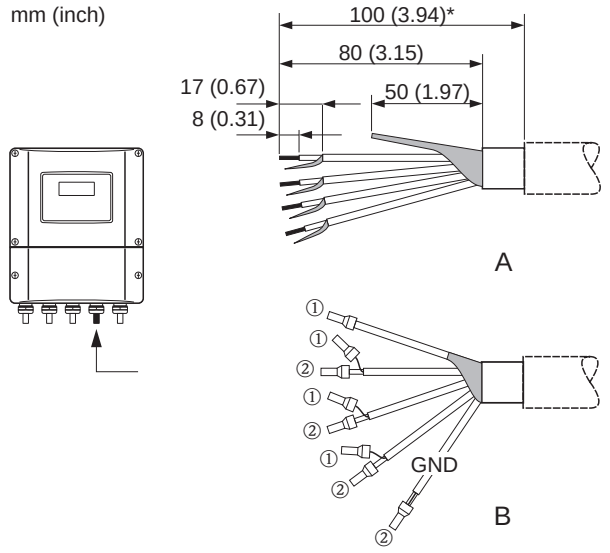
Cable termination for the remote version
Promag D / Promag L / Promag W / Promag P

Terminate the signal and coil current cables as shown in the figure below (Detail A).
Ferrules must be provided on the fine-wire cores (Detail B: ① = red ferrules, ∅ 1.0 mm; ② = white ferrules, ∅ 0.5 mm).
* Stripping only for reinforced cables

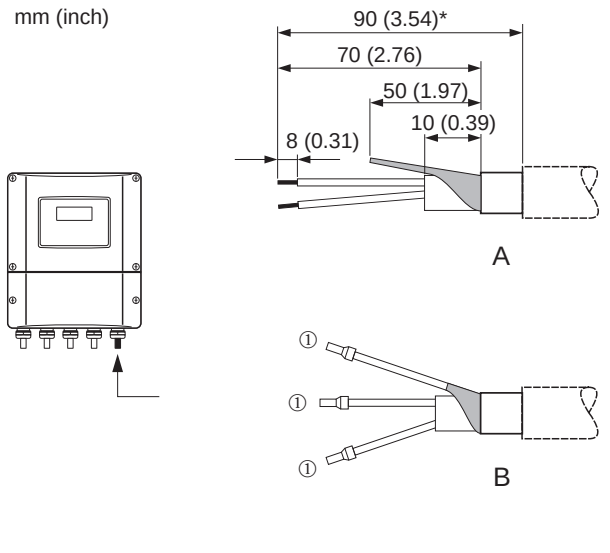
Caution!
When fitting the connectors, pay attention to the following points:
- *Signal cable* → Make sure that the ferrules do not touch the wire shield on the sensor side. Minimum distance = 1 mm (exception "GND" = green cable)
- *Coil current cable* → Insulate one core of the three-core wire at the level of the core reinforcement; you only require two cores for the connection.

TRANSMITTER

Signal cable

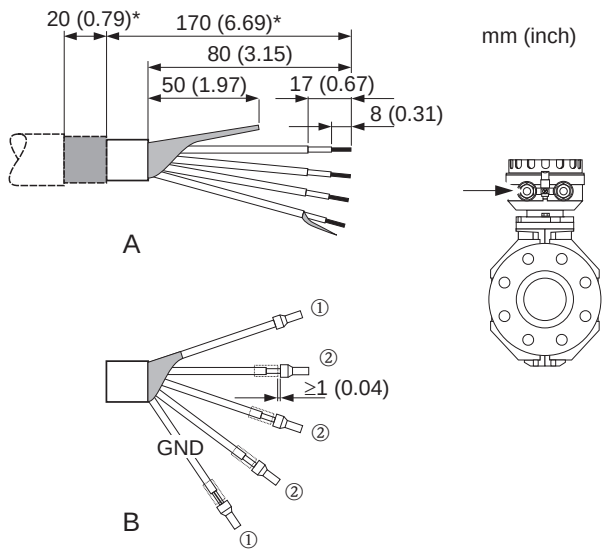


Coil current cable

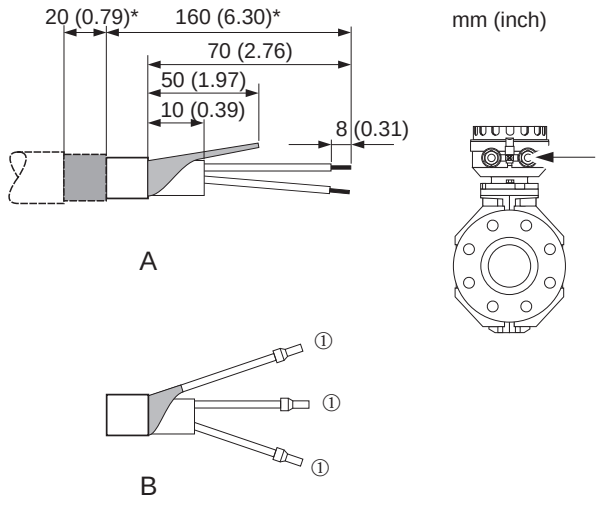


SENSOR

Signal cable



Coil current cable



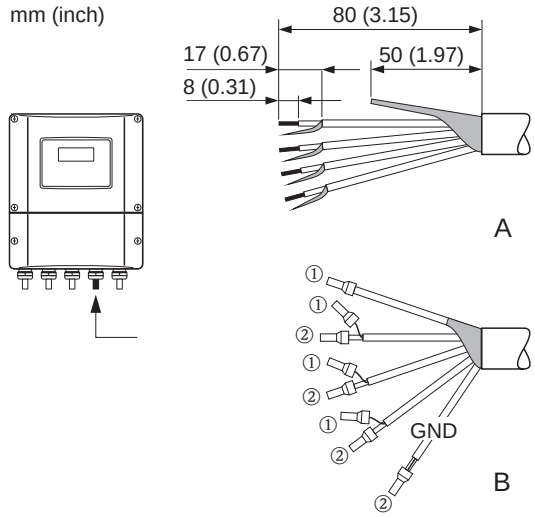
Cable termination for the remote version
Promag H

Terminate the signal and coil current cables as shown in the figure below (Detail A).
Ferrules must be provided on the fine-wire cores (Detail B: ① = red ferrules, ∅ 1.0 mm; ② = white ferrules, ∅ 0.5 mm).

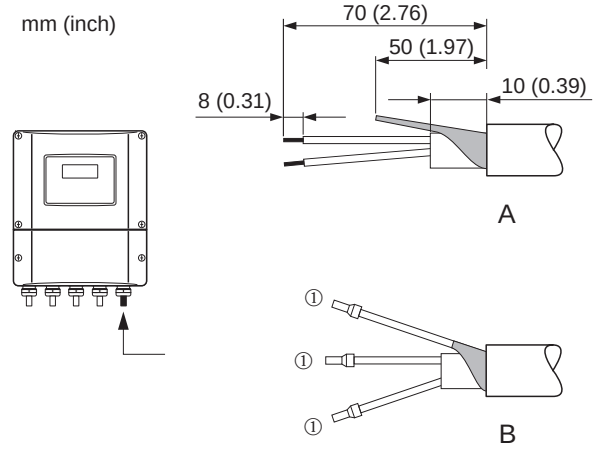
Caution!
When fitting the connectors, pay attention to the following points:
- *Signal cable* → Make sure that the ferrules do not touch the wire shield on the sensor side. Minimum distance = 1 mm (exception "GND" = green cable).
- *Coil current cable* → Insulate one core of the three-core wire at the level of the core reinforcement; you only require two cores for the connection.
- On the sensor side, reverse both cable shields approx. 15 mm over the outer jacket. The strain relief ensures an electrical connection with the connection housing.

TRANSMITTER

Signal cable

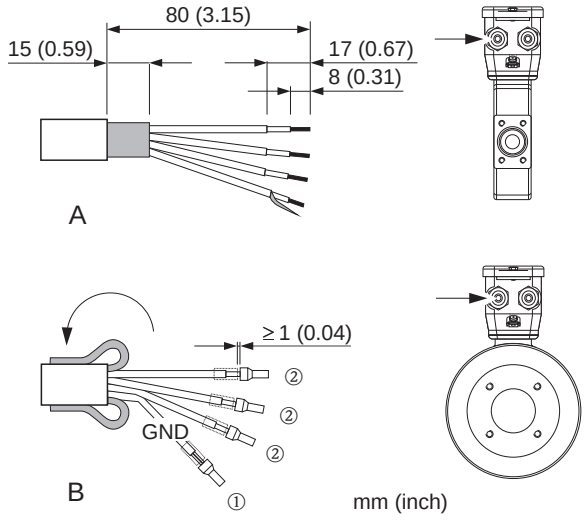


Coil current cable

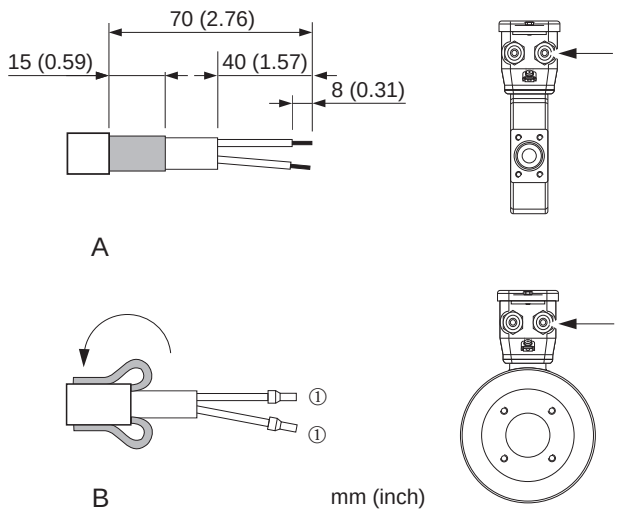


SENSOR

Signal cable



Coil current cable



4.2.2 Cable specifications

Signal cable

- 3 × 0.38 mm² PVC cable with common, braided copper shield (∅ ~7 mm) and individually shielded cores
- With Empty Pipe Detection (EPD): 4 × 0.38 mm² PVC cable with common, braided copper shield (∅ ~ 7 mm) and individually shielded cores
- Conductor resistance: ≤ 50 Ω/km
- Capacitance: core/shield: ≤ 420 pF/m
- Permanent operating temperature: –20 to +80 °C
- Cable cross-section: max. 2.5 mm²

Coil cable

- 2 × 0.75 mm² PVC cable with common, braided copper shield (∅ ~ 7 mm)
- Conductor resistance: ≤ 37 Ω/km
- Capacitance: core/core, shield grounded: ≤ 120 pF/m
- Operating temperature: –20 to +80 °C
- Cable cross-section: max. 2.5 mm²
- Test voltage for cable insulation: ≥1433 V AC r.m.s. 50/60 Hz or ≥2026 V DC

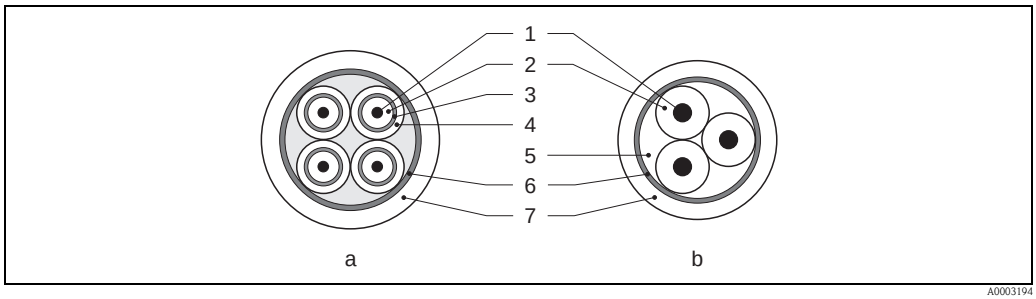


Fig. 33: Cable cross-section

a Signal cable
b Coil current cable

1 Core
2 Core insulation
3 Core shield
4 Core jacket
5 Core reinforcement
6 Cable shield
7 Outer jacket

Reinforced connecting cables

As an option, Endress+Hauser can also deliver reinforced connecting cables with an additional, reinforcing metal braid. Reinforced connecting cables should be used when laying the cable directly in the ground, if there is a risk of damage from rodents or if using the measuring device below IP 68 degree of protection.

Operation in zones of severe electrical interference:

The measuring device complies with the general safety requirements in accordance with EN 61010 and the EMC requirements of IEC/EN 61326.

Caution!
Grounding is by means of the ground terminals provided for the purpose inside the connection housing. Ensure that the stripped and twisted lengths of cable shield to the ground terminal are as short as possible.

4.3 Connecting the measuring unit

4.3.1 Connecting the transmitter

Warning!
- Risk of electric shock! Switch off the power supply before opening the device. Do not install or wire the device while it is energized. Failure to comply with this precaution can result in irreparable damage to the electronics.
- Risk of electric shock! Connect the protective conductor to the ground terminal on the housing before the power supply is applied (not necessary if the power supply is galvanically isolated).
- Compare the specifications on the nameplate with the local voltage supply and frequency. Also comply with national regulations governing the installation of electrical equipment.

1. Remove the cover of the connection compartment (f) from the transmitter housing.
2. Feed the power supply cable (a) and the signal cable (b) through the appropriate cable entries.
3. Perform the wiring:
   – PROFIBUS DP → 34
   – PROFIBUS PA → 35
4. Screw the cover of the connection compartment (f) firmly onto the transmitter housing.

PROFIBUS DP connection diagram

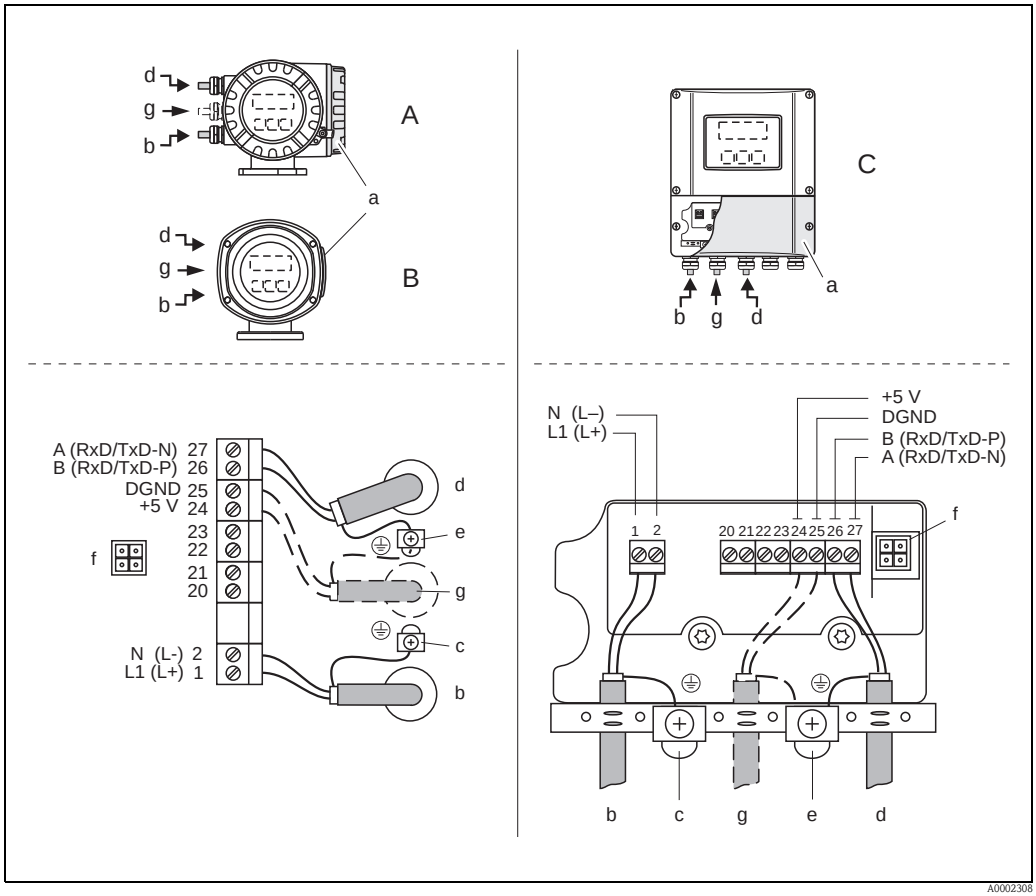


Fig. 34: Connecting the transmitter, cable cross-section max. 2.5 mm² (14 AWG)

A View A (field housing)
B View B (stainless steel field housing)
C View C (wall-mount housing)

a Cover of the connection compartment
b Cable for power supply: 85 to 260 V AC, 20 to 55 V AC,16 to 62 V DC
Terminal No. 1: L1 for AC, L+ for DC
Terminal No. 2: N for AC, L- for DC
c Ground terminal for protective ground
d Fieldbus cable:
Terminal No. 26: B (R×D/T×D-P)
Terminal No. 27: A (R×D/T×D-N)
e Fieldbus cable shield ground terminal
Please note the following:
– The shield and grounding of the fieldbus cable → 47
– Make sure that the stripped and twisted lengths of cable shield to the ground terminal are kept as short as possible
f Service connector for connecting service interface FXA193 (Fieldcheck, FieldCare)
g Cable for external termination:
Terminal No. 24: +5 V
Terminal No. 25: DGND

PROFIBUS PA connection diagram

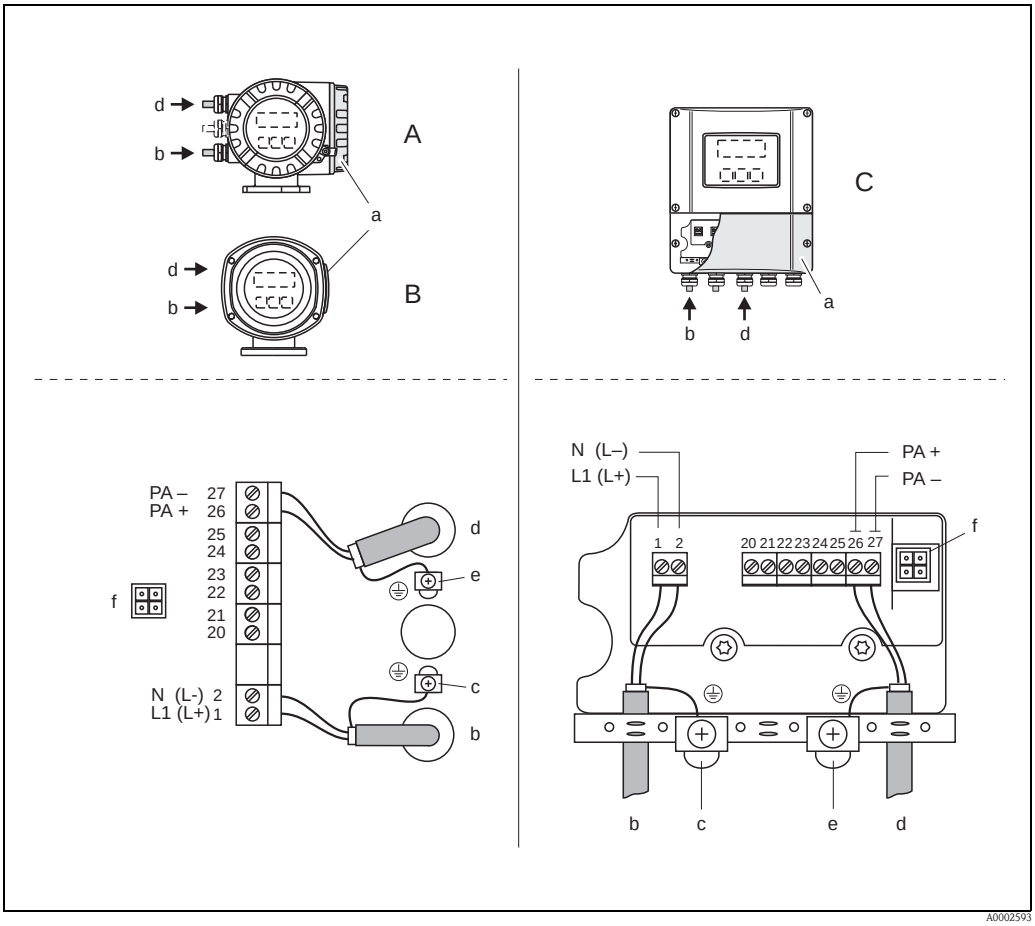


Fig. 35: Connecting the transmitter, cable cross-section max. 2.5 mm² (14 AWG)

A View A (field housing)
B View B (stainless steel field housing)
C View C (wall-mount housing)

a Cover of the connection compartment
b Cable for power supply: 85 to 260 V AC, 20 to 55 V AC,16 to 62 V DC
Terminal No. 1: L1 for AC, L+ for DC
Terminal No. 2: N for AC, L- for DC
c Ground terminal for protective ground
d Fieldbus cable:
Terminal No. 26: PA +, with reverse polarity protection
Terminal No. 27: PA –, with reverse polarity protection
e Fieldbus cable shield ground terminal
Please note the following:
– The shield and grounding of the fieldbus cable → 47
– Make sure that the stripped and twisted lengths of cable shield to the ground terminal are kept as short as possible
f Service connector for connecting service interface FXA193 (Fieldcheck, FieldCare)

Fieldbus connector

Note!
The connector can only be used for PROFIBUS PA devices.

The connection technology of PROFIBUS PA allows measuring devices to be connected to the fieldbus via uniform mechanical connections such as T-boxes, distribution modules etc.

This connection technology using prefabricated distribution modules and plug-in connectors offers substantial advantages over conventional wiring:
- Field devices can be removed, replaced or added at any time during normal operation. Data transmission is not interrupted.
- Installation and maintenance are significantly easier.
- Existing cable infrastructures can be used and expanded instantly, e.g. when constructing new star distributors using 4-channel or 8-channel distribution modules.

The measuring device can therefore be supplied with the option of a ready-mounted fieldbus connector. Fieldbus connectors for retrofitting can be ordered from Endress+Hauser as a spare part → 98.

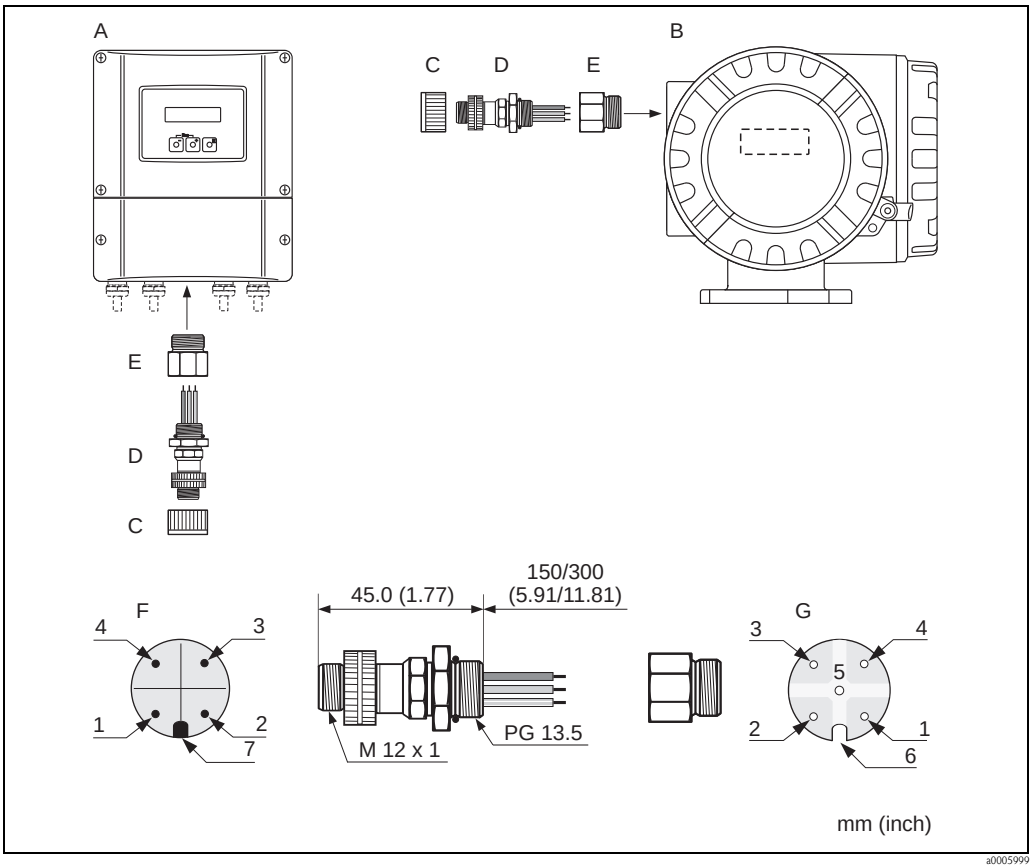


Fig. 36: Connectors for connecting to the PROFIBUS PA

A Aluminum field housing
B Stainless steel field housing
C Protection cap for connector
D Fieldbus connector
E Adapter PG 13.5 / M 20.5
F Connector at housing (male)
G Female connector

Pin assignment / color codes:
1 Brown wire: PA + (terminal 26)
2 Not connected
3 Blue wire: PA – (terminal 27)
4 Black wire: ground (instructions for connection → 57)
5 Middle female connector not assigned
6 Positioning groove
7 Positioning key

Technical data (fieldbus connector):

Connection cross section	0.75 mm^2 (19 AWG)
Connector thread	PG 13.5
Degree of protection	IP 67 in accordance with DIN 40 050 IEC 529
Contact surface	CuZnAu
Housing material	Cu Zn, surface Ni
Flammability	V - 2 in accordance with UL - 94
Operating temperature	–40 to +85 °C, (–40 to +185 °F)
Ambient temperature range	–40 to +150 °C, (–40 to +302 °F)
Nominal current per contact	3 A
Nominal voltage	125 to 150 V DC in accordance with the VDE Standard 01 10/ISO Group 10
Resistance to tracking	KC 600
Volume resistance	≤ 8 mΩ in accordance with IEC 512 Part 2
Insulation resistance	≤ 10^{12} Ω in accordance with IEC 512 Part 2

Supply line/T-box shielding

Use cable glands with good EMC properties, if possible with all-round contact of the cable shielding (Iris spring). This requires small differences in potential, poss. potential matching.
- The shielding of the PA cable must be intact.
- Always keep the shielding connection as short as possible.

Ideally, cable glands with Iris springs should be used for the shielding connection. The shielding is connected to the T-box housing by means of the Iris spring located inside the gland. The shielding braid is located beneath the Iris spring. When the armored thread is tightened, the Iris spring is pressed against the shielding, thereby creating a conductive connection between the shielding and the metal housing.

A connection box or a plug-in connection is seen as part of the shielding (Faraday shield). This applies, in particular, to remote boxes if these are connected to a PROFIBUS PA measuring device by means of a pluggable cable. In such instances, use a metal connector where the cable shielding is connected to the connector housing (e.g. pre-terminated cables).

