



Description & Features:

- Developed for use in general industry and OEM applications, where versatility and economy are requirements
- Compact stainless steel construction with ceramic sensor
- Available ranges include in/Hg up to 5,000 psi
- Wide range of mechanical and electrical connections
- ±0.5% accuracy
- NEMA 4X / IP65 and IP67
- CE, CSA and RoHS compliant
- Approved for outdoor use
- Customizable
- 5 year warranty



Applications:

Suitable for all process and automation control, hydraulics and pneumatic sensing, pump and compressor monitoring, refrigeration and HVAC

Specifications				
Output Signal	Standard 2-wire: 4-20 mA / Vs = 8-32 Vdc Optional 3-wire: 0-10 V / Vs = 14-30 Vdc Optional 3-wire ratiometric: Vsig = 0.5-4.5 Vs / Vs = 5 ± 0.5 Vdc			
Accuracy	±0.5% FSO			
Permissible Load	2-wire: Rmax = [(Vs - Vs min) / 0.02] Ohm 3-wire: Rmin = 10 kOhm			
Influence Effects	Supply: 0.05% FSO / 10 V Load: 0.05% FSO / kOhm			
Response Time	2-wire: <10 ms 3-wire: <3 ms			
Measuring Rate	1 kHz			
Thermal Error	<±0.5% FSO / 10K			
Permissible Temperatures	Medium: -13°F to 257°F (-25°C to 125°C) Electronics environment: -13°F to 185°F (-25°C to 85°C) Storage: -40°F to 185°F (-40°C to 85°C)			
Short-circuit Protection	Permanent 3-wire ratiometric: None			
Reverse Polarity Protection	No damage. No function.			
Electromagnetic Protection	Emission and immunity according to EN 61326			
Stability	Vibration: 10 g, 25 Hz to 2 kHz according to DIN EN 60068-2-6 Shock: 500 g / 1 ms according to DIN EN 60068-2-27			
Pollution Degree	4, electrical equipment for outdoor use			
Pressure Port / Housing	304 SS			
Wetted Parts	Seals: FKM Diaphragm: Ceramic Al ₂ O ₃ 96%			
Weight	120 g			
Current Consumption	2-wire: 25 mA max 3-wire voltage: 5 mA (short-circuit current 20 mA) 3-wire ratiometric: 1.5 mA			
Long-term Stability	<±0.3% FSO/yr at reference conditions			
Operation Life	>100 x 10 ⁶ cycles			
CE Conformity	EMC directive: 2004/108/EC Pressure equipment directive: 97/23/EC (module A). Valid for devices with max permissible overpressure > 3,000 psi			



Calibration

All models are tested to meet or exceed the published specifications. The calibration and testing were done using instrumentation and standards traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Also tested in accordance with MIL-STD-45662A.



CAN/CSA-C22.2 No. 61010-1-04 - Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use, Part 1: General Requirements

WARNING! READ BEFORE INSTALLATION

Fluid hammer and surges can destroy any pressure transmitter and must always be avoided. A pressure snubber should be installed to eliminate the damaging hammer effects. Fluid hammer occurs when a liquid flow is suddenly stopped, as with quick closing

solenoid valves. Surges occur when flow is suddenly begun, as when a pump is turned on at full power or a valve is quickly opened.

Liquid surges are particularly damaging to pressure transmitters if the pipe is originally empty. To avoid damaging surges, fluid lines should remain full (if possible), pumps should be brought up to power slowly, and valves opened slowly. To avoid damage from both fluid hammer and surges, a surge chamber should be installed, and a pressure snubber should be installed on every transmitter.

Symptoms of fluid hammer and surge's damaging effects:

- 1. Pressure transmitter exhibits an output at zero pressure (large zero offset). If zero offset is less than 10% FS, user can usually re-zero meter, install proper snubber and continue monitoring pressures.
- 2. Pressure transmitter output remains constant regardless of pressure.
- 3. In severe cases there will be no output.

TORQUE REQUIREMENTS:

Apply pipe compound sparingly to male pipe threads only. Avoid pipe strain on transmitter housing by properly supporting and aligning piping. Apply wrench to the hex flats of fittings only, then tighten the connection. Adequate support of piping and proper mounting of the pressure transmitter should be made to avoid excessive shock and vibration.

TORQUE TO 125 - 150 pound inches.

CAUTION: For steam service, install a condensate loop (pigtail or steam siphon tube) between the steam line and the pressure transmitter.



Wiring Diagram Standard







Pin Configuration					
Electrical Connection	ISO 4400	Micro (contact distance 9.4mm)	M12x1 (4 pin), plastic	Cable Colours (DIN 47100)	
Supply+	1	1	1	White	
Supply-	2	2	2	Brown	
Signal+ (for 3-wire)	3	3	3	Green	
Shield	Ground pin	Ground pin	4	Green/yellow	

Mechanical Connection Standard

Electrical Connection Standard



1/4" NPT



LE3 General Purpose Transmitter, Installation and Maintenance Instructions



FAULT	POSSIBLE CAUSE	ACTION
No output signal	No voltage supplyTransmitter polarity reversedOpen circuit in electrical wiring	 Check voltage supply Connect correctly Check electrical output connection & wiring
Divergent zero point signal	Diaphragm is damagedOperating temperatures are too high/too low	 Contact the manufacturer; replace the device if necessary Keep to the permitted temperatures shown on the data sheet
Constant output signal with changing pressure	Mechanical overload due to over pressureElectrical fault	• Replace the device; in case of repeated failure, consult the manufacturer
Fluctuating signal span	• There may be a source of EMC interference in the surrounding area (e.g. a frequency converter)	Remove the source of interference
Signal span drops / is too small	 Damage to the diaphragm, e.g. due to im- pacts, abrasive / aggressive medium; corro- sion on the diaphragm / pressure connection; transmission medium not present. 	Contact the manufacturer and replace the device