4.3.2 Terminal assignment

PROFIBUS DP

Order version	Terminal No. 20 (+) / 21 (–)	22 (+) / 23 (–)	24 (+) / 25 (–)	26 = B (R×D/T×D-P) 27 = A (R×D/T×D-N)
50***-**********J	-	-	+5V (ext. termination)	PROFIBUS DP

PROFIBUS PA

Order version	Terminal No. 20 (+) / 21 (–)	22 (+) / 23 (–)	24 (+) / 25 (–)	26 = PA + [1] 27 = PA – [1]
50***-**********H	-	-	-	PROFIBUS PA
[1] With integrated reverse polarity protection				

Note!
Functional values of the inputs and outputs → 119

4.4 Potential equalization

Warning!
The measuring system must be included in the potential equalization.

Perfect measurement is only ensured when the fluid and the sensor have the same electrical potential. This is ensured by the reference electrode integrated in the sensor as standard.

The following should also be taken into consideration for potential equalization:
- Internal grounding concepts in the company
- Operating conditions, such as the material/grounding of the pipes (see Table)

4.4.1 Potential equalization for Promag D

- No reference electrode is integrated!
  For the two ground disks of the sensor an electrical connection to the fluid is always ensured.
- Exampels for connections → 58

4.4.2 Potential equalization for Promag W, P, L

- Reference electrode integrated in the sensor as standard
- Exampels for connections → 59

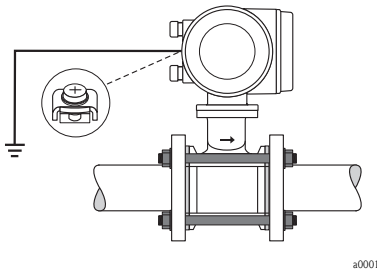
4.4.3 Potential equalization for Promag H

No reference electrode is integrated!
For the metal process connections of the sensor an electrical connection to the fluid is always ensured.

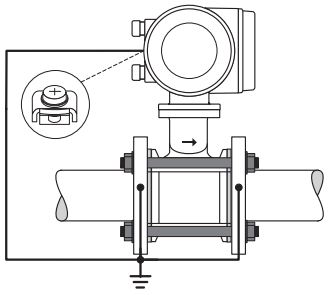
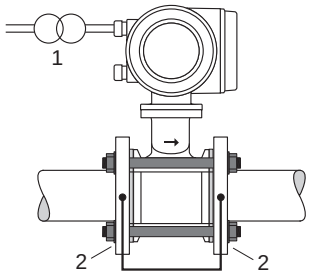
Caution!
If using process connections made of a synthetic material, ground rings have to be used to ensure that potential is equalized (→ 37). The necessary ground rings can be ordered separately from Endress+Hauser as accessories (→ 98).

4.4.4 Exampels for potential equalization connections for Promag D

Standard case

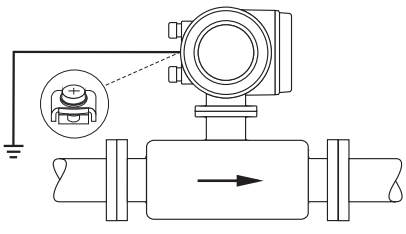
Operating conditions	Potential equalization
When using the measuring device in a: ■ Metal, grounded pipe ■ Plastic pipe ■ Pipe with insulating lining Potential equalization takes place via the ground terminal of the transmitter (standard situation). Note! When installing in metal pipes, we recommend you connect the ground terminal of the transmitter housing with the piping.	 a00012172 *Fig. 37: Via the ground terminal of the transmitter*

Special cases

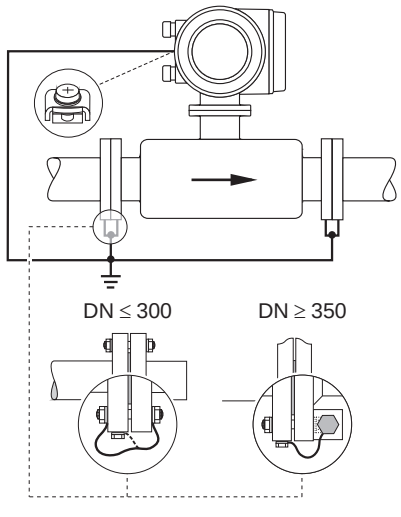
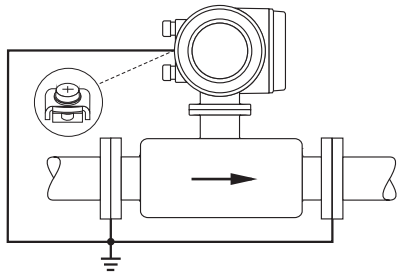
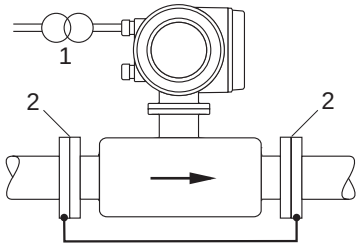
Operating conditions	Potential equalization
When using the measuring device in a: ■ Metal pipe that is not grounded This connection method also applies in situations where: ■ Customary potential equalization cannot be ensured ■ Excessively high equalizing currents can be expected Potential equalization takes place via the ground terminal of the transmitter and the two pipe flanges. Here, the ground cable (copper wire, 6 mm² (0.0093 in²)) is mounted directly on the conductive flange coating with flange screws.	 a00012173 *Fig. 38: Via the ground terminal of the transmitter and the flanges of the pipe .*
When using the measuring device in a: ■ Pipe with a cathodic protection unit The device is installed potential-free in the pipe. Only the two flanges of the pipe are connected with a ground cable (copper wire, 6 mm² (0.0093 in²)). Here, the ground cable is mounted directly on the conductive flange coating with flange screws. Note the following when installing: ■ The applicable regulations regarding potential-free installation must be observed. ■ There should be **no** electrically conductive connection between the pipe and the device. ■ The mounting material must withstand the applicable torques.	 a00012174 *Fig. 39: Potential equalization and cathodic protection* *1 Power supply isolation transformer* *2 Electrically isolated*

4.4.5 Exampels for potential equalization connections for Promag L, W, P

Standard case

Operating conditions	Potential equalization
When using the measuring device in a: ■ Metal, grounded pipe Potential equalization takes place via the ground terminal of the transmitter (standard situation). ✎ Note! When installing in metal pipes, we recommend you connect the ground terminal of the transmitter housing with the piping.	 A0011892 *Fig. 40: Via the ground terminal of the transmitter*

Special cases

Operating conditions	Potential equalization
When using the measuring device in a: ■ Metal pipe that is not grounded This connection method also applies in situations where: ■ Customary potential equalization cannot be ensured ■ Excessively high equalizing currents can be expected Both sensor flanges are connected to the pipe flange by means of a ground cable (copper wire, 6 mm² (0.0093 in²)) and grounded. Connect the transmitter or sensor connection housing, as applicable, to ground potential by means of the ground terminal provided for the purpose. Ground cable installation depends on the nominal diameter: ■ DN ≤ 300: The ground cable is mounted directly on the conductive flange coating with the flange screws. ■ DN ≥ 350: The ground cable is mounted directly on the metal transport bracket. Note! The ground cable for flange-to-flange connections can be ordered separately as an accessory from Endress+Hauser.	 *Fig. 41: Via the ground terminal of the transmitter and the flanges of the pipe*
When using the measuring device in a: ■ Plastic pipe ■ Pipe with insulating lining This connection method also applies in situations where: ■ Customary potential equalization cannot be ensured ■ Excessively high equalizing currents can be expected Potential equalization takes place using additional ground disks, which are connected to the ground terminal via a ground cable (copper wire, min. 6 mm² (0.0093 in²)). When installing the ground disks, please comply with the enclosed Installation Instructions.	 *Fig. 42: Via the ground terminal of the transmitter*
When using the measuring device in a: ■ Pipe with a cathodic protection unit The device is installed potential-free in the pipe. Only the two flanges of the pipe are connected with a ground cable (copper wire, 6 mm² (0.0093 in²)). Here, the ground cable is mounted directly on the conductive flange coating with flange screws. Note the following when installing: ■ The applicable regulations regarding potential-free installation must be observed. ■ There should be **no** electrically conductive connection between the pipe and the device. ■ The mounting material must withstand the applicable torques.	 *Fig. 43: Potential equalization and cathodic protection* *1 Power supply isolation transformer* *2 Electrically isolated*

4.5 Degree of protection

The devices meet all the requirements of IP 67 degree of protection.

Compliance with the following points is mandatory following installation in the field or servicing in order to ensure that IP 67 protection is maintained:

- The housing seals must be clean and undamaged when inserted into their grooves. The seals must be dried, cleaned or replaced if necessary.
- All threaded fasteners and screw covers must be firmly tightened.
- The cables used for connection must be of the specified outside diameter → 52.
- Firmly tighten the cable entries.
- The cables must loop down before they enter the cable entries ("water trap"). This arrangement prevents moisture penetrating the entry. Always install the measuring device in such a way that the cable entries do not point up.
- Remove all unused cable entries and insert plugs instead.
- Do not remove the grommet from the cable entry.

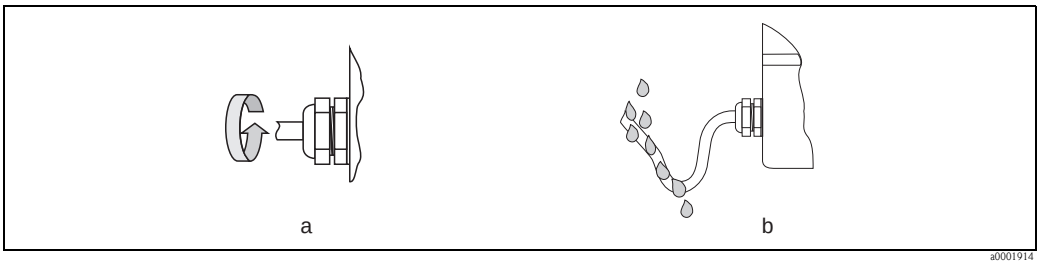


Fig. 44: Installation instructions, cable entries

Caution!
Do not loosen the threaded fasteners of the sensor housing, as otherwise the degree of protection guaranteed by Endress+Hauser no longer applies.

Note!
The Promag L, Promag W and Promag P sensors can be supplied with IP 68 rating (permanent immersion in water to a depth of 3 meters (10 ft)). In this case the transmitter must be installed remote from the sensor.
The Promag L sensors with IP 68 rating are only available with stainless steel flanges.

4.6 Post-connection check

Perform the following checks after completing electrical installation of the measuring device:

Device condition and specifications	**Notes**
Are cables or the device damaged (visual inspection)?	-
Electrical connection	**Notes**
Does the supply voltage match the specifications on the nameplate?	85 to 250 V AC (50 to 60 Hz) 20 to 28 V AC (50 to 60 Hz) 11 to 40 V DC
Do the cables used comply with the necessary specifications?	PROFIBUS DP → 📄 44 PROFIBUS PA → 📄 45 Sensor cable → 📄 52
Do the cables have adequate strain relief?	-
Is the cable type route completely isolated? Without loops and crossovers?	-
Are the power-supply and signal cables correctly connected?	See the wiring diagram inside the cover of the terminal compartment
Are all screw terminals firmly tightened?	-
Have the measures for grounding/potential equalization been correctly implemented?	→ 📄 58
Are all cable entries installed, firmly tightened and correctly sealed? Cables looped as "water traps"?	→ 📄 61
Are all housing covers installed and firmly tightened?	-
Electrical connection, PROFIBUS	Notes
Are all the connecting components (T-boxes, junction boxes, connectors, etc.) connected with each other correctly?	-
Has each fieldbus segment been terminated at both ends with a bus terminator?	PROFIBUS DP → 📄 74
Has the max. length of the fieldbus cable been observed in accordance with the PROFIBUS specifications?	PROFIBUS DP → 📄 44 PROFIBUS PA → 📄 45
Has the max. length of the spurs been observed in accordance with the PROFIBUS specifications?	PROFIBUS DP → 📄 44 PROFIBUS PA → 📄 45
Is the fieldbus cable fully shielded and correctly grounded?	→ 📄 47

5 Operation

5.1 Quick operation guide

The user has a number of options for configuring and commissioning the device:

1. **Local display (option)** → 64
   The local display enables you to read all important variables directly at the measuring point, configure device-specific parameters in the field and perform commissioning.
2. **Configuration programs** → 69
   The configuration of profile and device-specific parameters is primarily done via the PROFIBUS interface. You can obtain special configuration and operating programs from various manufacturers for these purposes.
3. **Jumpers/miniature switches for hardware settings**
   – PROFIBUS DP → 72
   – PROFIBUS PA → 75
   You can make the following hardware settings using a jumper or miniature switches on the I/O board:
   - Address mode configuration (select software or hardware addressing)
   - Device bus address configuration (for hardware addressing)
   - Hardware write protection enabling/disabling

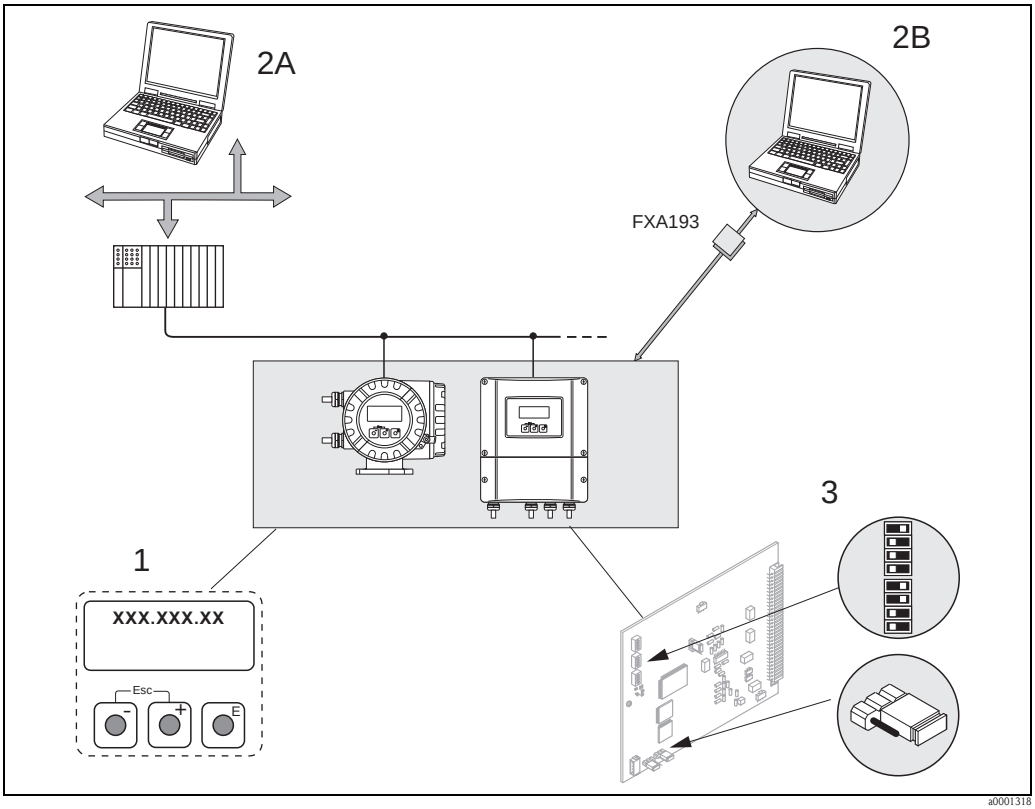


Fig. 45: Methods of operating PROFIBUS

1 Local display for device operation in the field (option)
2A Configuration/operating programs (e.g. FieldCare) for operation via PROFIBUS DP/PA
2B Configuration/operating program for operation via service interface FXA193 (e.g. FieldCare)
3 Jumper/miniature switches for hardware settings (write protection, device address, address mode)

5.2 Local display

5.2.1 Display and operating elements

The local display enables you to read all important parameters directly at the measuring point and configure the device.
The display area consists of two lines; this is where measured values are displayed, and/or status variables (direction of flow, partially filled pipe, bar graph, etc.). You can change the assignment of display lines to variables at will in order to customize the display to suit your needs and preferences (→ "Description of Device Functions" manual).

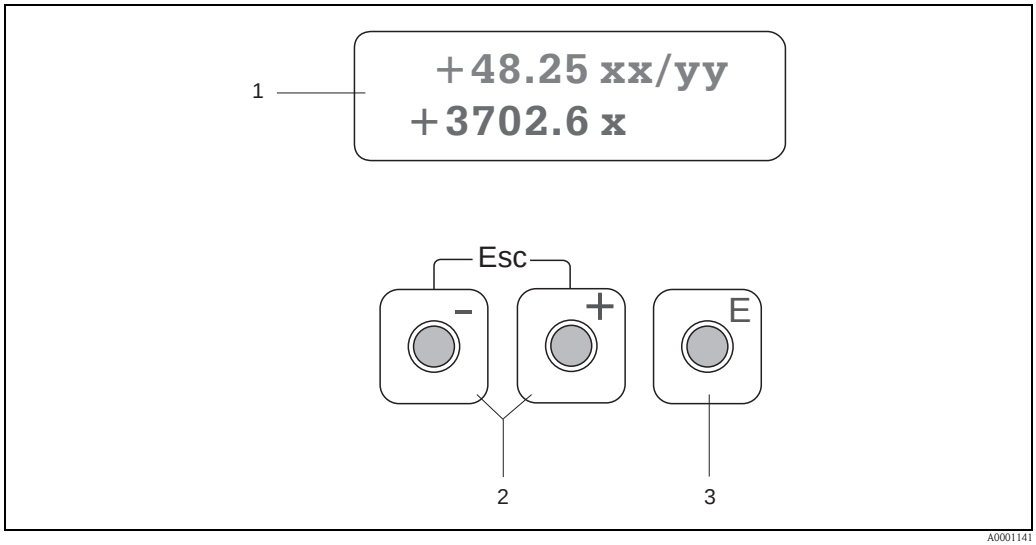


Fig. 46: Display and operating elements

1 Liquid crystal display
The two-line liquid-crystal display shows measured values, dialog texts, error messages and information messages. The display as it appears when normal measuring is in progress is known as the HOME position (operating mode).
– Upper display line: Shows primary measured values, e.g. volume flow in [ml/min] or in [%].
– Lower display line: Shows supplementary measured variables and status variables, e.g. totalizer reading in [m3], bar graph, measuring point designation

2 Plus/minus keys
– Enter numerical values, select parameters
– Select different function groups within the function matrix

Press the +/- keys simultaneously to trigger the following functions:
– Exit the function matrix step by step → HOME position
– Press and hold down +/- keys for longer than 3 seconds → Return directly to HOME position
– Cancel data entry

3 Enter key
– HOME position → Entry into the function matrix
– Save the numerical values you input or settings you change

5.2.2 Icons

The icons which appear in the field on the left make it easier to read and recognize measured variables, device status, and error messages.

Icons	Meaning
S	System error
!	Notice message
P	Process error
ϟ	Fault message
← → (alternating display)	Cyclic communication via PROFIBUS active, e.g. via PLC (master Class 1)
 a0001206	Acyclic communication via PROFIBUS active, e.g. via FieldCare

5.3 Brief operating instructions on the function matrix

Note!
- See the general notes on → 67.
- Detailed description of all the functions → "Description of Device Functions" manual

The function matrix comprises two levels, namely the function groups and the functions of the function groups.
The groups are the highest-level grouping of the control options for the device. A number of functions is assigned to each group. You select a group in order to access the individual functions for operating and configuring the device.

1. HOME position → E → Enter the function matrix
2. Select a function group (e.g. OPERATION)
3. Select a function (e.g. LANGUAGE)
   Change parameter/enter numerical values:
   ± → select or enter enable code, parameters, numerical values
   E → save your entries
4. Exit the function matrix:
   – Press and hold down Esc key (Esc) for longer than 3 seconds → HOME position
   – Repeatedly press Esc key (Esc) → return step by step to HOME position

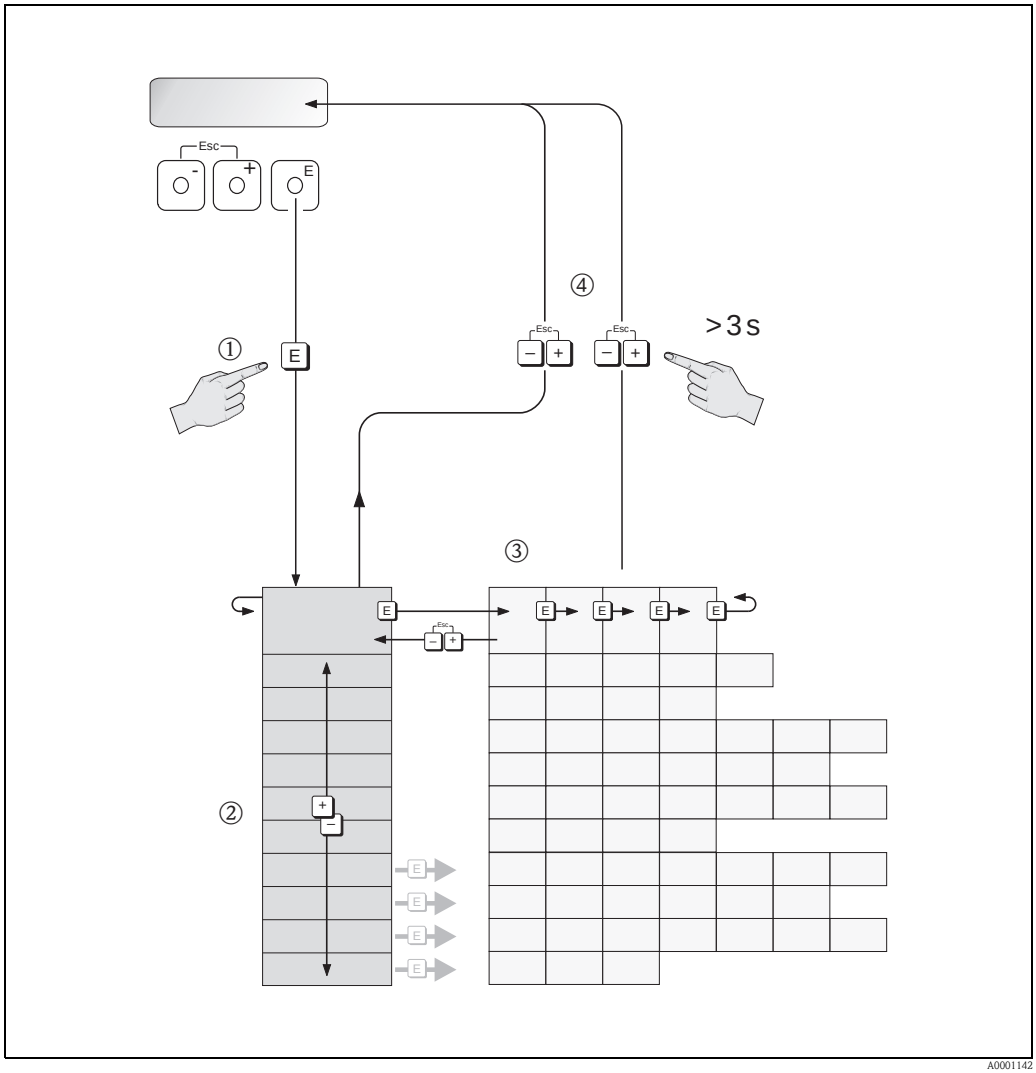


Fig. 47: Selecting functions and configuring parameters (function matrix)

5.3.1 General notes

The Quick Setup menu (→ 77) is adequate for commissioning in most instances. Complex measuring operations on the other hand necessitate additional functions that you can configure as necessary and customize to suit your process parameters. The function matrix, therefore, comprises a multiplicity of additional functions which, for the sake of clarity, are arranged in a number of function groups.

Comply with the following instructions when configuring functions:
- You select functions as described on → 66.
- You can switch off certain functions (OFF). If you do so, related functions in other function groups will no longer be displayed.
- Certain functions prompt you to confirm your data entries.
  Press ± to select "SURE [YES]" and press E again to confirm. This saves your setting or starts a function, as applicable.
- Return to the HOME position is automatic if no key is pressed for 5 minutes.

Note!
- The transmitter continues to measure while data entry is in progress, i.e. the current measured values are output via the signal outputs in the normal way.
- If the power supply fails, all preset and configured values remain safely stored in the EEPROM.

Caution!
All functions are described in detail, including the function matrix itself, in the "Description of Device Functions" manual, which is a separate part of these Operating Instructions.

5.3.2 Enabling the programming mode

The function matrix can be disabled. Disabling the function matrix rules out the possibility of inadvertent changes to device functions, numerical values or factory settings. A numerical code (factory setting = 50) has to be entered before settings can be changed.
If you use a code number of your choice, you exclude the possibility of unauthorized persons accessing data (→ see the "Description of Device Functions" manual).

Comply with the following instructions when entering codes:
- If programming is disabled and the ± operating elements are pressed in any function, a prompt for the code automatically appears on the display.
- If "0" is specified as the customer's code, programming is always enabled.
- The Endress+Hauser service organization can be of assistance if you mislay your personal code.

Caution!
Changing certain parameters such as all sensor characteristics, for example, influences numerous functions of the entire measuring system, particularly measuring accuracy.
There is no need to change these parameters under normal circumstances and consequently, they are protected by a special code known only to the Endress+Hauser service organization.
Please contact Endress+Hauser if you have any questions.

5.3.3 Disabling the programming mode

Programming is disabled if you do not press the operating elements within 60 seconds following automatic return to the HOME position.
You can also disable programming in the "ACCESS CODE" function by entering any number (other than the customer's code).

5.4 Displaying error messages

5.4.1 Type of error

Errors which occur during commissioning or measuring operation are displayed immediately. If two or more system or process errors occur, the error with the highest priority is the one shown on the display.

The measuring system distinguishes between two types of error:
- *System errors* → 101*:*
  This group comprises all device errors, e.g. communication errors, hardware faults, etc.
- *Process errors* → 106:
  This group comprises all application errors, e.g. empty pipe, etc.

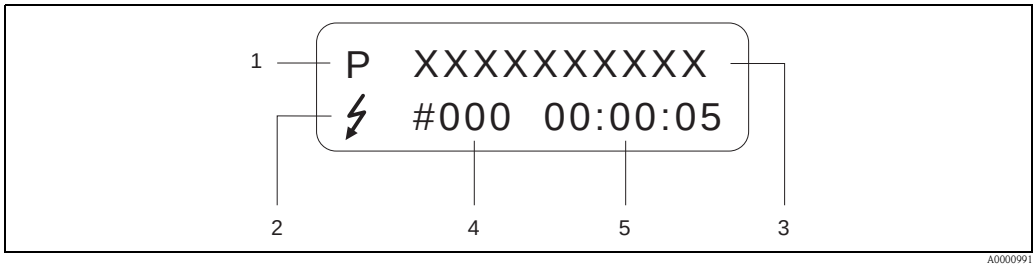


Fig. 48: Error messages on the display (example)

1 Error type:
– P = process error
– S = system error
2 Error message type:
– ϟ = fault message
– ! = notice message
3 Error designation: e.g. EMPTY PIPE = measuring tube is only partly filled or completely empty
4 Error number: e.g. #401
5 Duration of most recent error occurrence (in hours, minutes and seconds)

5.4.2 Error message types

Users have the option of weighting certain errors differently, in other words having them classed as "Fault messages" or "Notice messages". You can define messages in this way with the aid of the function matrix (→ "Description of Device Functions" manual).
Serious system errors, e.g. module defects, are always identified and classed as "fault messages" by the measuring device.

Notice message (!)

- Displayed as → Exclamation mark (!), error type (S: system error, P: process error)
- The error in question has no effect on the outputs of the measuring device.

Fault message (ϟ)

- Displayed as → Lightning flash (ϟ), error type (S: system error, P: process error).
- The error in question has a direct effect on the outputs.
  The response of the individual outputs (failsafe mode) can be defined in the function matrix using the "FAILSAFE MODE" function (→ "Description of Device Functions" manual).

Note!
For security reasons, error messages should be output via the status output.

5.5 Operating options

For the complete operation of the measuring device, including device-specific commands, there are DD files available to the user to provide the following operating aids and programs:

5.5.1 FieldCare

FieldCare is Endress+Hauser's FDT-based plant Asset Management Tool and allows the configuration and diagnosis of intelligent field devices. By using status information, you also have a simple but effective tool for monitoring devices.

5.5.2 Operating program "SIMATIC PDM" (Siemens)

SIMATIC PDM is a standardized, manufacturer-independent tool for the operation, configuration, maintenance and diagnosis of intelligent field devices.

5.5.3 Device description files for operating programs

The following section illustrates the suitable device description file for the operating tool in question and then indicates where these can be obtained.

PROFIBUS DP

Valid for device software:	3.06.XX	→ Function "DEVICE SOFTWARE"
PROFIBUS DP device data		
Profile Version:	3.0	→ Function "PROFILE VERSION"
Promag 50 ID No.:	1546hex	→ Function "DEVICE ID"
Profile ID No.:	9740hex	
GSD file information:		
Promag 50 GSD file:	Extended format (recommended):	eh3x1546.gsd
	Standard format:	eh3_1546.gsd
	✎ Note! When planning and configuring the PROFIBUS network, please observe the information on using GSD files → 📄 82	
Bitmaps:	EH_1546_d.bmp/.dib EH_1546_n.bmp/.dib EH_1546_s.bmp/.dib	
Profile GSD file:	PA039740.gsd	
Software release:	06.2010	

Operating program/device driver:	Sources for obtaining device descriptions/program updates:
Promag 50 GSD file	■ www.endress.com → Download ■ www.profibus.com ■ CD-ROM (Endress+Hauser order number: 56003894)
FieldCare / DTM	■ www.endress.com → Download ■ CD-ROM (Endress+Hauser order number 56004088) ■ DVD (Endress+Hauser order number 70100690)
SIMATIC PDM	■ www.endress.com → Download ■ www.fielddevices.com

Tester/simulator:	
Measuring device:	**How to acquire:**
Fieldcheck	■ Update by means of FieldCare with the Flow Device FXA193/291 DTM in the Fieldflash module.

✎ Note!
The Fieldcheck tester/simulator is used for testing flowmeters in the field. When used in conjunction with the "FieldCare" software package, test results can be imported into a database, printed out and used for official certification. Contact your Endress+Hauser representative for more information.

PROFIBUS PA

Valid for device software:	3.06.XX	→ Function "DEVICE SOFTWARE"
Device data PROFIBUS PA		
Profile Version:	3.0	→ Function "PROFILE VERSION"
Promag 50 ID No.:	1525hex	→ Function "DEVICE ID"
Profile ID No.:	9740hex	
GSD file information:		
Promag 50 GSD file:	Extended format (recommended):	eh3x1525.gsd
	Standard format:	eh3_1525.gsd
	Note! When planning and configuring the PROFIBUS network, please observe the information on using GSD files → 🖹 82	
Bitmaps:	EH_1525_d.bmp/.dib EH_1525_n.bmp/.dib EH_1525_s.bmp/.dib	
Profile GSD file:	PA139740.gsd	
Software release:	06.2010	

Operating program/device driver:	Sources for obtaining device descriptions/program updates:
Promag 50 GSD file	■ www.endress.com → Download ■ www.profibus.com ■ CD-ROM (Endress+Hauser order number: 56003894)
FieldCare / DTM	■ www.endress.com → Download ■ CD-ROM (Endress+Hauser order number 56004088) ■ DVD (Endress+Hauser order number 70100690)
SIMATIC PDM	■ www.endress.com → Download ■ www.fielddevices.com

Tester/simulator:	
Measuring device:	**How to acquire:**
Fieldcheck	■ Update by means of FieldCare with the Flow Device FXA193/291 DTM in the Fieldflash module.

Note!
The Fieldcheck tester/simulator is used for testing flowmeters in the field. When used in conjunction with the "FieldCare" software package, test results can be imported into a database, printed out and used for official certification. Contact your Endress+Hauser representative for more information.

5.6 PROFIBUS DP hardware settings

5.6.1 Configuring the write protection

A jumper on the I/O board provides the means of switching hardware write protection on or off. When the hardware write protection is switched on, it is **not** possible to write to the device parameters via PROFIBUS (acyclic data transfer, e.g. via FieldCare).

⚠ Warning!
Risk of electric shock! Exposed components carry dangerous voltages. Make sure that the power supply is switched off before you remove the cover of the electronics compartment.

1. Switch off power supply.
2. Remove the I/O board.
3. Configure the hardware write protection accordingly with the aid of the jumpers (see Figure).
4. Installation is the reverse of the removal procedure.

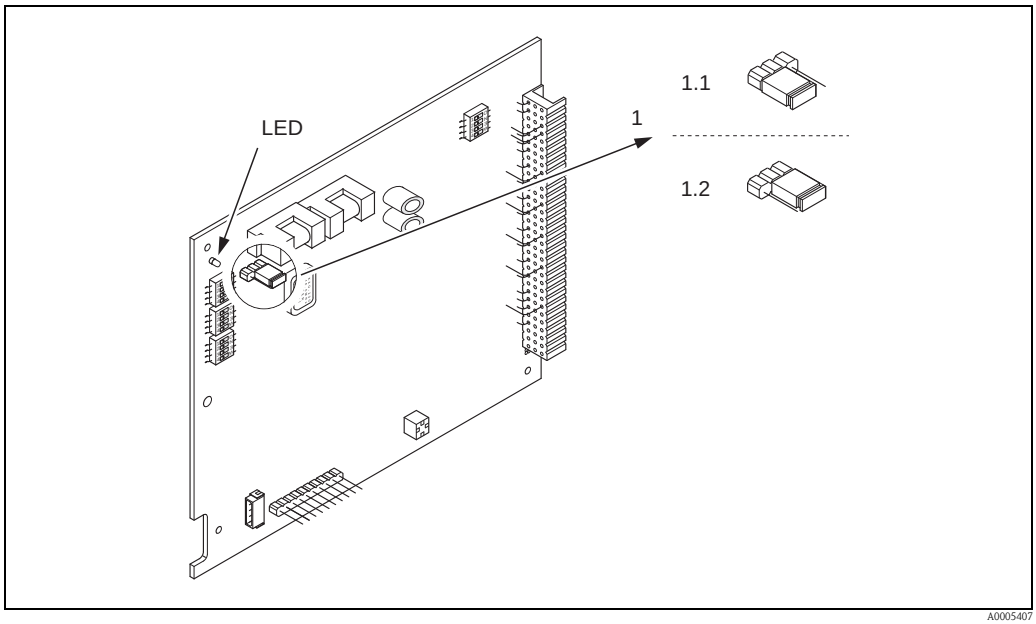


Fig. 49: Switching write protection on and off with the aid of a jumper on the I/O board

1 Jumper for switching write protection on and off
*1.1 Write protection switched on = it is **not** possible to write to the device parameters via PROFIBUS (acyclic data transfer, e.g. via FieldCare).*
1.2 Write protection switched off (factory setting) = it is possible to write to the device parameters via PROFIBUS (acyclic data transfer, e.g. via FieldCare).

LED Overview of LED status:
- *Lit continuously → Ready for operation*
- *Not lit → Not ready for operation*
- *Flashing → System or process error present → 📄 100*

5.6.2 Configuring the device address

The address must always be configured for a PROFIBUS DP/PA measuring device.
The valid device addresses are in the range from 1 to 126. In a PROFIBUS DP/PA network, each address can only be assigned once. If an address is not configured correctly, the device is not recognized by the master. All measuring devices are delivered from the factory with the address 126 and software addressing.

Addressing via local operation

Addressing takes place in the "BUS ADDRESS" function → see "Description of Device Functions" manual.

Addressing via miniature switches

⚠ Warning!
Risk of electric shock! Exposed components carry dangerous voltages. Make sure that the power supply is switched off before you remove the cover of the electronics compartment.

1. Loosen Allen screw (3 mm) of the securing clamp.
2. Unscrew cover of the electronics compartment from the transmitter housing.
3. Remove the local display (if present) by loosening the set screws of the display module.
4. Set the position of the miniature switches on the I/O board using a sharp pointed object.
5. Installation is the reverse of the removal procedure.

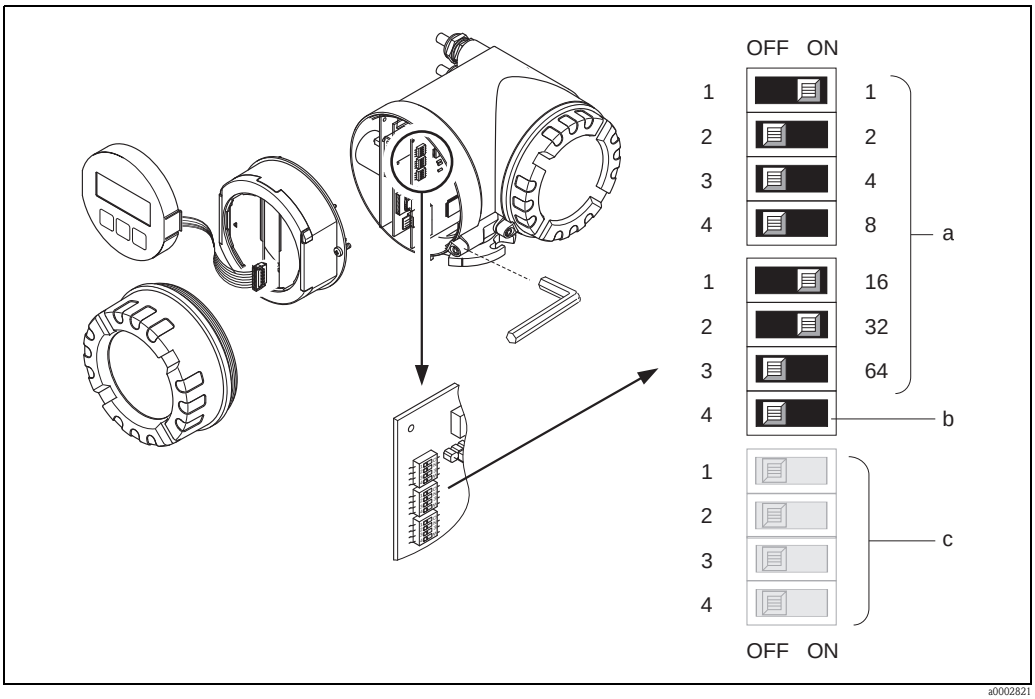


Fig. 50: Addressing with the aid of miniature switches on the I/O board

a Miniature switches for setting the device address (illustrated: 1 + 16 + 32 = device address 49)
b Miniature switches for the address mode (method of addressing):
OFF = software addressing via local operation (factory setting)
ON = hardware addressing via miniature switches
c Miniature switches not assigned

5.6.3 Configuring the terminating resistors

Note!
It is important to terminate the RS485 line correctly at the start and end of the bus segment since impedance mismatch results in reflections on the line which can cause faulty data transfer.

Warning!
Risk of electric shock! Exposed components carry dangerous voltages.
Make sure that the power supply is switched off before you remove the cover of the electronics compartment.

- For baudrates up to 1.5 MBaud, the termination is set via the terminating switch SW 1 for the last transmitter on the bus: ON – ON – ON – ON.
- The measuring device is operated with a baudrate >1.5 MBaud:
  Due to the capacitive load of the user and the line reflection generated as a result, make sure that external termination is used.

The miniature switch for termination is located on the I/O board (see Figure):

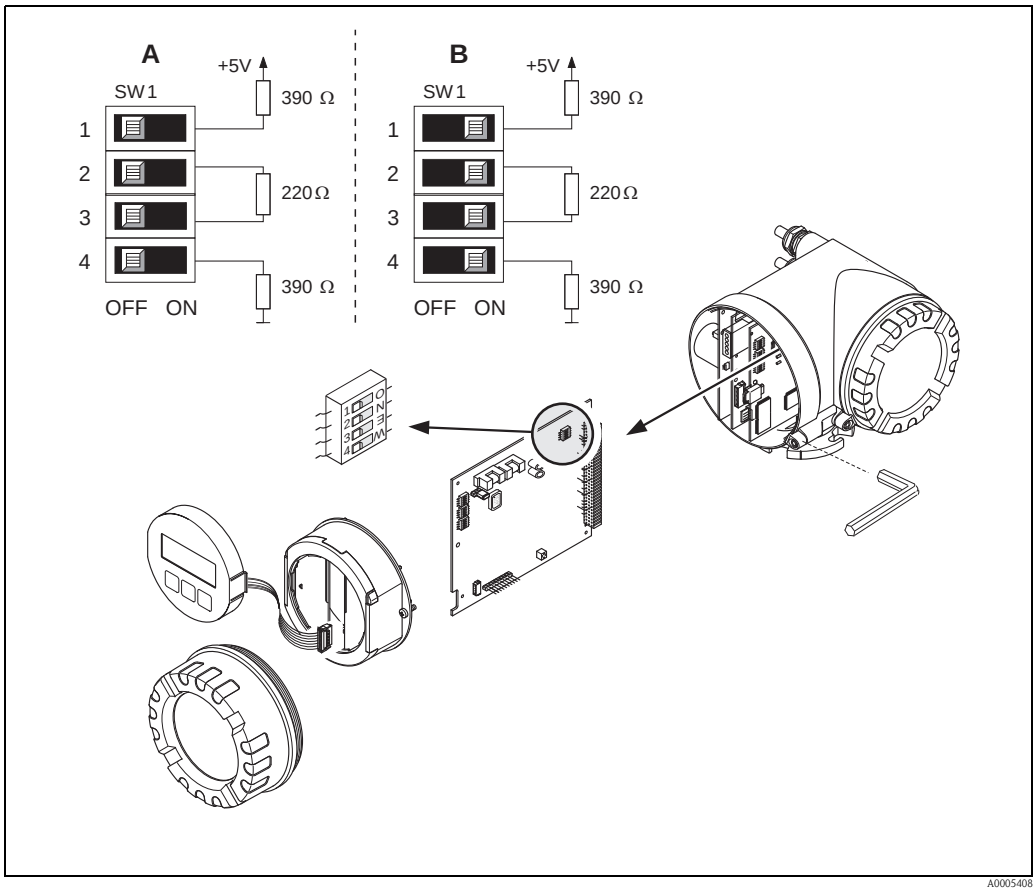


Fig. 51: Set terminating resistors (for baudrates < 1.5 MBaud)

A = Factory setting
B = Setting at the last transmitter

Note!
It is generally recommended to use external termination since if a device that is terminated internally is defect, this can result in the failure of the entire segment.

5.7 PROFIBUS PA hardware settings

5.7.1 Configuring the write protection

A jumper on the I/O board provides the means of switching hardware write protection on or off. When the hardware write protection is switched on, it is **not** possible to write to the device parameters via PROFIBUS (acyclic data transfer, e.g. via FieldCare).

Warning!
Risk of electric shock! Exposed components carry dangerous voltages. Make sure that the power supply is switched off before you remove the cover of the electronics compartment.

1. Switch off power supply.
2. Remove the I/O board.
3. Configure the hardware write protection accordingly with the aid of the jumpers (see Figure).
4. Installation is the reverse of the removal procedure.

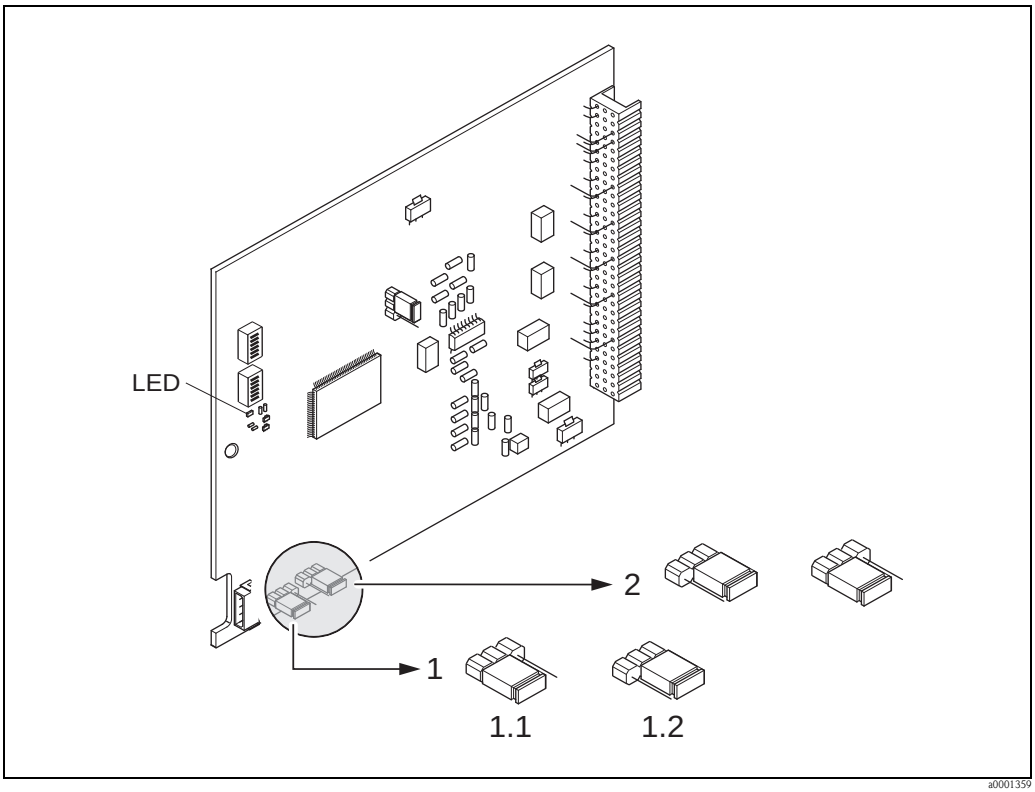


Fig. 52: Switching write protection on and off with the aid of a jumper on the I/O board

1 Jumper for switching write protection on and off
1.1 Write protection switched off (factory setting) = it is possible to write to the device parameters via PROFIBUS (acyclic data transfer, e.g. via FieldCare)
*1.2 Write protection switched on = it is **not** possible to write to the device parameters via PROFIBUS (acyclic data transfer, e.g. via FieldCare)*

2 Jumper without function

LED Overview of LED status:
– Lit continuously → Ready for operation
– Not lit → Not ready for operation
– Flashing → System or process error present → 100

5.7.2 Configuring the device address

The address must always be configured for a PROFIBUS DP/PA device.
The valid device addresses are in the range from 1 to 126. In a PROFIBUS DP/PA network, each address can only be assigned once. If an address is not configured correctly, the device is not recognized by the master. All measuring devices are delivered from the factory with the address 126 and software addressing.

Addressing via local operation

Addressing takes place in the "BUS ADDRESS" function → see "Description of Device Functions" manual.

Addressing via miniature switches

⚠ Warning!
Risk of electric shock! Exposed components carry dangerous voltages. Make sure that the power supply is switched off before you remove the cover of the electronics compartment.

1. Loosen Allen screw (3 mm) of the securing clamp.
2. Unscrew cover of the electronics compartment from the transmitter housing.
3. Remove the local display (if present) by loosening the set screw of the display module.
4. Set the position of the miniature switches on the I/O board using a sharp pointed object.
5. Installation is the reverse of the removal procedure.

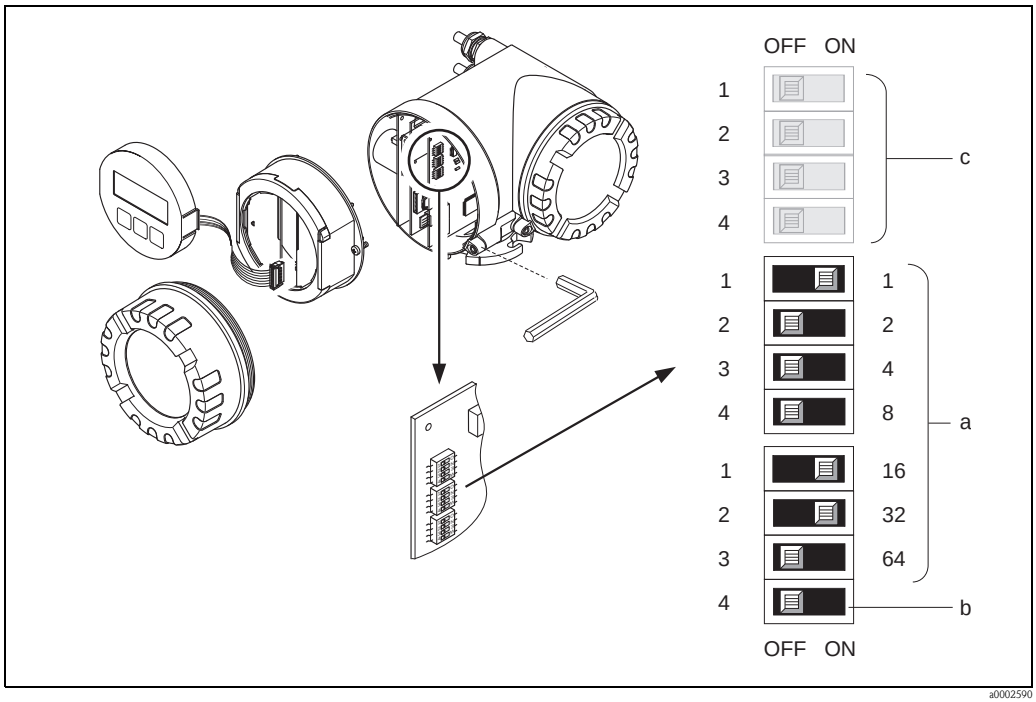


Fig. 53: Addressing with the aid of miniature switches on the I/O board

a Miniature switches for setting the device address (illustrated: 1 + 16 + 32 = device address 49)
b Miniature switches for the address mode (method of addressing):
– OFF = software addressing via local operation (factory setting)
– ON = hardware addressing via miniature switches
c Miniature switches not assigned

6 Commissioning

6.1 Function check

Make sure that all final checks have been completed before you start up your measuring point:
- Checklist for "Post-installation check" → 53
- Checklist for "Post-connection check" → 62

Note!
When using PROFIBUS PA, please note the following:
- The PROFIBUS interface's technical data must be maintained in accordance with IEC 61158-2 (MBP).
- A normal multimeter can be used to check the bus voltage of 9 to 32 V and the current consumption of 11 mA at the device.

6.2 Switching on the measuring device

Once the connection checks have been successfully completed, it is time to switch on the power supply. The device is now operational. The measuring device performs a number of post switch-on self-tests. As this procedure progresses the following sequence of messages appears on the local display:

PROMAG 50 **STARTUP. . .**	Start-up message
▼	
DEVICE SOFTWARE **V XX.XX.XX**	Current software version
▼	
SYSTEM OK **→OPERATION**	Beginning of normal measuring mode
▼	

Normal measuring mode commences as soon as start-up completes.
Various measured-value and/or status variables (HOME position) appear on the display.

Note!
If start-up fails, an error message indicating the cause is displayed.

6.3 Quick Setup

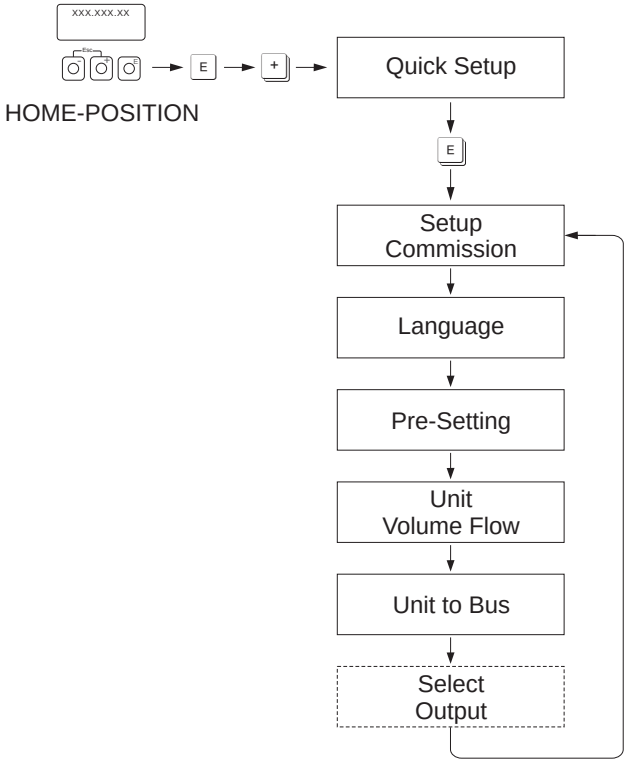
A Quick Setup guides you through the local display to the functions of the measuring device that have to be configured for the task in question. The following Quick Setups are available for rapid measuring device commissioning and to establish the cyclic data transfer between the PROFIBUS master and the measuring device (slave):

- Quick Setup "Commissioning" → 78 (next section)
- Quick Setup "Communication" → 79

Note!
In the case of measuring devices without a local display, the individual parameters and functions must be configured via a configuration program, e.g. FieldCare.

6.3.1 "Commissioning" Quick Setup menu

The "Commissioning" Quick Setup menu guides you systematically through the setup procedure for all the major device functions that have to be configured for standard measuring operation.



For the Quick Setup "Commissioning", only settings have to be made in the functions shown in the graphic above.

Note!
When you run through the Quick Setup another function or option is displayed ("Output" option) but this should not be taken into account. Settings in this function are not processed further by the measuring system.

6.3.2 "Communication" Quick Setup menu

To establish cyclic data transfer, various arrangements between the PROFIBUS master and the measuring device (slave) are required which have to be taken into consideration when configuring various functions. These functions can be configured quickly and easily by means of the "Communication" Quick Setup.

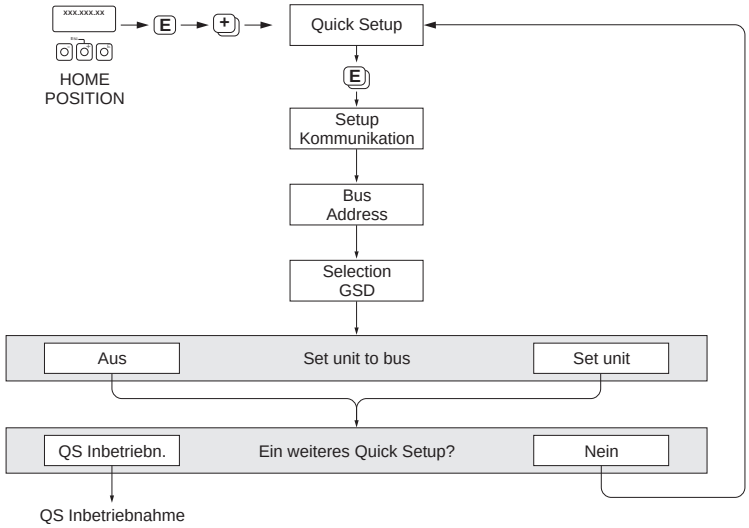


Fig. 54: Communication Quick Setup.

The table explains the function configuration options in more detail.

SETUP COMMUNICATION	After E (YES) is pressed by way of confirmation, the following functions are called up in succession.
BUS ADDRESS	Enter the device address (permitted address range: 1 to 126) Factory setting: 126
SELECTION GSD	Select the operating mode (GSD file) which should be used for cyclic data transfer with the PROFIBUS master. Options ■ MANUFACT. SPEC. → The measuring device is operated with complete device functionality. ■ MANUFACT V2.0 → The measuring device is used as the replacement for the previous Promag 33 model (compatibility mode). ■ GSD PROFILE → The measuring device is operated in the PROFIBUS Profile mode. Factory setting: MANUFACT. SPEC. Note! For PROFIBUS network configuration, make sure that the right device master file (GSD file) of the measuring device is used for the selected operating mode → 82.
SET UNIT TO BUS	If this function is executed, the volume flow (AI module) transmitted cyclically is transmitted to the PROFIBUS master (Class 1) with the system unit configured in the measuring device. Options: OFF SET UNITS (transmission is started by pressing the E key) Caution! Activating this function can cause the volume flow (AI module) transmitted to the PROFIBUS master (Class 1) to change suddenly; this, in turn, can affect subsequent control routines.

6.4 Commissioning the PROFIBUS interface

Note!
- All functions required for commissioning are described in detail in the "Description of Device Functions" manual which is a separate part of these Operating Instructions.
- A code (factory setting: 50) must be entered to change device functions, numerical values or factory settings.

6.4.1 PROFIBUS DP/PA commissioning

The following steps must be carried out in the sequence specified:

1. **Check the hardware write protection:**
   The "WRITE PROTECTION" parameter indicates whether write access to the device is possible via PROFIBUS communication (e.g. via FieldCare).

   Note!
   This check is not needed if operating via the local display.

   COMMUNICATION → WRITE PROTECTION...
   ... → OFF display (factory setting): write access via PROFIBUS possible
   ... → ON display: write access via PROFIBUS **not** possible

   Deactivate the write protection if necessary:
   – PROFIBUS DP → 72
   – PROFIBUS PA → 75

2. **Enter the tag name (optional):**
   COMMUNICATION → TAG NAME

3. **Configure the bus address:**
   Configure the bus address:
   – Software addressing via the local display:
     COMMUNICATION → BUS ADDRESS
   – Hardware addressing via miniature switches:
     PROFIBUS DP → 73; PROFIBUS PA → 76

4. **Select the system units:**
   - By means of the system units group:
     SYSTEM UNITS → UNIT VOL. FLOW → UNIT VOLUME → UNIT...
   - Execute the SET UNITS function in the SET UNIT TO BUS parameter to transmit the volume flow transmitted cyclically to the PROFIBUS master (Class 1) with the system unit configured in the measuring device.
     COMMUNICATION → SET UNIT TO BUS

   Note!
   – The configuration of the engineering units for the totalizers is described separately → see Point 6.
   – If the system unit is changed by means of the local operation, this initially does not have any effect on the unit which is used to transmit the volume flow to the automation system. The altered system unit of the measured value is not transmitted to the automation system until the SET UNIT TO BUS function is activated in the COMMUNICATION block.

5. **Set the measuring mode:**
   SYSTEM PARAMETER → MEASURING MODE
   Select the flow components that should be recorded by the measuring device:
   – UNIDIRECTIONAL (factory setting) = only the positive flow components
   – BIDIRECTIONAL = the positive and negative flow components

6. **Configuration of totalizers 1 to 2:**
The measuring device has two totalizers. The following example describes the configuration of the totalizer using totalizer 1 as an example.

- Using the CHANNEL function (6133), you can determine the measured variable (e.g. volume flow) to be cyclically transmitted to the PROFIBUS master (Class 1) as a totalizer value:
  a. TOTALIZER → SELECT TOTALIZER
     … → select TOTALIZER 1
  b. TOTALIZER → CHANNEL…
     … → VOLUME FLOW option (CHANNEL = 273), factory setting: the volume flow is totalized as the measured variable.
     … → OFF option (CHANNEL = 0): no totalizing, the value 0 is displayed as the totalizer value.

  ✎ Note!
  If, when the PROFIBUS network configuration, the module or the function "TOTAL" was integrated in slot 2 or 5, the measured variable selected in the CHANNEL function is transmitted cyclically to the PROFIBUS master (Class 1) for the respective totalizer 1 to 2.
  → 88

- Enter the desired totalizer units:
  TOTALIZER → UNIT TOTALIZER (factory setting: m^3)

- Configure totalizer status, e.g. totalize:
  TOTALIZER → SET TOTALIZER...
  ... → Options: TOTALIZE

- Set the totalizer mode:
  TOTALIZER → TOTALIZER MODE...
  ... → BALANCE option (factory setting): counts the positive and negative flow components
  ... → POSITIVE option: only counts the positive flow components
  ... → NEGATIVE option: only counts the negative flow components
  ... → LAST VALUE option: totalizer stays at the last value

  ✎ Note!
  The BIDIRECTIONAL option has to be active in the SYSTEM PARAMETER → MEASURING MODE function for the counting of the positive and negative flow components (BALANCE) or of only the negative flow components (NEGATIVE) to be executed correctly.

7. **Select the operating mode:**
Select the operating mode (GSD file) which should be used for cyclic data transfer to the PROFIBUS master.

COMMUNICATION → SELECTION GSD...
... → MANUFACTURER SPEC. option (factory setting): the complete device functionality is available
... → MANUFACT V2.0 option: the measuring device is used as the replacement for the previous model (Promag 33) (compatibility mode)
...→ GSD PROFILE option: the measuring device is operated in the PROFIBUS Profile mode.

✎ Note!
For PROFIBUS network configuration, make sure that the right device master file (GSD file) of the measuring device is used for the selected operating mode → 82.

8. **Configuration of cyclic data transfer in the PROFIBUS master:**
A detailed description of the system integration can be found on → 82.

6.5 PROFIBUS DP/PA system integration

6.5.1 Device master file (GSD file)

For PROFIBUS network configuration, the device master file (GSD file) is needed for every bus user (PROFIBUS slave). The GSD file contains a description of the properties of a PROFIBUS device, such as supported data transmission rate and number of input and output data. Before configuration takes place, a decision should be made as to which GSD file should be used to operate the measuring device in the PROFIBUS DP master system.

The measuring device supports the following GSD files:
- Promag 50 GSD file (complete device functionality)
- PROFIBUS Profile GSD file
- Promag 33 GSD file (compatibility with previous Promag 33 model)

The following section contains detailed information on the GSD files supported:

Promag 50 GSD file (complete device functionality)

Use this GSD file to access the complete functionality of the measuring device. In this way, device-specific measured variables and functionalities are thus completely available in the PROFIBUS master system. An overview of the modules available (input and output data) can be found on → 📄 87

GSD file with standard or extended format

The GSD file with either the standard or the extended format must be used depending on the configuration software used. When installing the GSD file, the GSD file with the extended format (EH3**x**15xx.gsd) should always be used first.
However, if the installation or the configuration of the device fails with this format, then use the standard GSD (EH3_15xx.gsd). This differentiation is the result of different implementation of the GSD formats in the master systems. Note the specifications of the configuration software.

Name of the Promag 50 GSD file

	ID No.	Promag 50 GSD file		Type file	Bitmaps
PROFIBUS DP	1546 (Hex)	Extended format (recommended):	EH3x1546.gsd	EH_1546.200	EH_1546_d.bmp/.dib EH_1546_n.bmp/.dib EH_1546_s.bmp/.dib
		Standard format:	EH3_1546.gsd		
PROFIBUS PA	1525 (Hex)	Extended format (recommended):	EH3x1525.gsd	EH_1525.200	EH_1525_d.bmp/.dib EH_1525_n.bmp/.dib EH_1525_s.bmp/.dib
		Standard format:	EH3_1525.gsd		

How to acquire:

- Internet (Endress+Hauser) → www.endress.com (→ Download)
- CD-ROM with all GSD files for Endress+Hauser devices → Order No.: 56003894

Contents of the download file from the internet and CD-ROM:

- all Endress+Hauser GSD files (standard and extended format)
- Endress+Hauser type and bitmap files
- Useful information about the devices

PROFIBUS Profile GSD file

The function scope of the profile GSD file is defined by the PROFIBUS Profile Specification 3.0. The function scope is restricted compared to the Promag 50 GSD file (complete device functionality). However, similar devices from different manufacturers can be interchanged with the profile GSD file without the need to reconfigure (interchangeability).

The following modules are supported with the Profile GSD file:
- "AI FLOW" module → Analog Input function block 1 / Output variable: Volume flow
- "TOTALIZER" module → Totalizer function block 1 / Output variable: Totalized volume flow

Name of the PROFIBUS Profile GSD file

	Profile 3.0 ID No.	**Profile GSD file**
PROFIBUS DP	9740 (Hex)	PA039740.gsd
PROFIBUS PA	9740 (Hex)	PA139740.gsd

Can be acquired from:

- Internet (GSD library of the PROFIBUS User Organization) → www.PROFIBUS.com

Promag 33 GSD file

Promag 33 with Profile Version 2.0 is the precursor to Promag 50.

If Promag 33 is already being operated in the system and if the device has to be replaced, Promag 50 can be used as a replacement device without having to reconfigure the PROFIBUS DP network.

Further information → 📄 85.

6.5.2 Selecting the GSD file in the measuring device

Depending on which GSD file is used in the PROFIBUS master system, the corresponding GSD file has to be selected in the device by means of COMMUNICATION → SELECTION GSD.

- Promag 50 GSD file → Select MANUFACT. SPEC. (factory setting)
- Profile GSD file → Select: GSD PROFILE
- Promag 33 GSD file → Select: MANUFACT V2.0

6.5.3 Example for selecting the GSD file

Before configuration takes place, a decision should be made as to which GSD file should be used to configure the measuring device in the PROFIBUS master system. The following example describes the use of the Promag 50 GSD file (complete functionality) for **PROFIBUS PA**:

Select the Promag 50 GSD file in the measuring device by means of the SELECTION GSD function.
COMMUNICATION → SELECTION GSD → Select: MANUFACT. SPEC.

1. Before configuring the network, load the Promag 50 GSD file into the configuration system/ master system.

   ✎ Note!
   When installing the GSD file, always first use the GSD file with the extended format (EH3**x**1525.gsd). However, if the installation or the configuration of the device fails with this format, then use the standard GSD (EH3_1525.gsd).

   Example for the configuration software Siemens STEP 7 of the Siemens PLC family S7-300/400:
   Use the Promag 50 GSD file with the extended format (EH3x1525.gsd).
   Copy the file to the subdirectory ...\ siemens \ step7 \ s7data \ gsd.
   The bitmap files also belong to the GSD files. These bitmap files are used to display the measuring points in image form. The bitmap files must be saved to the directory "...\ siemens \ step7 \ s7data \ nsbmp".

   If you are using configuration software other than that referred to above, ask your PROFIBUS master system manufacturer which directory you should use.

2. Promag 50 is a modular PROFIBUS slave, i.e. the desired module configuration (input and output data) must be performed in the next step for Promag 50. This can be done directly by means of the configuration software.
   A detailed description of the modules supported by the measuring device can be found on
   → 87

6.5.4 Compatibility with previous Promag 33 model (Profile Version 2.0)

The Promag 33 measuring device with Profile Version 2.0 is the PROFIBUS precursor to Promag 50. If Promag 33 is already being operated in the system and if the device has to be replaced, Promag 50 can be used as a replacement device without having to reconfigure the PROFIBUS network.
In the event of a device being replaced, Promag 50 completely supports the compatibility of the cyclic data with the previous Promag 33 model.

The measuring devices can be exchanged as follows:

Existing device:	GSD file used:	→	To be replaced with:
Promag 33 PROFIBUS DP (ID No. 0x1511)	Extended format: EH3x1511.gsd or Standard format: EH3_1511.gsd	→	Promag 50 PROFIBUS DP
Promag 33 PROFIBUS PA (ID No. 0x1505)	Extended format: EH3x1505.gsd or Standard format: EH3_1505.gsd	→	Promag 50 PROFIBUS PA

Promag 50 is accepted as the replacement device if the "MANUFACT V2.0" option is activated in the "SELECTION GSD" parameter.
Promag 50 then realizes that a Promag 33 device was configured in the automation system and makes suitable input and output data and measured value status information available even though the devices differ in name and ID number. You do not have to adjust the configuration of the PROFIBUS network in the automation system.

Procedure after replacing the measuring devices:

1. Set the same (old) device address → FIELDBUS ADDRESS function
2. In the SELECTION GSD function → Select MANUFACT V2.0
3. Restart the measuring device → SYSTEM RESET function

Note!
If necessary, the following settings have to be made after exchanging the devices:
- Configuration of the application-specific parameters
- Configuration of the units for the volume flow and totalizer

6.5.5 Maximum number of writes

If a nonvolatile device parameter is modified via cyclic or acyclic data transfer, the change is saved in the EEPROM of the measuring device.
The number of writes to the EEPROM is technically restricted to a maximum of 1 million. Attention must be paid to this limit since, if exceeded, it results in data loss and measuring device failure. For this reason, avoid constantly writing nonvolatile parameters via PROFIBUS!

6.6 PROFIBUS DP/PA cyclic data transfer

The following section describes cyclic data transfer when using the Promag 50 GSD file (complete device functionality).

6.6.1 Block model

The block model illustrated shows which input and output data the measuring device provides for cyclic data transfer via PROFIBUS DP/PA.

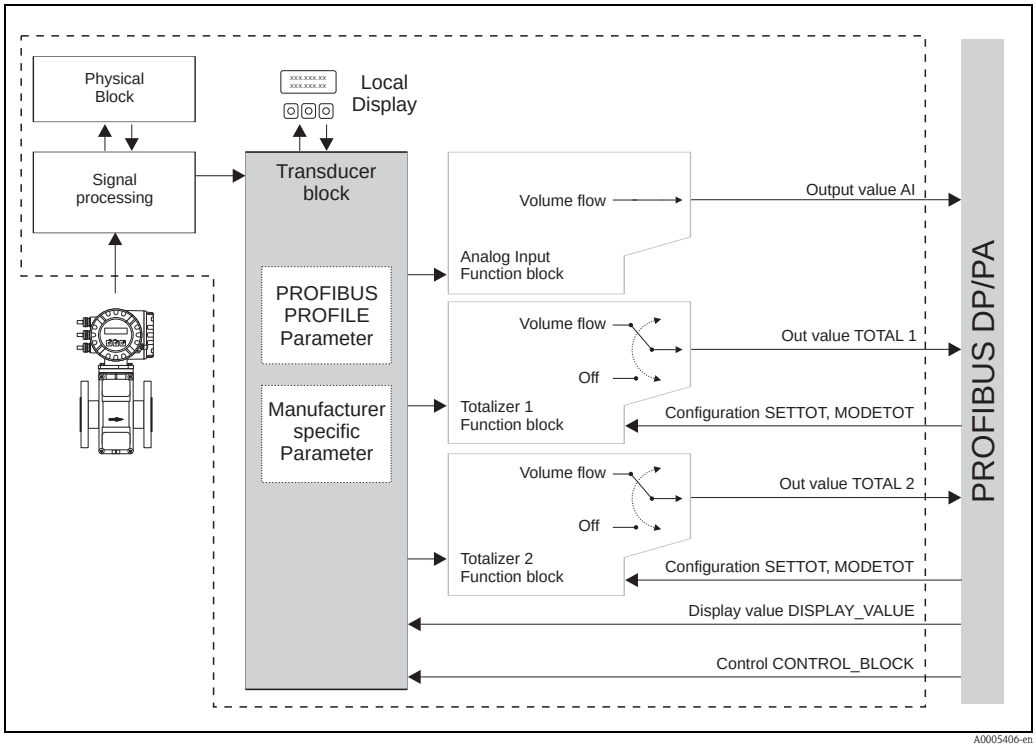


Fig. 55: Block model for Promag 50 PROFIBUS DP/PA Profile 3.0

6.6.2 Modules for cyclic data transfer

The measuring device is a modular PROFIBUS slave. In contrast to a compact slave, the structure of a modular slave is variable – it consists of several individual modules. In the GSD file, the individual modules (input and output data) are described with their individual properties. The modules are permanently assigned to the slots, i.e. the sequence or arrangement of the modules must be observed when configuring the modules (see following table). Gaps between configured modules have to be assigned the "EMPTY_MODULE" module.
To optimize the data throughput rate of the PROFIBUS network, it is recommended to only configure modules that are processed in the PROFIBUS master system.

It is essential to adhere to the following sequence/assignment when configuring the modules in the PROFIBUS master system:

Slot sequence	Module	Description
1	AI	**Analog Input function block 1** Output variable → Volume flow (factory setting)
2	TOTAL or SETTOT_TOTAL or SETTOT_MODETOT_TOTAL	**Totalizer function block 1** TOTAL → Output variable = volume flow (factory setting) SETTOT → Totalizer control MODETOT → Totalizer configuration
3	DISPLAY_VALUE	Default value for local display
4	CONTROL_BLOCK	Control of device functions
5	TOTAL or SETTOT_TOTAL or SETTOT_MODETOT_TOTAL	**Totalizer function block 2** TOTAL → Output variable = volume flow (factory setting) SETTOT → Totalizer control MODETOT → Totalizer configuration

Note!
- The assignment of measured variables for the Analog Input function block (1) and the Totalizer function blocks (1 to 2) cannot be changed using the CHANNEL function. A detailed description of the individual modules is provided in the following section.
- The device has to be reset once a new configuration has been loaded to the automation system. This can be effected as follows:
  – Via the local display
  – By means of an operating program (e.g. FieldCare)
  – By switching the supply voltage off and on again

6.6.3 Description of the modules

AI module (Analog Input)

The corresponding measured variable, including the status, is transferred cyclically to the PROFIBUS master (Class 1) by means of the AI module (slot 1). The measured variable is portrayed in the first four bytes in the form of a floating point number in accordance with the IEEE 754 standard. The fifth byte contains standardized status information on the measured value. Further information on the device status is provided on → 🖹 102.

Input data

Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5
Measured variable (IEEE 754 floating-point number)				Status

Assignment of the measured variables to the AI module

The AI module can transmit different measured variables to the PROFIBUS master (Class 1). The measured variables are assigned to Analog Input function block 1 in the CHANNEL function by means of the local display or using an operating program (e.g. FieldCare): COMMUNICATION → BLOCK SELECTION: select an Analog Input function block → CHANNEL: select a measured variable

Possible settings

Measured variable	ID for the CHANNEL function
VOLUME FLOW	273

Factory setting

Module	Analog Input function block	Measured variable	ID for the CHANNEL function
AI (slot 1)	1	VOLUME FLOW	273

TOTAL module

The measuring device has two Totalizer function blocks. The totalizer values can be transferred cyclically to the PROFIBUS master (Class 1) by means of the TOTAL module (slots 2 and 5). The totalizer value is portrayed in the first four bytes in the form of a floating point number in accordance with the IEEE 754 standard. The fifth byte contains standardized status information on the totalizer value. Further information on the device status is provided on → 🖹 102.

Input data

Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5
Totalizer value (IEEE 754 floating-point number)				Status

Assignment of the measured variables to the TOTAL module

The TOTAL module can transmit different totalizer values to the PROFIBUS master (Class 1). The measured variables are assigned to Totalizer function blocks 1 to 2 in the CHANNEL function by means of the onsite display or using an operating program (e.g. FieldCare): COMMUNICATION → TOTALIZER SELECTION: select a totalizer → CHANNEL: select a measured variable

Possible settings

Totalizer value/measured variable	ID for the CHANNEL function
VOLUME FLOW	273
OFF	0

Factory setting

Module	Totalizer function block	Totalizer value/ Measured variable	Unit	ID for the CHANNEL function
TOTAL (slot 2)	1	VOLUME FLOW	m3	273
TOTAL (slot 5)	2	VOLUME FLOW	m3	273

SETTOT_TOTAL module

The SETTOT_TOTAL module combination (slots 2 and 5) consists of the SETTOT and TOTAL functions.
With this module combination:
- The totalizer can be controlled by means of the automation system (SETTOT)
- The totalizer value is transmitted incl. status (TOTAL)

SETTOT function

In the SETTOT function, the totalizer can be controlled by means of control variables.
The following control variables are supported:
- 0 = Totalize (factory setting)
- 1 = Reset totalizer (the totalizer value is reset to 0)
- 2 = Accept totalizer presetting

Note!
Totalizing continues automatically once the totalizer value has been reset to 0 or set to the preset value. To restart totalizing it is not necessary to change the control variable again to 0.
Stopping totalizing is controlled in the SETTOT_MODETOT_TOTAL module by means of the MODETOT function → 📄 90.

TOTAL function

Description of the TOTAL function, see TOTAL module → 📄 88

Data structure of the SETTOT_TOTAL module combination

Output data	Input data				
SETTOT	**TOTAL**				
Byte 1	**Byte 1**	**Byte 2**	**Byte 3**	**Byte 4**	**Byte 5**
Control	Totalizer value (IEEE 754 floating-point number)				Status

SETTOT_MODETOT_TOTAL module

The SETTOT_ MODETOT_TOTAL module combination (slots 2 and 5) consists of the SETTOT, MODETOT and TOTAL functions.
With this module combination:
- The totalizer can be controlled by means of the automation system (SETTOT)
- The totalizer can be configured by means of the automation system (MODETOT)
- The totalizer value is transmitted incl. status (TOTAL)

SETTOT function

Description of the SETTOT function, see SETTOT_TOTAL module → 📄 89.

MODETOT function

In the MODETOT function, the totalizer can be configured by means of control variables.
The following settings are possible:
- 0 = balancing (factory setting), counts the positive and negative flow components
- 1 = counts the positive flow components
- 2 = counts the negative flow components
- 3 = Totalizing is stopped

Note!
The BIDIRECTIONAL option has to be active in the MEASURING MODE function for the counting of the positive and negative flow components (control variable 0) or of only the negative flow components (control variable 2) to be executed correctly.

TOTAL function

Description of the TOTAL function, see TOTAL module → 📄 88

Data structure of the SETTOT_ MODETOT_ TOTAL module combination

Output data

SETTOT	MODETOT
Byte 1	Byte 2
Control	Configuration

Input data

TOTAL				
Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5
Totalizer value (IEEE 754 floating-point number)				Status

Example for using the SETTOT_MODETOT_TOTAL module

If the SETTOT function is set to 1 (= reset the totalizer), the value for the aggregated total is reset to 0.
If the aggregated total of the totalizer should constantly retain the value 0, the value 3 (= stop totalizing) should first be selected in the MODETOT function and then the value 1 (= reset the totalizer) should be selected in the SETTOT function.

DISPLAY_VALUE module

By means of the DISPLAY_VALUE module (slot 3), any value (IEEE 754 floating point number) incl. the status can be cyclically transmitted directly to the local display via the PROFIBUS master (Class 1). The assignment of the display value to the main line, additional line or information line can be configured via the local display itself or via an operating program (e.g. FieldCare).

Output data

Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4	Byte 5
Display value (IEEE 754 floating-point number)				Status

Status

The device interprets the status in accordance with PROFIBUS Profile Specification Version 3.0. The statuses OK, BAD and UNCERTAIN are indicated by a corresponding symbol on the local display.
→ 📄 65

CONTROL_BLOCK module

By means of the CONTROL_BLOCK module (slot 4), the measuring device is able to process device-specific control variables from the PROFIBUS master (Class 1) in cyclic data transfer (e.g. switching on positive zero return).

Supported control variables of the CONTROL_BLOCK module

The following device-specific control variables can be selected by changing the output byte from 0 → x:

Module	Control variables
CONTROL_BLOCK	0 → 2: Positive zero return ON 0 → 3: Positive zero return OFF 0 → 8: UNIDIRECTIONAL measuring mode 0 → 9: BIDIRECTIONAL measuring mode 0 → 24: Run SET UNIT TO BUS function

Note!
The control (e.g. switching on positive zero return) is executed by cyclic data transfer if the output byte switches from "0" to the bit pattern in question. The output byte must always switch from "0". A switchback to "0" does not have any effect.

Example (changing the output byte)

From	→	To	Result
0	→	2	Positive zero return is switched on
2	→	0	No effect
0	→	3	Positive zero return is switched off
3	→	2	No effect

Output data

Byte 1
Control

EMPTY_MODULE module

The measuring device is a modular PROFIBUS slave. In contrast to a compact slave, the structure of a modular slave is variable – it consists of several individual modules. In the GSD file, the individual modules are described with their individual properties. The modules are permanently assigned to the slots, i.e. the sequence or arrangement of the modules must be observed when configuring the modules. Gaps between configured modules have to be assigned the EMPTY_MODULE module.
For a detailed description, see → 📄 87

6.6.4 Configuration examples with Simatic S7 HW-Konfig

Example 1

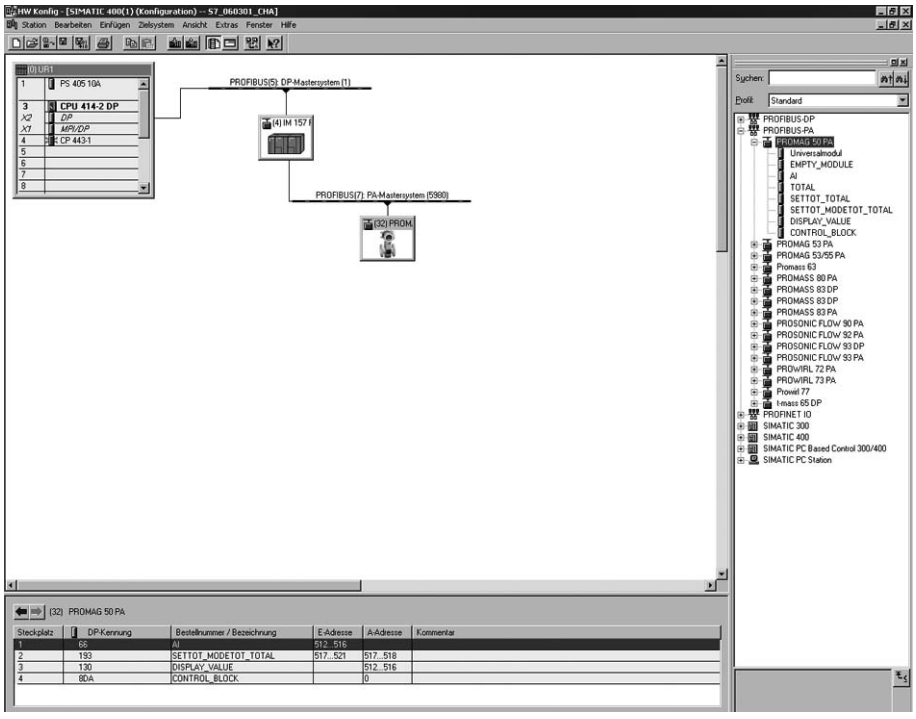


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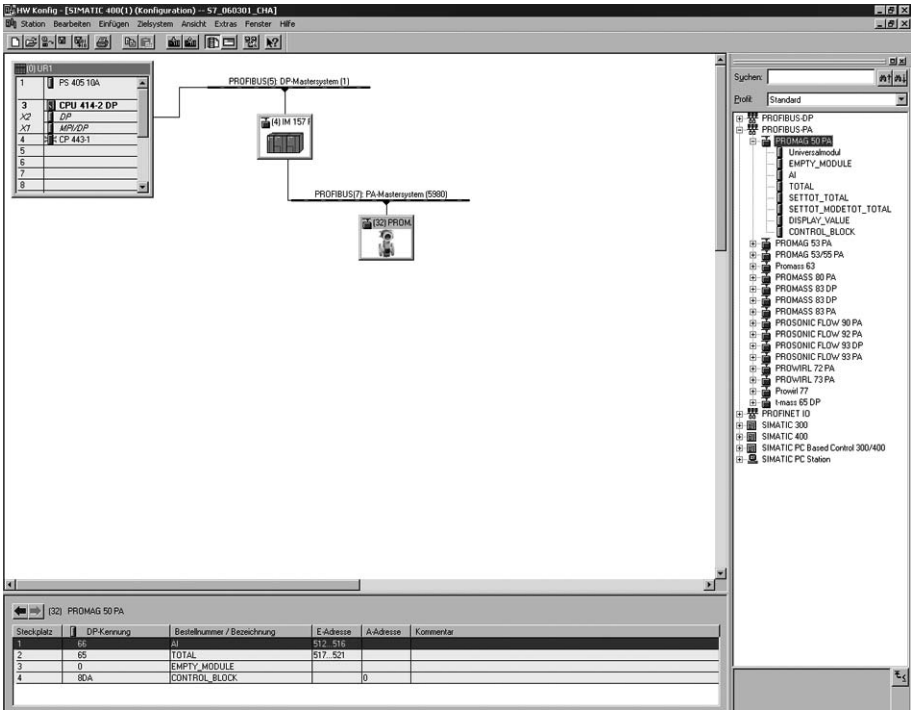
Fig. 56: Full configuration using Promag 50 GSD file (complete device functionality)

It is essential to adhere to the following sequence when configuring the modules in the PROFIBUS master (Class 1):

Slot sequence	Module	Byte length input data	Byte length output data	Description
1	AI	5	–	**Analog Input function block 1** Output variable → Volume flow (factory setting)
2	SETTOT_MODETOT_TOTAL	5	2	**Totalizer function block 1** TOTAL → Output variable = volume flow (factory setting) SETTOT → Totalizer control MODETOT → Totalizer configuration
3	DISPLAY_VALUE	–	5	Default value for local display
4	CONTROL_BLOCK	–	1	Control of device functions
5	SETTOT_MODETOT_TOTAL	5	2	**Totalizer function block 2** TOTAL → Output variable = volume flow (factory setting) SETTOT → Totalizer control MODETOT → Totalizer configuration

Example 2



a0005601

Fig. 57: In this example, modules that are not needed are replaced by the EMPTY_MODULE module. The Promag 50 GSD file (complete device functionality) is used.

The Analog Input function block 1 (slot 1), the totalizer value TOTAL (slot 2) and the cyclic control of device functions CONTROL_BLOCK (slot 4) are activated with this configuration. The volume flow (factory setting) is cyclically read out from the measuring device via Analog Input function block 1. The totalizer is planned "without configuration". This means that in this example it only delivers the totalizer value for the volume flow via the TOTAL module and cannot be controlled by the PROFIBUS master (Class 1).

Slot sequence	Module	Byte length input data	Byte length output data	Description
1	AI	5	–	**Analog Input function block 1** Output variable → Volume flow (factory setting)
2	TOTAL	5	–	**Totalizer function block 1** TOTAL → Output variable = volume flow (factory setting)
3	EMPTY_MODULE	–	–	Empty
4	CONTROL_BLOCK	–	1	Control of device functions
5	EMPTY_MODULE	–	–	Empty

6.7 Acyclic data transfer

Acyclic data transfer is used for transmitting parameters during commissioning, maintenance or for displaying other measured variables that are not included in useful cyclic data traffic. In this way, you can modify parameters for identifying, control or comparison in the various blocks (Physical Block, Transducer Block, function block) while the device is involved in cyclic data transfer with a PLC.
If acyclic data transfer has to be observed, a distinction is generally made between two types:

6.7.1 Master Class 2 acyclic (MS2AC)

MS2AC refers to acyclic data transfer between a field device and a Class 2 master (e.g. FieldCare, Siemens PDM, etc. → 69). Here, the master opens a communication channel by means of an SAP (Service Access Point) to access the device.
A Class 2 master has to be aware of all the parameters that are to be exchanged with the device by means of PROFIBUS. This assignment takes place either in a DD file (Device Description), a DTM (Device Type Manager) or within a software component in the master by means of slot and index addressing to each individual parameter.

Please note the following for MS2AC communication:
- As already explained, a Class 2 master accesses a device by means of special SAPs. Thus, the number of Class 2 masters that can simultaneously communicate with a device is restricted to the number of SAPs made available for this data transfer.
- The use of a Class 2 master increases the cycle time of the bus system. This should be taken into consideration when programming the PCS/control system used.

6.7.2 Master Class 1 acyclic (MS1AC)

In MS1AC, a cyclic master that is already reading the cyclic data from the device or is writing to the device opens the communication channel by means of SAP 0x33 (special Service Access Point for MS1AC) and can then, just like a Class 2 master, acyclically read or write a parameter by means of the slot and index (if supported).
Please note the following for MS1AC communication:
- Currently there are very few PROFIBUS masters on the market that support this data transfer.
- Not all PROFIBUS devices support MS1AC.
- In the user program, please note that the operating life of a device is dramatically reduced by constantly writing parameters (e.g. with every cycle of the program). Parameters written acyclically are stored in memory modules (EEPROM, Flash, etc.) with voltage resistance. These memory modules are only designed for a limited number of writes. This number of writes is not even remotely reached in normal operation without MS1AC (during parameterization). Incorrect programming can mean that this maximum number is quickly reached, thereby dramatically reducing the operating life of a device.

The measuring device supports MS2AC communication with 2 available SAPs.
MS1AC communication is supported by the device.
The memory module is designed for one million writes.

6.8 Adjustment

6.8.1 Empty-pipe/full-pipe adjustment

Flow cannot be measured correctly unless the measuring tube is completely full.
This status can be permanently monitored using the Empty Pipe Detection:

- EPD = Empty Pipe Detection (with the help of an EPD electrode)
- OED = Open Electrode Detection (Empty Pipe Detection with the help of the measuring electrodes, if the sensor is not equipped with an EPD electrode or the orientation is not suitable for using EPD).

Caution!
Detailed information on the empty-pipe/full-pipe adjustment procedure can be found in the "Description of Device Functions" manual:
- EPD/OED ADJUSTMENT (carrying out the adjustment).
- EPD (switching on and off EPD/OED).
- EPD RESPONSE TIME (input of the response time for EPD/OED).

Note!
- The EPD function is not available unless the sensor is fitted with an EPD electrode.
- The devices are already calibrated at the factory with water (approx. 500 µS/cm). If the fluid conductivity differs from this reference, empty-pipe/full-pipe adjustment has to be performed again on site.
- The default setting for EPD when the devices are delivered is OFF; the function has to be activated if required.
- The EPD process error can be output by means of the configurable relay output.

Performing empty-pipe and full-pipe adjustment (EPD)

1. Select the appropriate function in the function matrix:
   HOME → E → ± → PROCESS PARAMETER → E → ± → EPD ADJUSTMENT
2. Empty the piping:
   – The wall of the measuring tube should still be wet with fluid during EPD empty pipe adjustment
   – The wall of the measuring tube/the measuring electrodes should **no longer** be wet with fluid during OED empty pipe adjustment
3. Start empty-pipe adjustment: Select "EMPTY PIPE ADJUST" or "OED EMPTY ADJUST" and press E to confirm.
4. After empty-pipe adjustment, fill the piping with fluid.
5. Start full-pipe adjustment: Select "FULL PIPE ADJUST" or "OED FULL ADJUST" and press E to confirm.
6. Having completed the adjustment, select the setting "OFF" and exit the function by pressing E.
7. Switch on empty pipe detection in the EPD function:
   – EPD empty pipe adjustment: Select ON STANDARD or ON SPECIAL and press E to confirm
   – OED empty pipe adjustment: Select OED and confirm with E .

   Caution!
   The adjustment coefficients must be valid before you can activate the EPD function. If adjustment is incorrect the following messages might appear on the display:
   – FULL = EMPTY
     The adjustment values for empty pipe and full pipe are identical. In cases of this nature you must repeat empty-pipe or full-pipe adjustment!
   – ADJUSTMENT NOT OK
     Adjustment is not possible because the fluid's conductivity is out of range.

6.9 Data storage device (HistoROM)

At Endress+Hauser, the term HistoROM refers to various types of data storage modules on which process and measuring device data are stored. It is possible to plug these modules into other devices to copy device configurations from one device to another, for example.

6.9.1 HistoROM/S-DAT (sensor-DAT)

The S-DAT is an exchangeable data storage device in which all sensor relevant parameters are stored, i.e., diameter, serial number, calibration factor, zero point.

7 Maintenance

No special maintenance work is required.

7.1 Exterior cleaning

When cleaning the exterior of measuring devices, always use cleaning agents that do not attack the surface of the housing and the seals.

7.2 Seals

The seals of the Promag H sensor must be replaced periodically, particularly in the case of gasket seals (aseptic version).
The period between changes depends on the frequency of cleaning cycles, the cleaning temperature and the fluid temperature.

Replacement seals (accessories) → 98.

8 Accessories

Various accessories, which can be ordered separately from Endress+Hauser, are available for the transmitter and the sensor. Your Endress+Hauser service organization can provide detailed information on the specific order codes on request.

8.1 Device-specific accessories

Accessory	Description	Order code
Proline Promag 50 transmitter	Transmitter for replacement or storage. Use the order code to define the following specifications: ■ Approvals ■ Degree of protection/version ■ Cable for remote version ■ Cable entry ■ Display/power supply/operation ■ Software ■ Outputs/inputs	50XXX – XXXXX******

8.2 Measuring principle-specific accessories

Accessory	**Description**	**Order code**
Mounting set for Promag 50 transmitter	Mounting set for the transmitter (remote version). Suitable for: ■ Wall mounting ■ Pipe mounting ■ Panel-mounted installation Mounting set for aluminum field housing. Suitable for: ■ Pipe mounting	DK5WM – *
Wall-mounting kit for Promag H	Wall-mounting kit for the Promag H sensor.	DK5HM – **
Cable for remote version	Coil and signal cables, various lengths.	DK5CA – **
Mounting kit for Promag D, wafer version	Mounting kit consisting of: ■ Mounting bolts ■ Nuts incl. washers ■ Flange seals ■ Centering sleeves (if required for the flange)	DKD** – **
Set of seals for Promag D	Set of seals consisting of two flange seals.	DK5DD – ***
Mounting kit for Promag H	Mounting kit consisting of: ■ 2 process connections ■ Threaded fasteners ■ Seals	DKH** – ****
Set of seals for Promag H	For regular replacement of the seals of the Promag H sensor.	DK5HS – ***
Welding jig for Promag H	Weld nipple as process connection: welding jig for installation in pipe.	DK5HW – ***
Adapter connection for Promag A, H	Adapter connections for installing a Promag H instead of a Promag 30/33 A or Promag 30/33 H DN 25.	DK5HA – *****
Ground rings for Promag H	Ground rings for potential equalization.	DK5HR – ***
Ground cable for Promag W, P, L	Ground cable for potential equalization.	DK5GC – ***

Accessory	Description	Order code
Ground disk for Promag W, P, L	Ground disk for potential equalization.	DK5GD – * * ***
FXA195	The Commubox FXA195 connects intrinsically safe Smart transmitters with HART protocol to the USB port of a personal computer. This makes the remote operation of the transmitters possible with the aid of configuration programs (e.g. FieldCare). Power is supplied to the Commubox by means of the USB port	FXA195 – *

8.3 Service-specific accessories

Accessory	Description	Order code
Applicator	Software for selecting and planning flowmeters. The Applicator software can be downloaded from the Internet or ordered on CD-ROM for installation on a local PC. Contact your Endress+Hauser representative for more information.	DXA80 – *
Fieldcheck	Tester/simulator for testing flowmeters in the field. When used in conjunction with the "FieldCare" software package, test results can be imported into a database, printed out and used for official certification. Contact your Endress+Hauser representative for more information.	50098801
FieldCare	FieldCare is Endress+Hauser's FDT-based asset management tool. It can configure all intelligent field units in your system and helps you manage them. By using status information, it is also a simple but effective way of checking their status and condition.	See the product page on the Endress+Hauser Web site: www.endress.com
Memograph M graphic display recorder	The Memograph M graphic display recorder provides information on all the relevant process variables. Measured values are recorded correctly, limit values are monitored and measuring points analyzed. The data are stored in the 256 MB internal memory and also on a DSD card or USB stick. Memograph M boasts a modular design, intuitive operation and a comprehensive security concept. The ReadWin® 2000 PC software is part of the standard package and is used for configuring, visualizing and archiving the data captured. The mathematics channels which are optionally available enable continuous monitoring of specific power consumption, boiler efficiency and other parameters which are important for efficient energy management.	RSG40 – **********
FXA193	Service interface from the device to the PC for operation via FieldCare.	FXA193 – *

9 Troubleshooting

9.1 Troubleshooting instructions

Always start troubleshooting with the checklist below if faults occur after start-up or during operation. The routine takes you directly to the cause of the problem and the appropriate remedial measures.

Check the display	
No display visible and no output signals present.	1. Check the supply voltage → terminals 1, 2 2. Check the power line fuse → 📄 114 85 to 260 V AC: 0.8 A slow-blow / 250 V 20 to 55 V AC / 16 to 62 V DC: 2 A slow-blow / 250 V 3. Measuring electronics defective → order spare parts → 📄 98
No display visible, but output signals are present.	1. Check whether the ribbon-cable connector of the display module is correctly plugged into the amplifier board → 📄 110 2. Display module defective → order spare parts → 📄 98 3. Measuring electronics defective → order spare parts → 📄 98
Display texts are in a foreign language.	Switch off power supply. Press and hold down both the ⊞ buttons and switch on the measuring device. The display text will appear in English (default) and is displayed at maximum contrast.

↓

Error messages on display	
Errors which occur during commissioning or measuring operation are displayed immediately. Error messages consist of a variety of icons: the meanings of these icons are as follows (example): – Error type: **S** = system error, **P** = process error – Error message type: ϟ = fault message, **!** = notice message – **EMPTY PIPE** = Type of error, e.g. measuring tube is only partly filled or completely empty – **03:00:05** = duration of error occurrence (in hours, minutes and seconds) – **#**401 = error number ☝ Caution! ▪ See the information on → 📄 68! ▪ The measuring system interprets simulations and positive zero return as system errors, but displays them as notice message only.	
Error number: No. 001 – 399 No. 501 – 699	System error (device error) has occurred → 📄 101
Error number: No. 401 – 499	Process error (application error) has occurred → 📄 106

↓

Faulty connection to control system	
No connection can be made between the control system and the device. Check the following points:	
Supply voltage Transmitter	Check the supply voltage → terminals 1/2
Device fuse	Check the power line fuse → 📄 114 85 to 260 V AC: 0.8 A slow-blow / 250 V 20 to 55 V AC and 16 to 62 V DC: 2 A slow-blow / 250 V

Faulty connection to control system (continued)	
Fieldbus connection	PROFIBUS PA: check data line Terminal 26 = PA + Terminal 27 = PA – PROFIBUS DP: check data line Terminal 26 = B (R×D/T×D-P) Terminal 27 = A (R×D/T×D-N)
Fieldbus connector (only for PROFIBUS PA)	■ Check pin assignment/wiring ■ Check connection between connector/fieldbus port. Is the coupling ring tightened correctly?
Fieldbus voltage (only for PROFIBUS PA)	Check that a min. bus voltage of 9 V DC is present at terminals 26/27. Permitted range: 9 to 32 V DC
Network structure	Check permissible fieldbus length and number of spurs.
Basic current (only for PROFIBUS PA)	Is there a basic current of min. 11 mA?
Bus address	Check bus address: make sure there are no double assignments
Bus terminator	Has the PROFIBUS network been terminated correctly? Each bus segment must always be terminated with a bus terminator at both ends (start and finish). Otherwise there may be interference in data transfer.
Power consumption/ permitted feed current (only for PROFIBUS PA)	Check the current consumption of the bus segment: The current consumption of the bus segment in question (= total of basic currents of all bus users) must not exceed the max. permissible feed current of the bus power supply.

↓

System or process error messages
System or process errors which occur during commissioning or operation can also be displayed in the manufacturer-specific device controls using the FieldCare operating program.

↓

Other error (without error message)	
Some other error has occurred.	Diagnosis and rectification → 🖹 107

9.2 System error messages

Serious system errors are **always** recognized by the device as "Fault message", and are shown as a lightning flash (ϟ) on the display. Fault messages immediately affect the outputs.

Caution!
In the event of a serious fault, a flowmeter might have to be returned to the manufacturer for repair. The necessary procedures on → 🖹 6 must be carried out before you return a flowmeter to Endress+Hauser. Always enclose a duly completed "Declaration of Contamination" form. You will find a master copy of this form at the back of this manual.

Note!
Also observe the information on → 🖹 68.

9.2.1 Displaying the device status on PROFIBUS DP/PA

Display in the operating program (acyclic data exchange)

The device status can be queried by means of an operating program (e.g. FieldCare).
Function group → SUPERVISION → Function ACTUAL SYSTEM CONDITION.

Display in the PROFIBUS master system (cyclic data transfer)

If the AI or TOTAL modules are configured for cyclic data transfer, the device status is coded in accordance with PROFIBUS Profile Specification 3.0 and transmitted with the measured value to the PROFIBUS master by means of the quality byte (byte 5). The quality byte is split into the "quality status", "quality substatus" and "limits" segments.

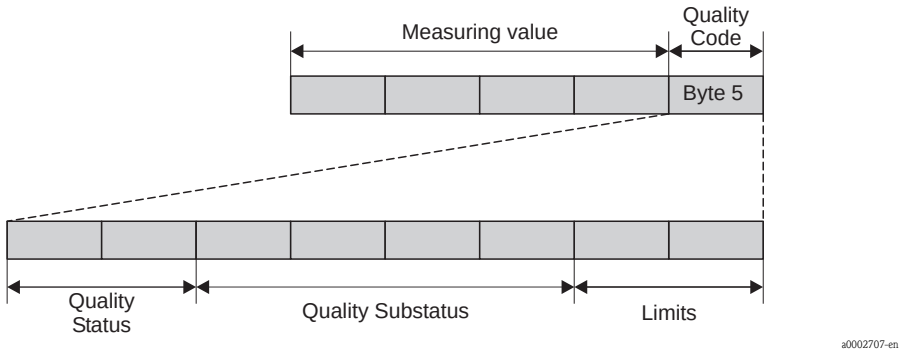


Fig. 58: Structure of the quality byte

The content of the quality byte depends on the configured failsafe mode in the Analog Input function block. Depending on the failsafe mode set in the FAILSAFE_TYPE function, the following stats information is transmitted to the PROFIBUS master by means of the quality byte:

For FAILSAFE_TYPE → FSAFE VALUE

Quality code (HEX)	Quality status	Quality substatus	Limits
0x48 0x49 0x4A	UNCERTAIN	Substitute set	OK Low High

For FAILSAFE_TYPE → LAST GOOD VALUE (factory setting)

- A valid output value was available before the failure:

Quality code (HEX)	Quality status	Quality substatus	Limits
0x44 0x45 0x46	UNCERTAIN	Last usable value	OK Low High

- A valid output value **was not** available before the failure:

Quality code (HEX)	Quality status	Quality substatus	Limits
0x4C 0x4D 0x4E	UNCERTAIN	Initial Value	OK Low High

For FAILSAFE_TYPE → WRONG VALUE

For status information, see the table in the following section.

9.2.2 List of system error messages

No.	Device status message (local display)	PROFIBUS measured value status: Quality code (HEX) Measured value status	Quality status	Quality substatus	Limits	Advanced diagnostics message in PROFIBUS master	Cause/remedy (Replace electronics board → 108)
S = System error "Fault message" error message type: ■ If this message occurs, operation is immediately interrupted or stopped! ■ Local display → A lightning symbol (ϟ) flashes on the display "Notice message" error message type: ■ Normal operation continues despite this message! ■ Local display → An exclamation mark (!) flashes on the display. Error messages on the local display → see Table							
No. # 0xx → Hardware error							
001	S CRITICAL FAILURE ϟ # 001	0x0F	BAD	Device Failure	Constant	ROM / RAM failure	Serious device error. Replace the amplifier board
011	S AMP HW EEPROM ϟ # 011	0x0F	BAD	Device Failure	Constant	Amplifier EEPROM failure	Amplifier with faulty EEPROM Replace the amplifier board
012	S AMP SW EEPROM ϟ # 012	0x0F	BAD	Device Failure	Constant	Amp. EEPROM data inconsistent	Error when accessing data of the measuring amplifier EEPROM In the "FAULT ELIMINATION" function, the data blocks of the EEPROM displayed are those in which an error has occurred. The errors in question must be confirmed with the Enter-key; faulty parameters are then replaced by predefined default values.
031	S SENSOR HW DAT ϟ # 031	0x10 0x11 0x12	BAD	Sensor Failure	O.K. Low High	S-DAT failure / not inserted	*Cause:* 1. S-DAT is not plugged into the amplifier board correctly (or is missing). 2. S-DAT is defective. *Remedy:* 1. Check whether the S-DAT is correctly plugged into the amplifier board. 2. Replace the S-DAT if it is defective. Check that the new replacement DAT is compatible with the measuring electronics. Check the: – Spare part set number – Hardware revision code 3. Replace measuring electronics boards if necessary. 4. Plug the S-DAT into the amplifier board.
032	S SENSOR SW DAT ϟ # 032	0x10 0x11 0x12	BAD	Sensor Failure	O.K. Low High	S-DAT data inconsistent	
No. # 1xx → Software error							
101	S: GAIN ERROR AMP. ϟ # 101	0x0F	BAD	Device Failure	Constant	Gain Error Amplifier	Gain deviation compared to reference gain is greater than 2%. Replace measuring electronics boards.

No.	Device status message (local display)	PROFIBUS measured value status: Quality code (HEX) Measured value status	PROFIBUS measured value status: Quality status	PROFIBUS measured value status: Quality substatus	PROFIBUS measured value status: Limits	Advanced diagnostics message in PROFIBUS master	Cause/remedy (Replace electronics board → 108)
121	S: A / C COMPATIB. ! # 121	0x0F	BAD	Device Failure	Constant	Amp.-I/O soft only part. comp.	Cause: Due to different software versions, I/O board and amplifier board are only partially compatible (possibly restricted functionality). Note! ■ This message is only listed in the error history. ■ Nothing is shown on the display. Remedy: Module with lower software version has either to be updated by FieldCare with the required software version or the module has to be replaced.
No. # 2xx → Error in DAT / no communication							
261	S COMMUNICAT. I/O ϟ # 261	0x18 0x19 0x1A	BAD	No Communication	O.K. Low High	Communication failure	No data reception between amplifier and I/O board or faulty internal data transfer. Check the bus contacts.
No. # 3xx → System limits exceeded							
321	S TOL. COIL CURR. ϟ: # 321	0x0F	BAD	Device Failure	Constant	Coil current out of tol.	*Cause:* The coil current of the sensor is out of tolerance. *Remedy:* Warning! Switch off power supply before manipulating the coil current cable, coil current cable connector or measuring electronics boards! Remote version: 1. Check wiring of terminals 41/42 → 47 2. Check coil current cable connector. Compact and remote version: Replace measuring electronics boards if necessary
No. # 5xx → Application error							
501	S SW. UPDATE ACT. ! # 501	0x48 0x49 0x4A	UNCERTAIN	Substitute set (Substitute set of failsafe status)	O.K. Low High	Software update active	New amplifier or communication software version is loaded. Currently no other functions are possible. Wait until the procedure is finished. The device will restart automatically.
502	S UP-/DOWNLO. ACT. ! # 502	0x48 0x49 0x4A	UNCERTAIN	Substitute set (Substitute set of failsafe status)	O.K. Low High	Upload/download active	Uploading or downloading the device data via operating program. Currently no other functions are possible. Wait until the procedure is finished. The device will restart automatically.

No.	Device status message (local display)	PROFIBUS measured value status: Quality code (HEX) Measured value status	PROFIBUS measured value status: Quality status	PROFIBUS measured value status: Quality substatus	PROFIBUS measured value status: Limits	Advanced diagnostics message in PROFIBUS master	Cause/remedy (Replace electronics board → 🖹 108)
No. # 6xx → Simulation mode active							
601	S POSITIVE ZERO RETURN ! # 601	0x53	UNCERTAIN	Sensor conversion not accurate (measured value from sensor not accurate)	Constant	Positive zero return active	Positive zero return is active. Switch off positive zero return.
691	S: SIM. FAILSAFE ! # 691	0x48 0x49 0x4A	UNCERTAIN	Substitute set (Substitute set of failsafe status)	O.K. Low High	Simulation failsafe active	Simulation of response to error is active. Switch off simulation.
692	S: SIM. MEASURAND ! # 692	0x60 0x61 0x62	UNCERTAIN	Simulated Value (manually specified value)	O.K. Low High	Simulation volume flow	Simulation of volume flow is active. Switch off simulation.
698	S DEV. TEST AKT. ! # 698	0x60 0x61 0x62	UNCERTAIN	Simulated Value (manually specified value)	O.K. Low High	Dev. test via Fieldcheck act.	The measuring device is being checked on site via the test and simulation device.

9.3 Process error messages

Note!
Also observe the information on → 68 and → 107.

9.3.1 Displaying the device status on PROFIBUS DP/PA

Further information → 102

9.3.2 List of process error messages

No.	Device status message (local display)	PROFIBUS measured value status: Quality code (HEX) Measured value status	Quality status	Quality substatus	Limits	Adv. diagnostics message in PROFIBUS master	Cause/remedy
P = Process error "Fault message" error message type: ■ If this message occurs, operation is immediately interrupted or stopped! ■ Local display → A lightning symbol (ϟ) flashes on the display "Notice message" error message type: ■ Normal operation continues despite this message! ■ Local display → An exclamation mark (!) flashes on the display. Error messages on the local display → see Table							
401	P EMPTY PIPE ϟ # 401	0x50	UNCERTAIN	sensor convention not accurate (measured value from sensor inaccurate)	no limits	Empty pipe detected	Cause: Alarm from empty pipe detection (EPD). The measuring tube is only partially filled or empty. Remedy: 1. Check the process conditions of the plant. 2. Fill the measuring tube.
461	P EPD ADJ. N. OK ! # 461	0x40	UNCERTAIN	non-specific (uncertain status)	no limits	EPD adj. not possible	Cause: EPD calibration not possible because the fluid's conductivity is either too low or too high. Remedy: The EPD function cannot be used with fluids of this nature.
463	P FULL = EMPTY ϟ # 463	0x40	UNCERTAIN	non-specific (uncertain status)	no limits	EPD adj. wrong	Cause: The EPD adjustment values for an empty pipe and full pipe are identical, therefore incorrect. Remedy: Repeat EPD adjustment, observing procedure closely

9.4 Process errors without messages

Symptoms	Rectification
Comment: You may have to change or correct settings in certain parameters in order to rectify faults. The parameters outlined below are described in detail in the "Description of Device Functions" manual.	
Flow values are negative, even though the fluid is flowing forwards through the pipe.	1. Remote version: – Switch off the power supply and check the wiring → 📄 53 – If necessary, reverse the connections at terminals 41 and 42 2. Change the setting in the "INSTALLATION DIRECTION SENSOR" function accordingly
Measured-value reading fluctuates even though flow is steady.	1. Check grounding and potential equalization → 📄 58 2. Check the fluid for presence of gas bubbles. 3. In the "SYSTEM DAMPING" function → increase the value 4. In the "DISPLAY DAMPING" function → increase the value
Measured-value reading or measured-value output pulsates or fluctuates, e.g. because of reciprocating pump, peristaltic pump, diaphragm pump or pump with similar delivery characteristic.	Increase the value for system damping: In the "SYSTEM DAMPING" function → increase the value If the problem persists despite these measures, a pulsation damper will have to be installed between pump and measuring device.
Measured-value reading shown on display, even though the fluid is at a standstill and the measuring tube is full.	1. Check grounding and potential equalization → 📄 58 2. Check the fluid for presence of gas bubbles. 3. Activate the "LOW FLOW CUTOFF" function, i.e. enter or increase the value for the switching point.
Measured-value reading on display, even though measuring tube is empty.	1. Perform empty-pipe/full-pipe adjustment and then switch on Empty Pipe detection → 📄 95 2. Remote version: Check the terminals of the EPD cable → 📄 47 3. Fill the measuring tube.
The fault cannot be rectified or some other fault not described above has arisen. In these instances, please contact your Endress+Hauser service organization.	The following options are available for tackling problems of this nature: **Request the services of an Endress+Hauser service technician** If you contact our service organization to have a service technician sent out, please be ready to quote the following information: ■ Brief description of the fault ■ Nameplate specifications: order code and serial number → 📄 7 **Returning devices to Endress+Hauser** You can return a measuring device to Endress+Hauser for repair or calibration. Always enclose the duly completed "Declaration of Contamination" form with the flowmeter. You will find a master copy ot this form at the back of this manual. **Replace transmitter electronics** Components in the measuring electronics defective → order spare parts → 📄 108

9.5 Spare parts

Detailed troubleshooting instructions are provided in the previous sections → 100
The measuring device, moreover, provides additional support in the form of continuous self-diagnosis and error messages.
Fault rectification can entail replacing defective components with tested spare parts. The illustration below shows the available scope of spare parts.

Note!
You can order spare parts directly from your Endress+Hauser service organization by providing the serial number printed on the transmitter's nameplate → 7.

Spare parts are shipped as sets comprising the following parts:
- Spare part
- Additional parts, small items (threaded fasteners, etc.)
- Mounting instructions
- Packaging

9.5.1 PROFIBUS DP

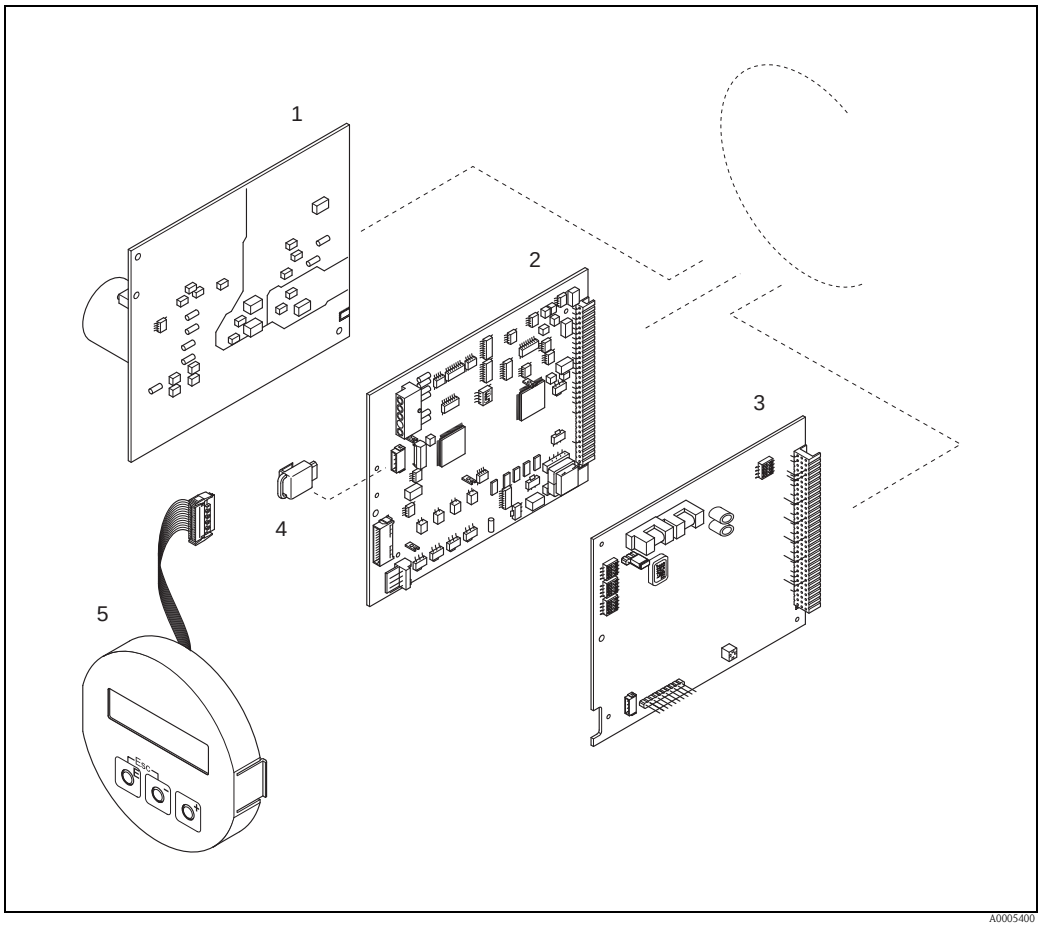


Fig. 59: Spare parts for Promag 50 PROFIBUS DP transmitter (field and wall-mounted housings)

1 Power unit board
2 Amplifier board
3 I/O board (COM module) PROFIBUS DP
4 HistoROM S-DAT (sensor data memory)
5 Display module

9.5.2 PROFIBUS PA

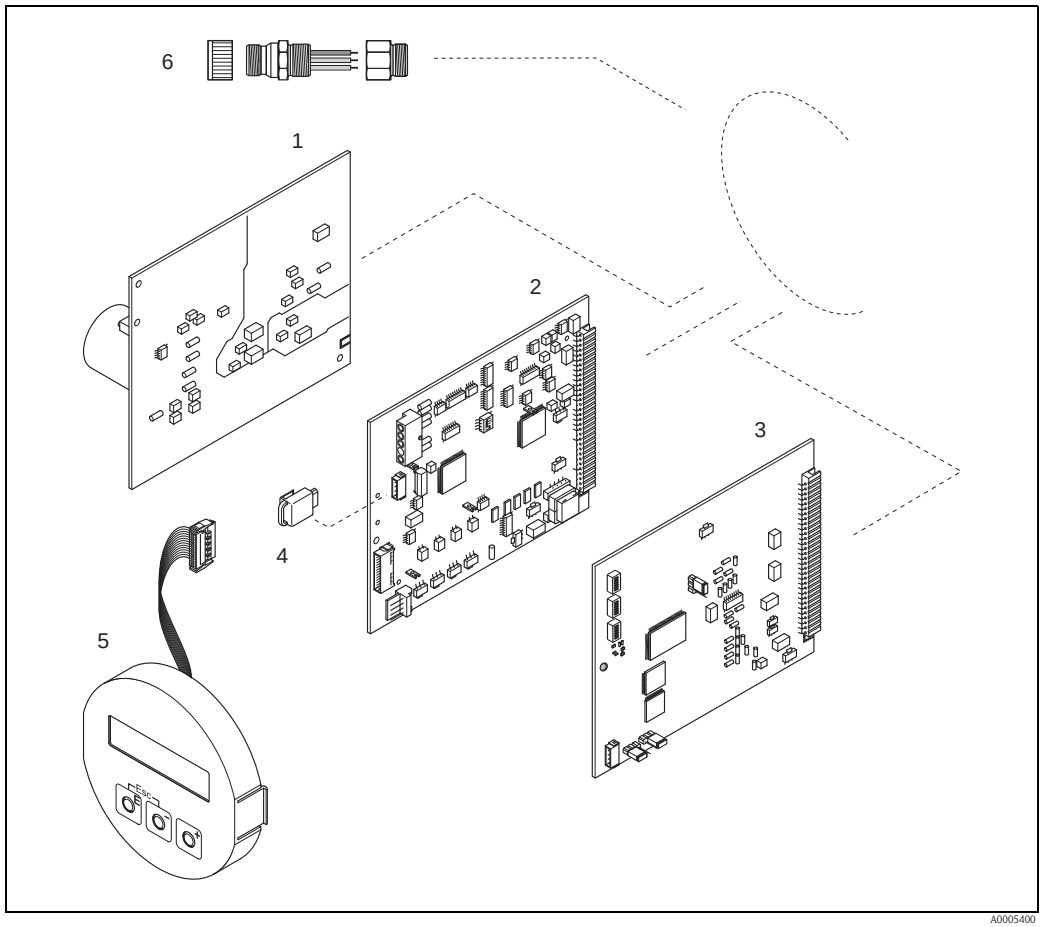


Fig. 60: Spare parts for Promag 50 PROFIBUS PA transmitter (field and wall-mounted housings)

1 Power unit board
2 Amplifier board
3 I/O board (COM module) PROFIBUS PA
4 HistoROM S-DAT (sensor data memory)
5 Display module
6 Fieldbus connector consisting of protection cap, connector, adapter PG 13.5/M20.5 (only for PROFIBUS PA, Order No. 50098037)

9.5.3 Removing and installing printed circuit boards

Field housing: removing and installing printed circuit boards → 61

Warning!
- Risk of electric shock!
  Exposed components carry dangerous voltages. Make sure that the power supply is switched off before you remove the cover of the electronics compartment.
- Risk of damaging electronic components (ESD protection). Static electricity can damage electronic components or impair their operability. Use a workplace with a grounded working surface purpose-built for electrostatically sensitive devices!
- If you cannot guarantee that the dielectric strength of the device is maintained in the following steps, then an appropriate inspection must be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- When connecting Ex-certified devices, see the notes and diagrams in the Ex-specific supplement to these Operating Instructions.

Caution!
Use only original Endress+Hauser parts.

1. Switch off power supply.
2. Unscrew cover of the electronics compartment from the transmitter housing.
3. Remove the local display (1) as follows:
   – Press in the latches (1.1) at the side and remove the display module.
   – Disconnect the ribbon cable (1.2) of the display module from the amplifier board.
4. Remove the screws and remove the cover (2) from the electronics compartment.
5. Remove the boards (4, 6): Insert a suitable tool into the hole (3) provided for the purpose and pull the board clear of its holder.
6. Remove amplifier board (5):
   – Disconnect the plug of the electrode signal cable (5.1) including S-DAT (5.3) from the board.
   – Loosen the plug locking of the coil current cable (5.2) and gently disconnect the plug from the board, i.e. without moving it to and fro.
   – Insert a thin pin into the hole (3) provided for the purpose and pull the board clear of its holder.
7. Installation is the reverse of the removal procedure.

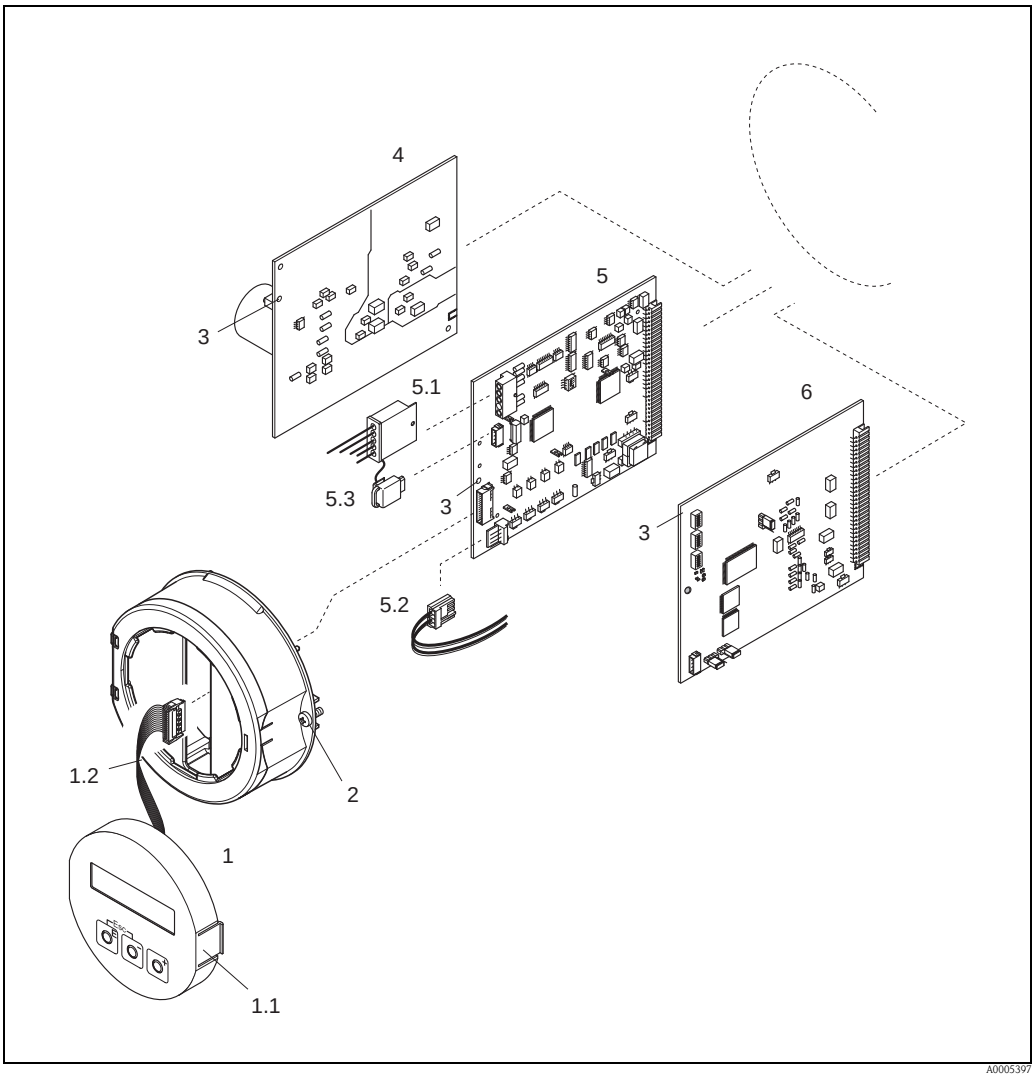


Fig. 61: Field housing: removing and installing printed circuit boards

1 Local display
1.1 Latch
1.2 Ribbon cable (display module)
2 Screws of electronics compartment cover
3 Aperture for installing/removing boards
4 Power supply board
5 Amplifier board
5.1 Electrode signal cable (sensor)
5.2 Coil current cable (sensor)
5.3 HistoROM S-DAT (sensor data memory)
6 I/O board PROFIBUS DP or PROFIBUS PA

Wall-mount housing: removing and installing printed circuit boards → 62

Warning!
- Risk of electric shock!
  Exposed components carry dangerous voltages. Make sure that the power supply is switched off before you remove the cover of the electronics compartment.
- Risk of damaging electronic components (ESD protection). Static electricity can damage electronic components or impair their operability. Use a workplace with a grounded working surface purpose-built for electrostatically sensitive devices!
- If you cannot guarantee that the dielectric strength of the device is maintained in the following steps, then an appropriate inspection must be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.
- When connecting Ex-certified devices, see the notes and diagrams in the Ex-specific supplement to these Operating Instructions.

Caution!
Use only original Endress+Hauser parts.

1. Switch off power supply.
2. Remove the screws and open the hinged cover (1) of the housing. Remove screws of the electronics module (2).
3. Then push up electronics module and pull it as far as possible out of the wall-mounted housing.
4. Disconnect the following cable plugs from amplifier board (7):
   – Electrode signal cable plug (7.1) including S-DAT (7.3).
   – Plug of coil current cable (7.2). To do so, loosen the plug locking of the coil current cable and gently disconnect the plug from the board, i.e. without moving it to and fro.
   – Ribbon cable plug (3) of the display module.
5. Remove the screws and remove the cover (4) from the electronics compartment.
6. Remove the boards (6, 7, 8): Insert a suitable tool into the hole (5) provided for the purpose and pull the board clear of its holder.
7. Installation is the reverse of the removal procedure.

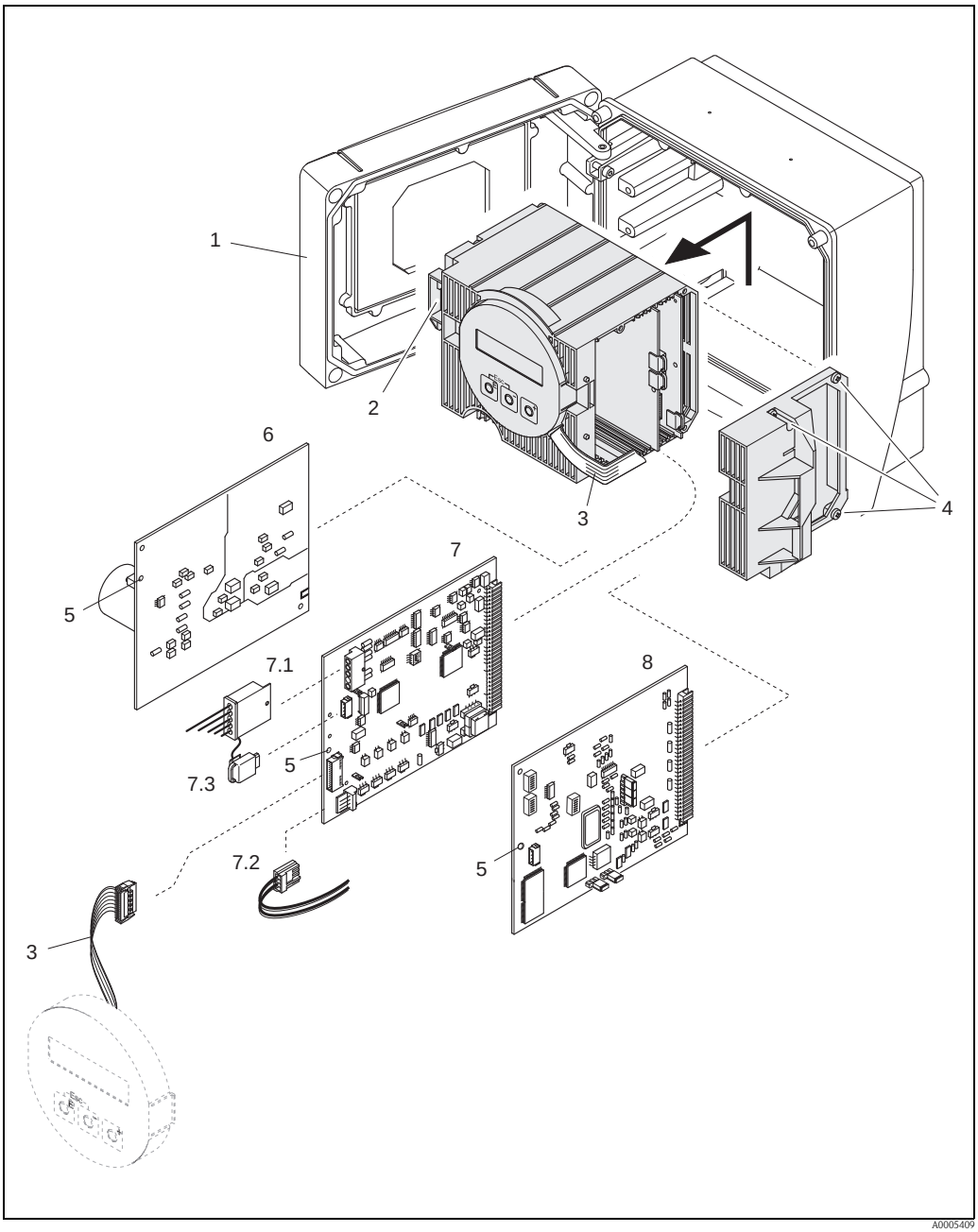


Fig. 62: Wall-mount housing: removing and installing printed circuit boards

1 Housing cover
2 Electronics module
3 Ribbon cable (display module)
4 Screws of electronics compartment cover
5 Aperture for installing/removing boards
6 Power supply board
7 Amplifier board
7.1 Electrode signal cable (sensor)
7.2 Coil current cable (sensor)
7.3 HistoROM S-DAT (sensor data memory)
8 I/O board PROFIBUS DP or PROFIBUS PA

9.5.4 Replacing the device fuse

Warning!
Risk of electric shock! Exposed components carry dangerous voltages. Make sure that the power supply is switched off before you remove the cover of the electronics compartment.

The main fuse is on the power supply board (→ 63).
The procedure for replacing the fuse is as follows:

1. Switch off power supply.
2. Remove the power supply board: field housing → 110, wall-mount housing → 112
3. Remove cap (1) and replace the device fuse (2).
   Use only fuses of the following type:
   – Power supply 20 to 55 V AC / 16 to 62 V DC → 2.0 A slow-blow / 250 V; 5.2 × 20 mm
   – Power supply 85 to 260 V AC → 0.8 A slow-blow / 250 V; 5.2 × 20 mm
   – Ex-rated devices → see the Ex documentation.
4. Installation is the reverse of the removal procedure.

Caution!
Use only original Endress+Hauser parts.

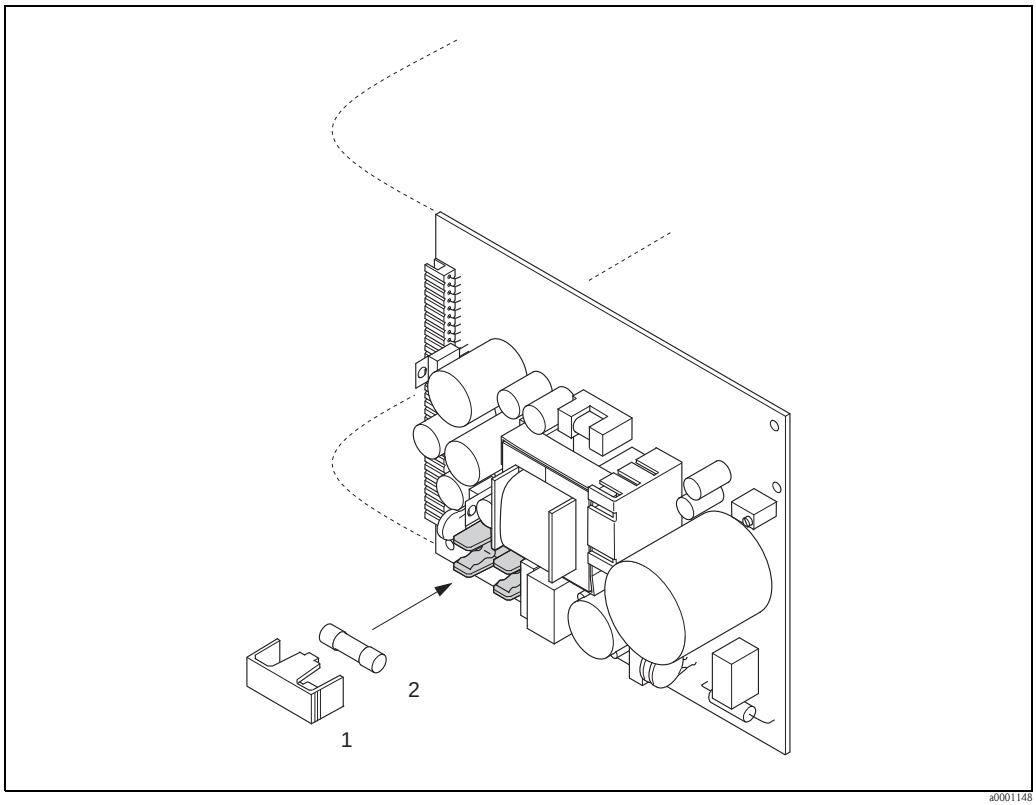


Fig. 63: Replacing the device fuse on the power supply board

1 Protective cap
2 Device fuse

9.5.5 Replacing the exchangeable electrode

The Promag W sensor (DN 350 to 2000; 14" to 78") is available with exchangeable measuring electrodes as an option. This design permits the measuring electrodes to be replaced or cleaned under process conditions.

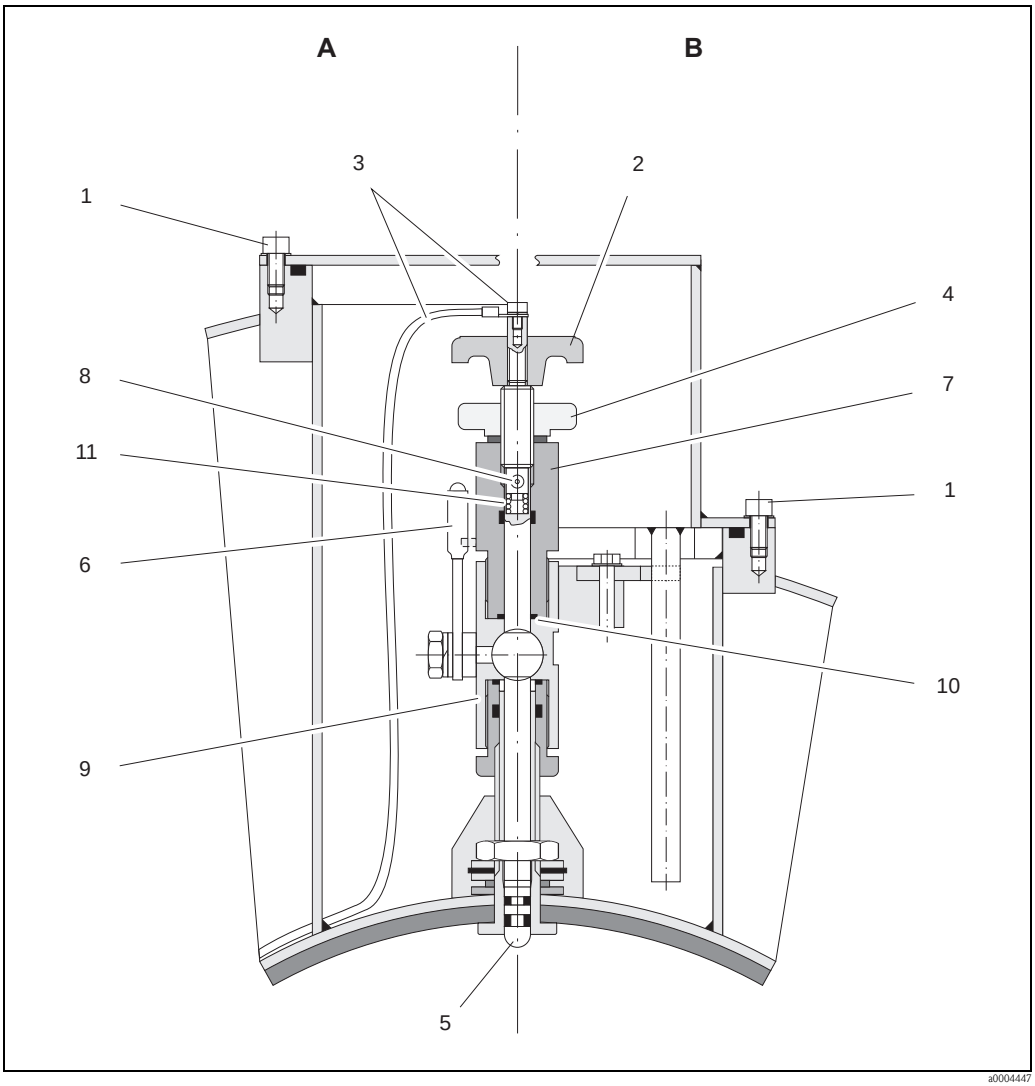


Fig. 64: Apparatus for replacing exchangeable measuring electrodes

View A = DN 1200 to 2000 (48" to 78")

View B = DN 350 to 1050 (14" to 42")

1 Allen screw
2 Handle
3 Electrode cable
4 Knurled nut (locknut)
5 Measuring electrode
6 Stop cock (ball valve)
7 Retaining cylinder
8 Locking pin (for handle)
9 Ball-valve housing
10 Seal (retaining cylinder)
11 Coil spring

Removing the electrode	Installing the electrode
1 Loosen Allen screw (1) and remove the cover.	1 Insert new electrode (5) into retaining cylinder (7) from below. Make sure that the seals at the tip of the electrode are clean.
2 Remove electrode cable (3) secured to handle (2).	2 Mount handle (2) on the electrode and insert locking pin (8) to secure it in position. Caution! Make sure that coil spring (11) is inserted. This is essential to ensure correct electrical contact and correct measuring signals.
3 Loosen knurled nut (4) by hand. This knurled nut acts as a locknut.	3 Pull the electrode back until the tip of the electrode no longer protrudes from retaining cylinder (7).
4 Remove electrode (5) by turning handle (2). The electrode can now be pulled out of retaining cylinder (7) as far as a defined stop. Warning! Risk of injury. Under process conditions (pressure in the piping system) the electrode can recoil suddenly against its stop. Apply counter-pressure while releasing the electrode.	4 Screw the retaining cylinder (7) onto ball-valve housing (9) and tighten it by hand. Seal (10) on the cylinder must be correctly seated and clean. Note! Make sure that the rubber hoses on retaining cylinder (7) and stop cock (6) are of the same color (red or blue).
5 Close stop cock (6) after pulling out the electrode as far as it will go. Warning! Do not subsequently open the stop cock, in order to prevent fluid escaping.	5 Open stop cock (6) and turn handle (2) to screw the electrode all the way into the retaining cylinder.
6 Remove the electrode complete with retaining cylinder (7).	6 Screw knurled nut (4) onto the retaining cylinder. This firmly locates the electrode in position.
7 Remove handle (2) from electrode (5) by pressing out locking pin (8). Take care not to lose coil spring (11).	7 Use the Allen screw to secure electrode cable (3) to handle (2). Caution! Make sure that the machine screw securing the electrode cable is firmly tightened. This is essential to ensure correct electrical contact and correct measuring signals.
8 Remove the old electrode and insert the new electrode. Replacement electrodes can be ordered separately from Endress+Hauser.	8 Reinstall the cover and tighten Allen screw (a).

9.6 Return

Caution!
Do not return a measuring device if you are not absolutely certain that all traces of hazardous substances have been removed, e.g. substances which have penetrated crevices or diffused through plastic.
Costs incurred for waste disposal and injury (burns, etc.) due to inadequate cleaning will be charged to the owner-operator.

The following steps must be taken before returning a flow measuring device to Endress+Hauser, e.g. for repair or calibration:
- Always enclose a duly completed "Declaration of contamination" form. Only then can Endress+Hauser transport, examine and repair a returned device.
- Enclose special handling instructions if necessary, for example a safety data sheet as per EC REACH Regulation No. 1907/2006.
- Remove all residues. Pay special attention to the grooves for seals and crevices which could contain residues. This is particularly important if the substance is hazardous to health, e.g. flammable, toxic, caustic, carcinogenic, etc.

Note!
You will find a preprinted "Declaration of contamination" form at the back of these Operating Instructions.

9.7 Disposal

Observe the regulations applicable in your country!

9.8 Software history

Date	Software version	Software changes	Documentation
06.2010	PROFIBUS DP/PA 3.06.XX	Software adjustment	71116494/06.10
08.2007	PROFIBUS PA 3.04.XX	Introduction of new PROFIBUS PA I/O board	71060108/08.07
07.2007	PROFIBUS DP 3.04.XX	Software adjustment	
10.2006	PROFIBUS DP 3.02.XX	Software adjustment	
12.2005			
10.2005	PROFIBUS DP/PA 3.01.XX	Introduction of new PROFIBUS DP I/O board	50099245/10.05
	PROFIBUS PA 2.03.XX	–	
03.2005	2.03.XX	Software expansion: – New / revised functionalities New functionalities: – DEVICE SOFTWARE → Device software displayed (NAMUR Recommendation 53) – Unit US Kgal	50099245/10.03

Date	Software version	Software changes	Documentation
10.2003	Amplifier: 1.06.XX Communication module: 2.03.XX	Software expansion: – Language groups – New error messages – SIL 2 – The totalizer values are also updated without integration in cyclic data transfer New functionalities: – Operation hours counter – Adjustable backlight (display) – Counter for access code – Upload/download via ToF Tool - Fieldtool Package Compatible with service protocol: – ToF-Tool FieldTool Package (the latest SW version can be downloaded under: www.tof-fieldtool.endress.com) PROFIBUS operation via: – Commuwin II version 2.08-1 (update C) and higher	50099245/10.03
12.2002	Communication module: 2.02.XX	Software adjustment	
09.2002	Amplifier: 1.04.XX Communication module: 2.01.XX	Software expansion: – Data length of advanced diagnosis adjusted in cyclic data transfer Note! As of this software version, a new device master file (GSD) must be used when replacing the device	50099245/10.03
03.2002	Amplifier: 1.03.XX Communication module: 2.00.01	Software expansion: – Possible to update the communication software via the service protocol – Suitability for custody transfer measurement Promag 50/51	
07.2001	Com. module: 1.01.00	Software adjustment	
06.2001	Amplifier: 1.02.00	Software adjustment	
04.2001	Com. module: 1.00.00	Original software	50099245/04.01
09.2000	Amplifier: 1.01.01	Software adjustment	
08.2000	Amplifier: 1.01.00	SW extension (functional adjustments)	
04.2000	Amplifier: 1.00.00	Original software	

Note!
Uploads or downloads between the individual software versions are only possible with a special service software.

10 Technical data

10.1 Technical data at a glance

10.1.1 Application

→ 📄 5

10.1.2 Function and system design

Measuring principle	Electromagnetic flow measurement on the basis of Faraday's Law.
Measuring system	→ 📄 7

10.1.3 Input

Measured variable	Flow velocity (proportional to induced voltage)
Measuring range	Typically v = 0.01 to 10 m/s (0.033 to 33 ft/s) with the specified accuracy
Operable flow range	Over 1000 : 1

10.1.4 Output

Output signal	*PROFIBUS DP interface* ■ PROFIBUS DP in accordance with IEC 61158, galvanically isolated ■ Profile Version 3.0 ■ Data transmission rate: 9.6 kBaud to 12 MBaud ■ Automatic data transmission rate recognition ■ Signal coding: NRZ code ■ Bus address can be configured via miniature switches or via the local display (optional) *PROFIBUS PA interface* ■ PROFIBUS PA in accordance with IEC 61158 (MBP), galvanically isolated ■ Profile Version 3.0 ■ Data transmission rate: 31.25 kBaud ■ Current consumption: 11 mA ■ Permissible supply voltage: 9 to 32 V ■ Bus connection with integrated reverse polarity protection ■ Error current FDE (Fault Disconnection Electronic): 0 mA ■ Signal coding: Manchester II ■ Bus address can be configured via miniature switches or via the local display (optional)
Signal on alarm	Status and alarms in accordance with PROFIBUS Profile Version 3.0.
Low flow cut off	Low flow cut off, switch-on point can be selected as required
Galvanic isolation	All circuits for inputs, outputs, and power supply are galvanically isolated from each other.

10.1.5 Power supply

Electrical connections	→ 📄 44
Supply voltage (power supply)	■ 85 to 260 V AC, 45 to 65 Hz ■ 20 to 55 V AC, 45 to 65 Hz ■ 16 to 62 V DC
Cable entry	*Power supply and signal cables (inputs/outputs):* ■ Cable entry M20 × 1.5 (8 to 12 mm/0.31 to 0.47 inch) ■ Sensor cable entry for armored cables M20 × 1.5 (9.5 to 16 mm / 0.37 to 0.63 inch) ■ Threads for cable entries ½" NPT, G ½" *Connecting cable for remote version:* ■ Cable entry M20 × 1.5 (8 to 12 mm/0.31 to 0.47 inch) ■ Sensor cable entry for armored cables M20 × 1.5 (9.5 to 16 mm / 0.37 to 0.63 inch) ■ Threads for cable entries ½" NPT, G ½"
Cable specifications	→ 📄 52
Power consumption	*Power consumption* ■ AC: <15 VA (incl. sensor) ■ DC: <15 W (incl. sensor) *Switch-on current* ■ Max 3 A (<5 ms) for 260 V AC ■ Max. 13.5 A (<5 ms) for 24 V DC
Power supply failure	■ Lasting min. 1 cycle frequency: ■ EEPROM saves measuring system data ■ S-DAT: exchangeable data storage chip which stores the data of the sensor (nominal diameter, serial number, calibration factor, zero point etc.)
Potential equalization	→ 📄 58

10.1.6 Performance characteristics

Reference operating conditions

To DIN EN 29104 and VDI/VDE 2641:

- Fluid temperature: +28 °C ± 2 K
- Ambient temperature: +22 °C ± 2 K
- Warm-up period: 30 minutes

Installation:

- Inlet run >10 × DN
- Outlet run > 5 × DN
- Sensor and transmitter grounded.
- The sensor is centered in the pipe.

Maximum measured error

- Current output: plus typically ± 5 µA
- Pulse output: ± 0.5% o.r. ± 1 mm/s
  Option: ± 0.2% o.r. ± 2 mm/s (o.r. = of reading)
  (o.r. = of reading)

Fluctuations in the supply voltage do not have any effect within the specified range.

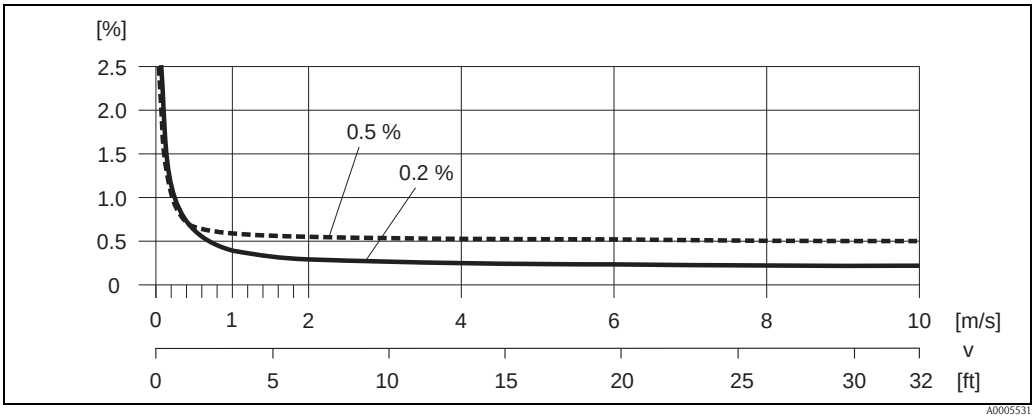


Fig. 65: Max. measured error in % of reading

Repeatability

Max. ± 0.1% o.r. ± 0.5 mm/s (o.r. = of reading)

10.1.7 Operating conditions: Installation

Installation instructions

Any orientation (vertical, horizontal), restrictions and installation instructions → 13

Inlet and outlet run

If possible, install the sensor upstream from fittings such as valves, T-pieces, elbows, etc. The following inlet and outlet runs must be observed in order to meet accuracy specifications (→ 16, → 12):

- Inlet run: ≥ 5 × DN
- Outlet run: ≥ 2 × DN

Adapters

→ 17

Length of connecting cable

→ 20

10.1.8 Operating conditions: Environment

Ambient temperature range

- Transmitter:
  - Standard: –20 to +60 °C (–4 to +140 °F)
  - Optional: –40 to +60 °C (–40 to +140 °F)

  Note!
  At ambient temperatures below –20 (–4 °F) the readability of the display may be impaired.
- Sensor:
  - Flange material carbon steel: –10 to +60 °C (+14 to +140 °F)
  - Flange material stainless steel: –40 to +60 °C (–40 to +140 °F)

Caution!
- The permitted temperature range of the measuring tube lining may not be undershot or overshot (→ "Operating conditions: Process" → "Medium temperature range").
- Install the device in a shady location. Avoid direct sunlight, particularly in warm climatic regions.
- The transmitter must be mounted separate from the sensor if both the ambient and fluid temperatures are high.

Storage temperature

The storage temperature corresponds to the operating temperature range of the measuring transmitter and the appropriate measuring sensors.

Caution!
- The measuring device must be protected against direct sunlight during storage in order to avoid unacceptably high surface temperatures.
- A storage location must be selected where moisture does not collect in the measuring device. This will help prevent fungus and bacteria infestation which can damage the liner.

Degree of protection

- Standard: IP 67 (NEMA 4X) for transmitter and sensor
- Optional: IP 68 (NEMA 6P) for remote version of Promag L, W and P sensor. Promag L only with stainless steel flanges.

Shock and vibration resistance

Acceleration up to 2 g following IEC 60068-2-6
(high-temperature version: no data available)

CIP cleaning

Caution!
The maximum fluid temperature permitted for the device may not be exceeded.

CIP cleaning is possible:
Promag P, Promag H

CIP cleaning is not possible:
Promag D, Promag L, Promag W

SIP cleaning

Caution!
The maximum fluid temperature permitted for the device may not be exceeded.

SIP cleaning is possible:
Promag H

SIP cleaning is not possible:
Promag D, Promag L, Promag W, Promag P

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

- As per IEC/EN 61326 and NAMUR Recommendation NE 21
- Emission: to limit value for industry EN 55011

10.1.9 Operating conditions: Process

Medium temperature range

The permissible temperature depends on the lining of the measuring tube

Promag D

0 to +60 °C (+32 to +140 °F) for polyamide

Promag L

- –20 to +50 °C (–4 to +122 °F) for polyurethane (DN 50 to 300)
- –20 to +90 °C (–4 to +194 °F) for PTFE (DN 50 to 300)

Promag W

- 0 to +80 °C (+32 to +176 °F) for hard rubber (DN 50 to 2000)
- –20 to +50 °C (–4 to +122 °F) for polyurethane (DN 25 to 1200)

Promag P

Standard
- –40 to +130 °C (–40 to +266 °F) for PTFE (DN 15 to 600 / 1/2" to 24"), Restrictions → see the following diagrams
- –20 to +130 °C (–4 to +266 °F) for PFA/HE (DN 25 to 200 / 1" to 8"), Restrictions → see the following diagrams
- –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F) for PFA (DN 25 to 200 / 1" to 8"), Restrictions → see the following diagrams

Optional
High-temperature version (HT): –20 to +180 °C (–4 to +356 °F) for PFA (DN 25 to 200 / 1" to 8")

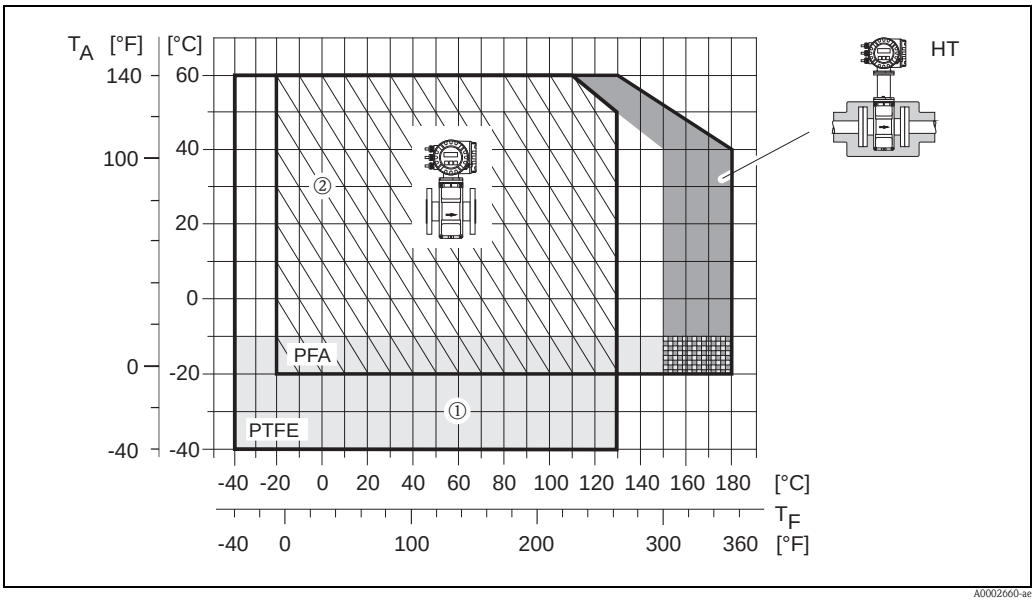


Abb. 66: Compact version Promag P (with PFA- or PTFE-lining)

T_A = ambient temperature; T_F = fluid temperature; HT = high-temperature version with insulation
① = light gray area → temperature range from –10 to –40 °C (–14 to –40 °F) is valid for stainless steel version only
② = diagonal hatched area → foam lining (HE) and degree of protection IP 68 = fluid temperature max. 130°C / 266 °F

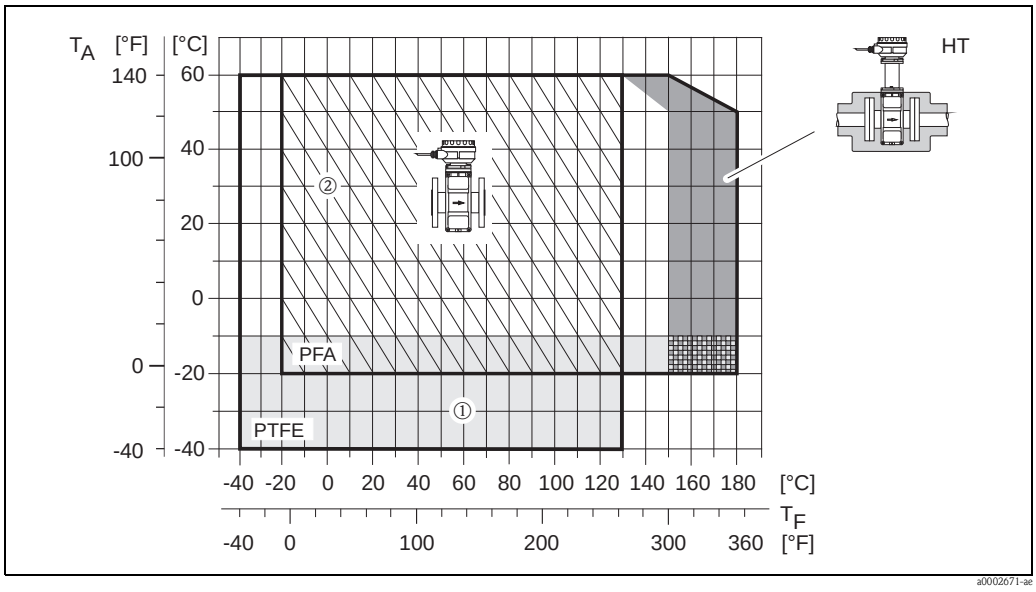


Abb. 67: Remote version Promag P (with PFA- or PTFE-lining)

T_A = ambient temperature; T_F = fluid temperature; HT = high-temperature version with insulation
① = light gray area → temperature range from –10 to –40 °C (–14 to –40 °F) is valid for stainless steel version only
② = diagonal hatched area → foam lining (HE) and degree of protection IP68 = fluid temperature max. 130°C / 266 °F

Promag H

Sensor:
- DN 2 to 25: –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F)
- DN 40 to 100: –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F)

Seals:
- EPDM: –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F)
- Silicone: –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F)
- Viton: –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F)
- Kalrez: –20 to +150 °C (–4 to +302 °F)

Conductivity

The minimum conductivity is ≥ 5 µS/cm (≥ 20 µS/cm for demineralized water)

Note!
Note that in the case of the remote version, the requisite minimum conductivity is also influenced by the length of the connecting cable → 📄 20

Medium pressure range (nominal pressure)

Promag D

- EN 1092-1 (DIN 2501)
  – PN 16
- ANSI B 16.5
  – Class 150
- JIS B2220
  – 10 K

Promag L

- EN 1092-1 (DIN 2501)
  – PN 10 (DN 50 to 300)
  – PN 16 (DN 50 to 150)
- EN 1092-1, lap joint flange, stampel plate
  – PN 10 (DN 50 to 300)
- ANSI B 16.5
  – Class 150 (2" to 12")

Promag W

- EN 1092-1 (DIN 2501)
  - PN 6 (DN 350 to 2000)
  - PN 10 (DN 200 to 2000)
  - PN 16 (DN 65 to 2000)
  - PN 25 (DN 200 to 1000)
  - PN 40 (DN 25 to 150)
- ANSI B 16.5
  - Class 150 (1" to 24")
  - Class 300 (1" to 6")
- AWWA
  - Class D (28" to 78")
- JIS B2220
  - 10 K (DN 50 to 300)
  - 20 K (DN 25 to 300)
- AS 2129
  - Table E (DN 80, 100, 150 to 1200)
- AS 4087
  - PN 16 (DN 80, 100, 150 to 1200)

Promag P

- EN 1092-1 (DIN 2501)
  - PN 10 (DN 200 to 600)
  - PN 16 (DN 65 to 600)
  - PN 25 (DN 200 to 600)
  - PN 40 (DN 15 to 150)
- ANSI B 16.5
  - Class 150 (½" to 24")
  - Class 300 (½" to 6")
- JIS B2220
  - 10 K (DN 50 to 300)
  - 20 K (DN 15 to 300)
- AS 2129
  - Table E (DN 25, 50)
- AS 4087
  - PN 16 (DN 50)

Promag H

The permissible nominal pressure depends on the process connection and the seal:
- 40 bar → flange, weld nipple (with O-ring seal)
- 16 bar → all other process connections

Pressure tightness

Promag D

Measuring tube: 0 mbar abs (0 psi abs) with a fluid temperature of ≤ 60 °C (≤ 140 °F)

Promag L (Measuring tube lining: Polyurethane)

Promag L Nominal diameter		Resistance of measuring tube lining to partial vacuum Limit values for abs. pressure [mbar] ([psi]) at various fluid temperatures		
		25 °C	50 °C	80° C
[mm]	[inch]	77 °F	122 °F	176° F
50 to 300	2 to 12"	0	0	-

Promag L
Measuring tube lining: PTFE

Promag L Nominal diameter		Resistance of measuring tube lining to partial vacuum Limit values for abs. pressure [mbar] ([psi]) at various fluid temperatures			
		25 °C		90 °C	
		77 °F		194 °F	
[mm]	[inch]	[mbar]	[psi]	[mbar]	[psi]
50	2"	0	0	0	0
65	-	0	0	40	0.58
80	3"	0	0	40	0.58
100	4"	0	0	135	1.96
125	-	135	1.96	240	3.48
150	6"	135	1.96	240	3.48
200	8"	200	2.90	290	4.21
250	10"	330	4.79	400	5.80
300	12"	400	5.80	500	7.25

Promag W

Promag W Nominal diameter		Measuring tube lining	Resistance of measuring tube lining to partial vacuum Limit values for abs. pressure [mbar] ([psi]) at various fluid temperatures						
			25 °C	50 °C	80° C	100 °C	130 °C	150 °C	180 °C
[mm]	[inch]		77 °F	122 °F	176° F	212 °F	266 °F	302 °F	356 °F
25 to 1200	1 to 48"	Polyurethane	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
50 to 2000	3 to 78"	Hard rubber	0	0	0	-	-	-	-

Promag P
Measuring tube lining: PFA

Promag P Nominal diameter		Resistance of measuring tube lining to partial vacuum Limit values for abs. pressure [mbar] ([psi]) at various fluid temperatures					
		25 °C	80° C	100 °C	130 °C	150 °C	180 °C
[mm]	[inch]	77 °F	176° F	212 °F	266 °F	302 °F	356 °F
25	1"	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	1 ½"	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	2"	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	-	0	*	0	0	0	0
80	3"	0	*	0	0	0	0
100	4"	0	*	0	0	0	0

Promag P Nominal diameter		Resistance of measuring tube lining to partial vacuum Limit values for abs. pressure [mbar] ([psi]) at various fluid temperatures					
		25 °C	80° C	100 °C	130 °C	150 °C	180 °C
[mm]	[inch]	77 °F	176° F	212 °F	266 °F	302 °F	356 °F
125	-	0	*	0	0	0	0
150	6"	0	*	0	0	0	0
200	8"	0	*	0	0	0	0
* No value can be quoted.							

Promag P
Measuring tube lining: PTFE

Promag P Nominal diameter		Resistance of measuring tube lining to partial vacuum Limit values for abs. pressure [mbar] ([psi]) at various fluid temperatures								
		25 °C		80° C	100 °C		130 °C		150 °C	180 °C
		77 °F		176° F	212 °F		266 °F		302 °F	356 °F
[mm]	[inch]	[mbar]	[psi]		[mbar]	[psi]	[mbar]	[psi]		
15	½"	0	0	0	0	0	100	1.45	–	–
25	1"	0	0	0	0	0	100	1.45	–	–
32	-	0	0	0	0	0	100	1.45	–	–
40	1 ½"	0	0	0	0	0	100	1.45	–	–
50	2"	0	0	0	0	0	100	1.45	–	–
65	-	0	0	*	40	0.58	130	1.89	–	–
80	3"	0	0	*	40	0.58	130	1.89	–	–
100	4"	0	0	*	135	1.96	170	2.47	–	–
125	-	135	1.96	*	240	3.48	385	5.58	–	–
150	6"	135	1.96	*	240	3.48	385	5.58	–	–
200	8"	200	2.90	*	290	4.21	410	5.95	–	–
250	10"	330	4.79	*	400	5.80	530	7.69	–	–
300	12"	400	5.80	*	500	7.25	630	9.14	–	–
350	14"	470	6.82	*	600	8.70	730	10.59	–	–
400	16"	540	7.83	*	670	9.72	800	11.60	–	–
450	18"	Partial vacuum is impermissible!								
500	20"									
600	24"									
* No value can be quoted.										

Promag H (Measuring tube lining: PFA)

Promag H Nominal diameter		Resistance of measuring tube lining to partial vacuum Limit values for abs. pressure [mbar] ([psi]) at various fluid temperatures					
		25 °C	80° C	100 °C	130 °C	150 °C	180 °C
[mm]	[inch]	77 °F	176° F	212 °F	266 °F	302 °F	356 °F
2 to 100	1/12 to 4"	0	0	0	0	0	0

Limiting flow → 18

Pressure loss
- No pressure loss if the sensor is installed in a pipe of the same nominal diameter (Promag H: only DN 8 and larger).
- Pressure losses for configurations incorporating adapters according to DIN EN 545 (see "Adapters" → 17)

10.1.10 Mechanical construction

Design, dimensions

The dimensions and installation lengths of the sensor and transmitter can be found in the "Technical Information" for the device in question. This document can be downloaded as a PDF file from www.endress.com. A list of the "Technical Information" documents available is provided in the "Documentation" section on → 138.

Weight (SI units)

Promag D

Weight data of Promag D in kg				
Nominal diameter		Compact version	Remote version (without cable)	
[mm]	[inch]		Sensor	Transmitter
25	1"	4.5	2.5	6.0
40	1 ½"	5.1	3.1	6.0
50	2"	5.9	3.9	6.0
65	2 ½"	6.7	4.7	6.0
80	3"	7.7	5.7	6.0
100	4"	10.4	8.4	6.0
Transmitter Promag (compact version): 3.4 kg (Weight data valid without packaging material)				

Promag L (lap joint flanges)

Weight data of Promag L in kg									
Nominal diameter		Compact version				Remote version (without cable)			
						Sensor			Transmitter
[mm]	[inch]	EN (DIN)		ANSI		EN (DIN)		ANSI	
50	2"	PN 16	10.6	Class 150	10.6	PN 16	8.6	Class 150	8.6	6.0
65	2 ½"		12.0		–		10.0		–	6.0
80	3"		14.0		14.0		12.0		12.0	6.0
100	4"		16.0		16.0		14.0		14.0	6.0
125	5"		21.5		–		19.5		–	6.0
150	6"		25.5		25.5		23.5		23.5	6.0
200	8"	PN 10	45		45	PN 10	43		43	6.0
250	10"		65		65		63		73	6.0
300	12"		70		–		68		–	6.0
Transmitter Promag (compact version): 3.4 kg (Weight data valid for standard pressure ratings and without packaging material)										

Promag L (lap joint flanges, stamped plate)

Weight data of Promag L in kg					
Nominal diameter		Compact version		Remote version (without cable)	
[mm]	[inch]	EN (DIN)		Sensor EN (DIN)	Transmitter
50	2"	PN 10	7.2	PN 10	5.2	6.0
65	2 ½"		8.0		6.0	6.0
80	3"		9.0		7.0	6.0
100	4"		11.5		9.5	6.0
125	5"		15.0		13.0	6.0
150	6"		19.0		17.0	6.0
200	8"		37.5		35.5	6.0
250	10"		56.0		54.0	6.0
300	12"		57.0		55.0	6.0
Transmitter Promag (compact version): 3.4 kg (Weight data valid for standard pressure ratings and without packaging material)					

Promag W

Weight data of Promag W in kg

Nominal diameter		Compact version						Remote version (without cable)						
								Sensor						Trans-mitter
[mm]	[inch]	EN (DIN) / AS*		JIS		ANSI / AWWA		EN (DIN) / AS*		JIS		ANSI / AWWA		
25	1"	PN 40	7,3	10K	7,3	Class 150	7,3	PN 40	5,3	10K	5,3	Class 150	5,3	6,0
32	1 ¼"		8,0		7,3		–		6,0		5,3		–	6,0
40	1 ½"		9,4		8,3		9,4		7,4		6,3		7,4	6,0
50	2"		10,6		9,3		10,6		8,6		7,3		8,6	6,0
65	2 ½"	PN 16	12,0		11,1		–	PN 16	10,0		9,1		–	6,0
80	3"		14,0		12,5		14,0		12,0		10,5		12,0	6,0
100	4"		16,0		14,7		16,0		14,0		12,7		14,0	6,0
125	5"		21,5		21,0		–		19,5		19,0		–	6,0
150	6"		25,5		24,5		25,5		23,5		22,5		23,5	6,0
200	8"	PN 10	45		41,9		45	PN 10	43		39,9		43	6,0
250	10"		65		69,4		65		63		67,4		73	6,0
300	12"		70		72,3		110		68		70,3		108	6,0
350	14"		115				175	PN 6	103				173	6,0
400	16"		135				205		118				203	6,0
450	18"		175				255		159				253	6,0
500	20"		175				285		154				283	6,0
600	24"		235				405		206				403	6,0
700	28"		355			Class D	400		302			Class D	398	6,0
–	30"		–				460		–				458	6,0
800	32"		435				550		355				548	6,0
900	36"		575				800		483				798	6,0
1000	40"		700				900		587				898	6,0
–	42"		–				1100		–				1098	6,0
1200	48"	PN 6	850				1400		848				1398	6,0
–	54"		–				2200		–				2198	6,0
1400	–		1300				–		1298				–	6,0
–	60"		–				2700		–				2698	6,0
1600	–		1700				–		1698				–	6,0
–	66"		–				3700		–				3698	6,0
1800	72"		2200				4100		2198				4098	6,0
–	78"		–				4600		–				4598	6,0
2000	–		2800				–		2798				–	6,0

Transmitter Promag (compact version): 3.4 kg
(Weight data valid for standard pressure ratings and without packaging material)
*Flanges according to AS are only available for DN 80, 100, 150 to 400, 500 and 600

Promag P

Weight data of Promag P in kg														
Nominal diameter		Compact version						Remote version (without cable)						
								Sensor						Trans-mitter
[mm]	[inch]	EN (DIN) / AS*		JIS		ANSI / AWWA		EN (DIN) / AS*		JIS		ANSI / AWWA		
15	½"	PN 40	6.5	10K	6.5	Class 150	6.5	PN 40	4.5	10K	4.5	Class 150	4.5	6.0
25	1"		7.3		7.3		7.3		5.3		5.3		5.3	6.0
32	1 ¼"		8.0		7.3		–		6.0		5.3		–	6.0
40	1 ½"		9.4		8.3		9.4		7.4		6.3		7.4	6.0
50	2"		10.6		9.3		10.6		8.6		7.3		8.6	6.0
65	2 ½"	PN 16	12.0		11.1		–	PN 16	10.0		9.1		–	6.0
80	3"		14.0		12.5		14.0		12.0		10.5		12.0	6.0
100	4"		14.4		14.7		16.0		14.0		12.7		14.0	6.0
125	5"		16.0		21.0		–		19.5		19.0		–	6.0
150	6"		21.5		24.5		25.5		23.5		22.5		23.5	6.0
200	8"	PN 10	45		41.9		45	PN 10	43		39.9		43	6.0
250	10"		65		69.4		75		63		67.4		73	6.0
300	12"		70		72.3		110		68		70.3		108	6.0
350	14"		115				175		113				173	6.0
400	16"		135				205		133				203	6.0
450	18"		175				255		173				253	6.0
500	20"		175				285		173				283	6.0
600	24"		235				405		233				403	6.0

Transmitter Promag (compact version): 3.4 kg
High-temperature version: + 1.5 kg
(Weight data valid for standard pressure ratings and without packaging material)
* Flanges according to AS are only available for DN 25 and 50.

Promag H

Weight data of Promag H in kg				
Nominal diameter		Compact version	Remote version (without cable)	
[mm]	[inch]	DIN	Sensor	Transmitter
2	1/12"	5.2	2	6.0
4	5/32"	5.2	2	6.0
8	5/16"	5.3	2	6.0
15	½"	5.4	1.9	6.0
25	1"	5.5	2.8	6.0
40	1 ½"	6.5	4.5	6.0
50	2"	9.0	7.0	6.0
65	2 ½"	9.5	7.5	6.0
80	3"	19.0	17.0	6.0
100	4"	18.5	16.5	6.0

Transmitter Promag (compact version): 3.4 kg
(Weight data valid for standard pressure ratings and without packaging material)

Weight (US units)

Promag D

Weight data of Promag D in lbs				
Nominal diameter		Compact version	Remote version (without cable)	
[mm]	[inch]		Sensor	Transmitter
25	1"	10	6	13
40	1 ½"	11	7	13
50	2"	13	9	13
80	3"	17	13	13
100	4"	23	19	13
Transmitter Promag (compact version): 7.5 lbs (Weight data valid without packaging material)				

Promag L (ANSI)

Weight data of Promag L in lbs						
Nominal diameter		Compact version		Remote version (without cable)		
[mm]	[inch]				Sensor	Transmitter
50	2"	Class 150	23	Class 150	19	13
80	3"		31		26	13
100	4"		35		31	13
150	6"		56		52	13
200	8"		99		95	13
250	10"		143		161	13
Transmitter Promag (compact version): 7.5 lbs (Weight data valid for standard pressure ratings and without packaging material)						

Promag P (ANSI/AWWA)

Weight data of Promag P in lbs						
Nominal diameter		Compact version		Remote version (without cable)		
[mm]	[inch]				Sensor	Transmitter
15	½"	Class 150	14	Class 150	10	13
25	1"		16		12	13
40	1 ½"		21		16	13
50	2"		23		19	13
80	3"		31		26	13
100	4"		35		31	13
150	6"		56		52	13
200	8"		99		95	13
250	10"		165		161	13
300	12"		243		238	13
350	14"		386		381	13
400	16"		452		448	13
450	18"		562		558	13
500	20"		628		624	13
600	24"		893		889	13
Transmitter Promag (compact version): 7.5 lbs High-temperature version: 3.3 lbs (Weight data valid for standard pressure ratings and without packaging material)						

Promag W (ANSI/AWWA)

Weight data of Promag W in lbs						
Nominal diameter		Compact version		Remote version (without cable)		
[mm]	[inch]			Sensor		Transmitter
25	1"	Class 150	16	Class 150	12	13
40	1 ½"		21		16	13
50	2"		23		19	13
80	3"		31		26	13
100	4"		35		31	13
150	6"		56		52	13
200	8"		99		95	13
250	10"		143		161	13
300	12"		243		238	13
350	14"		386		381	13
400	16"		452		448	13
450	18"		562		558	13
500	20"		628		624	13
600	24"		893		889	13
700	28"	Class D	882	Class D	878	13
–	30"		1014		1010	13
800	32"		1213		1208	13
900	36"		1764		1760	13
1000	40"		1985		1980	13
–	42"		2426		2421	13
1200	48"		3087		3083	13
–	54"		4851		4847	13
–	60"		5954		5949	13
–	66"		8159		8154	13
1800	72"		9041		9036	13
–	78"		10143		10139	13
Transmitter Promag (compact version): 7.5 lbs (Weight data valid for standard pressure ratings and without packaging material)						

Promag H

Weight data of Promag H in lbs				
Nominal diameter		Compact version	Remote version (without cable)	
[mm]	[inch]		Sensor	Transmitter
2	1/12"	11	4	13
4	5/32"	11	4	13
8	5/16"	12	4	13
15	½"	12	4	13
25	1"	12	6	13
40	1 ½"	14	10	13
50	2"	20	15	13
65	2 ½"	21	17	13
80	3"	42	37	13
100	4"	41	36	13
Transmitter Promag (compact version): 7.5 lbs (Weight data valid for standard pressure ratings and without packaging material)				

Material

Promag D

- Transmitter housing: powder-coated die-cast aluminum
- Sensor housing: powder-coated die-cast aluminum
- Measuring tube: polyamide, O-rings EPDM
  (Drinking water approvals: WRAS BS 6920, ACS, NSF 61, KTW/W270)
- Electrodes: 1.4435/316L
- Ground disks: 1.4301/304

Promag L

- Transmitter housing:
  – Compact housing: powder-coated die-cast aluminum
  – Wall-mounted housing: powder-coated die-cast aluminum
- Sensor housing: powder-coated die-cast aluminum
- Measuring tube: stainless steel 1.4301 or 1.4306/304L
- Electrodes: 1.4435, Alloy C-22
- Flange
  – EN 1092-1 (DIN 2501): 1.4306; 1.4307; 1.4301; RSt37-2 (S235JRG2)
  – ANSI: A105; F316L
- Seals: to DIN EN 1514-1
- Ground disks: 1.4435/316L or Alloy C-22

Promag W

- Transmitter housing:
  – Compact housing: powder-coated die-cast aluminum
  – Wall-mounted housing: powder-coated die-cast aluminum
- Sensor housing
  – DN 25 to 300: powder-coated die-cast aluminum
  – DN 350 to 2000: with protective lacquering
- Measuring tube
  – DN ≤ 300: stainless steel 1.4301 or 1.4306/304L
    (for flanges made of carbon steel with Al/Zn protective coating)
  – DN ≥ 350: stainless steel 1.4301 or 1.4306/304
    (for flanges made of carbon steel with protective lacquering)
- Electrodes: 1.4435, Alloy C-22, Tantalum
- Flange
  – EN 1092-1 (DIN2501): 1.4571/316L; RSt37-2 (S235JRG2); C22; FE 410W B
    (DN ≤ 300 with Al/Zn protective coating; DN ≥ 350 with protective lacquering)
  – ANSI: A105; F316L
    (DN ≤ 300 with Al/Zn protective coating; DN ≥ 350 with protective lacquering)
  – AWWA: 1.0425
  – JIS: RSt37-2 (S235JRG2); HII; 1.0425/316L
    (DN ≤ 300 with Al/Zn protective coating; DN ≥ 350 with protective lacquering)
  – AS 2129
    – (DN 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 450, 600…1200) A105 or RSt37-2 (S235JRG2)
    – (DN 80, 350, 400, 500) A105 or St44-2 (S275JR)
  – AS 4087: A105 or St44-2 (S275JR)
- Seals: to DIN EN 1514-1
- Ground disks: 1.4435/316L, Alloy C-22, Titanium, Tantalum

Promag P

- Transmitter housing:
  - Compact housing: powder-coated die-cast aluminum
  - Wall-mounted housing: powder-coated die-cast aluminum
- Sensor housing
  - DN 15 to 300: powder-coated die-cast aluminum
  - DN 350 to 2000: with protective lacquering
- Measuring tube
  - DN ≤ 300: stainless steel 1.4301 or 1.4306/304L; for flanges made of carbon steel with Al/Zn protective coating
  - DN ≥ 350.: stainless steel 1.4301 or 1.4306/304L; for flanges made of carbon steel with Al/Zn protective coating
- Electrodes: 1.4435, Platinum, Alloy C-22, Tantalum, Titanium
- Flange
  - EN 1092-1 (DIN2501): 1.4571/316L; RSt37-2 (S235JRG2); C22; FE 410W B (DN ≤ 300: with Al/Zn protective coating; DN ≥ 350 with protective lacquering)
  - ANSI: A105; F316L (DN ≤ 300 with Al/Zn protective coating; DN ≥ 350 with protective lacquering)
  - AWWA: 1.0425
  - JIS: RSt37-2 (S235JRG2); HII; 1.0425/316L (DN ≤ 300 with Al/Zn protective coating; DN ≥ 350 with protective lacquering)
  - AS 2129
    - (DN 25) A105 or RSt37-2 (S235JRG2)
    - (DN 40) A105 or St44-2 (S275JR)
  - AS 4087: A105 or St44-2 (S275JR)
- Seals: to DIN EN 1514-1
- Ground disks: 1.4435/316L or Alloy C-22

Promag H

- Transmitter housing:
  - Compact housing: powder-coated die-cast aluminum or stainless steel field housing (1.4301/316L)
  - Wall-mounted housing: powder-coated die-cast aluminum
  - Window material: glas or polycarbonate
- Sensor housing: stainless steel 1.4301
- Wall mounting kit: stainless steel 1.4301
- Measuring tube: stainless steel 1.4301
- Lining material: PFA (USP Class VI; FDA 21 CFR 177.1550; 3A)
- Electrodes:
  - Standard: 1.4435
  - Option: Alloy C-22, Tantalum, Platinum
- Flange:
  - All connections stainless-steel 1.4404/316L
  - EN (DIN), ANSI, JIS made of PVDF
  - Adhesive fitting made of PVC
- Seals
  - DN 2 to 25: O-ring (EPDM, Viton, Kalrez), gasket seal (EPDM*, Viton, silicone*)
  - DN 40 to 100: gasket seal (EPDM*, Viton, silicone*)
- Ground rings: 1.4435/316L (optional: Tantalum, Alloy C-22)

* = USP Class VI; FDA 21 CFR 177.2600; 3A

Material load diagram

The material load diagrams (pressure-temperature graphs) for the process connections are to be found in the "Technical Information" documents of the device in question:
List of supplementary documentation → 138.

Fitted electrodes

Promag D

- 2 measuring electrodes for signal detection

Promag L, W and P

- 2 measuring electrodes for signal detection
- 1 EPD electrode for empty pipe detection
- 1 reference electrode for potential equalization

Promag H

- 2 measuring electrodes for signal detection
- 1 EPD electrode for empty pipe detection (apart from DN 2 to 15)

Process connections

Promag D

Wafer version → without process connections

Promag L

Flange connections:
- EN 1092-1 (DIN 2501)
- ANSI

Promag W and P

Flange connections:
- EN 1092-1 (DIN 2501)
  - DN ≤ 300 = form A
  - DN ≥ 350 = flat face
  - DN 65 PN 16 and DN 600 PN 16 only as per EN 1092-1
- ANSI
- AWWA (only Promag W)
- JIS
- AS

Promag H

With O-ring:
- Weld nipple DIN (EN), ISO 1127, ODT/SMS
- Flange EN (DIN), ANSI, JIS
- Flange made of PVDF EN (DIN), ANSI, JIS
- External thread
- Internal thread
- Hose connection
- PVC adhesive fitting

With gasket seal:
- Weld nipple DIN 11850, ODT/SMS
- Clamp ISO 2852, DIN 32676, L14 AM7
- Threaded joint DIN 11851, DIN 11864-1, ISO 2853, SMS 1145
- Flange DIN 11864-2

Surface roughness	All data relate to parts in contact with fluid. ■ Liner → PFA: ≤ 0.4 µm (15 µin) ■ Electrodes: 0.3 to 0.5 µm (12 to 20 µin) ■ Process connection made of stainless-steel (Promag H): ≤ 0.8 µm (31 µin)

10.1.11 Human interface

Display elements	■ Liquid crystal display: illuminated, two-line, 16 characters per line ■ Custom configurations for presenting different measured-value and status variables ■ 2 totalizers  Note! At ambient temperatures below –20 (–4 °F) the readability of the display may be impaired.
Operating elements	■ Local operation with three keys (−, +, E) ■ "Quick Setup" menus for straightforward commissioning
Language groups	Language groups available for operation in different countries: ■ Western Europe and America (WEA): English, German, Spanish, Italian, French, Dutch and Portuguese ■ Eastern Europe/Scandinavia (EES): English, Russian, Polish, Norwegian, Finnish, Swedish and Czech ■ Southeast Asia (SEA): English, Japanese, Indonesian  Note! You can change the language group via the operating program "FieldCare."
Remote operation	Operation via PROFIBUS DP or PROFIBUS PA

10.1.12 Certificates and approvals

CE mark

The measuring system is in conformity with the statutory requirements of the EC Directives. Endress+Hauser confirms successful testing of the device by affixing to it the CE mark.

C-tick mark

The measuring system meets the EMC requirements of the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA)

Ex approval

Information about currently available Ex versions (ATEX, FM, CSA, IECEx, NEPSI etc.) can be supplied by your Endress+Hauser Sales Center on request. All explosion protection data are given in a separate documentation which is available upon request.

Sanitary compatibility

Promag D, L, W and P

No applicable approvals or certification

Promag H

- 3A authorization and EHEDG-tested
- Seals: in conformity with FDA (except Kalrez seals)

Drinking water approval

Promag D, L and W

- WRAS BS 6920
- ACS
- NSF 61
- KTW/W270

Promag P and H

No drinking water approval

Pressure Equipment Directive

Promag D and L

No pressure measuring device approval

Promag W, P and H

The measuring devices can be ordered with or without PED (Pressure Equipment Directive). If a device with PED is required, this must be ordered explicitly. For devices with nominal diameters less than or equal to DN 25 (1"), this is neither possible nor necessary.

- With the identification PED/G1/III on the sensor nameplate, Endress+Hauser confirms conformity with the "Basic safety requirements" of Appendix I of the Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC.
- Devices with this identification (with PED) are suitable for the following types of fluid:
  – Fluids of Group 1 and 2 with a steam pressure of greater or less than 0.5 bar (7.3 psi)
  – Unstable gases
- Devices without this identification (without PED) are designed and manufactured according to good engineering practice. They correspond to the requirements of Art. 3, Section 3 of the Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC. Their application is illustrated in Diagrams 6 to 9 in Appendix II of the Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC.

PROFIBUS DP/PA certification

The flow device has successfully passed all the test procedures carried out and is certified and registered by the PNO (PROFIBUS User Organization). The device thus meets all the requirements of the following specifications:

- Certified to PROFIBUS, profile version 3.0 (device certification number: on request)
- The device can also be operated with certified devices of other manufacturers (interoperability)

Other standards and guidelines

- EN 60529:
  Degrees of protection by housing (IP code).
- EN 61010-1
  Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use
- IEC/EN 61326
  Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC requirements)
- ANSI/ISA-S82.01
  Safety Standard for Electrical and Electronic Test, Measuring, Controlling and related Equipment – General Requirements. Pollution degree 2, Installation Category II.
- CAN/CSA-C22.2 (No. 1010.1-92)
  Safety requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement and Control and Laboratory Use. Pollution degree 2, Installation Category I.
- NAMUR NE 21
  Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of industrial process and laboratory control equipment.
- NAMUR NE 43
  Standardization of the signal level for the breakdown information of digital transmitters with analog output signal.
- NAMUR NE 53
  Software of field devices and signal-processing devices with digital electronics

10.1.13 Ordering information

Your Endress+Hauser service organization can provide detailed ordering information and information on the order codes on request.

10.1.14 Accessories

Various accessories, which can be ordered separately from Endress+Hauser, are available for the transmitter and the sensor → 98.
Your Endress+Hauser service organization can provide detailed information on the specific order codes on request.

10.1.15 Documentation

- Flow measuring technology (FA005D/06)
- Technical Information Promag 50 D (TI082D/06)
- Technical Information Promag 50 L (TI097D/06)
- Technical Information Promag 50/53 W (TI046D/06)
- Technical Information Promag 50/53 P (TI047D/06)
- Technical Information Promag 50/53 H (TI048D/06)
- Description of Device Functions Promag 50 PROFIBUS DP/PA (BA054D/06)
- Supplementary documentation on Ex-ratings: ATEX, FM, CSA, etc.

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Declaration of Contamination
Erklärung zur Kontamination

Endress+Hauser
People for Process Automation

Because of legal regulations and for the safety of our employees and operating equipment, we need the "declaration of contamination", with your signature, before your order can be handled. Please make absolutely sure to include it with the shipping documents, or – even better – attach it to the outside of the packaging.
Aufgrund der gesetzlichen Vorschriften und zum Schutz unserer Mitarbeiter und Betriebseinrichtungen, benötigen wir die unterschriebene "Erklärung zur Kontamination", bevor Ihr Auftrag bearbeitet werden kann. Legen Sie diese unbedingt den Versandpapieren bei oder bringen Sie sie idealerweise außen an der Verpackung an.

Type of instrument / sensor
Geräte-/Sensortyp _____

Serial number
Seriennummer _____

Process data/ *Prozessdaten*
Temperature / *Temperatur* _____ [°C] Pressure / *Druck* _____ [Pa]
Conductivity / *Leitfähigkeit* _____ [S] Viscosity / *Viskosität* _____ [mm^2/s]

Medium and warnings
Warnhinweise zum Medium

	Medium /concentration *Medium /Konzentration*	Identification CAS No.	flammable *entzündlich*	toxic *giftig*	corrosive *ätzend*	harmful/ irritant *gesundheits-schädlich/ reizend*	other * *sonstiges**	harmless *unbedenklich*
Process medium / *Medium im Prozess*								
Medium for process cleaning / *Medium zur Prozessreinigung*								
Returned part cleaned with / *Medium zur Endreinigung*								

* explosive; oxidising; dangerous for the environment; biological risk; radioactive
* *explosiv; brandfördernd; umweltgefährlich; biogefährlich; radioaktiv*

Please tick should one of the above be applicable, include security sheet and, if necessary, special handling instructions.
Zutreffendes ankreuzen; trifft einer der Warnhinweise zu, Sicherheitsdatenblatt und ggf. spezielle Handhabungsvorschriften beilegen.

Reason for return / *Grund zur Rücksendung* _____

_____

_____

Company data / *Angaben zum Absender*

Company / *Firma* _____
_____
Address / *Adresse*
_____
_____

Contact person / *Ansprechpartner* _____
Department / *Abteilung* _____
Phone number/ *Telefon* _____
Fax / E-Mail _____
Your order No. / *Ihre Auftragsnr.* _____

We hereby certify that the returned parts have been carefully cleaned. To the best of our knowledge they are free from any residues in dangerous quantities.
Hiermit bestätigen wir, dass die zurückgesandten Teile sorgfältig gereinigt wurden, und nach unserem Wissen frei von Rückständen in gefahrbringender Menge sind.

_____
(place, date / *Ort, Datum*)

_____
(Company stamp and legally binding signature)
(Firmenstempel und rechtsverbindliche Unterschrift)

www.endress.com/worldwide

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FM+SGML6.0 ProMoDo