

## Differential Pressure Sensor

### Features



- Suitable for water, steam (with pigtail) or air
- Robust construction
- 1/8" BSP female pressure connections

### Specification

#### Output:

PL-652-x	4-20mA
PL-652-x-V	0-10Vdc

#### Supply voltage;

20 to 30Vdc (standard range)
24Vac (-V special version ONLY)

#### Load:

4-20mA	≤ 300 Ohm
0-10Vdc	>10Kohm

#### Current consumption:

4-20mA	<55mA
0-10vdc	<35mA

Electrical connections Screwed terminals

#### Accuracy:

Linearity	<±1.5% FS
Hysteresis	<±1.5% FS
Zero point offset	<±1.0% FS

Temp. drift 0.08 % FS°C(20°C related to zero)

Response time <5ms

#### Overload:

Standard range	10 bar
Specials	20 bar

Rupture pressure 30 bar

Materials in contact EPDM seal, brass & stainless steel with the media

#### Temperature:

Media	-10 to 80°C
Ambient	-25 to 60°C (electronic pcb)

Dimensions 90 x 50mm

Pressure connections 1/8" BSP female

Protection IP65

#### CE Conformity:

EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6.3  
EN 61326-1, CE Marked, EMC

Country of origin Switzerland



#### Please Note:

Current versions are NOT loop powered and will require a common 0V connection.

### Product Codes

#### PL-652-0.05

4-20mA Liquid differential pressure transmitter 0 to 50 mbar

#### PL-652-0.05-V

0-10Vdc Liquid differential pressure transmitter 0 to 50 mbar

#### SPECIALS

#### PL-652-0.5-V

0-10Vdc Liquid differential pressure transmitter 0 to 500 mbar

### Technical Overview

The PL-652 range of differential pressure transmitters are suitable for use with liquids and non-aggressive gases.

The pressure or pressure differential to be monitored acts on a diaphragm, which in turn acts against a spring. As a result of the pressure action and resultant diaphragm movement a permanent magnet fastened on the diaphragm moves in the direction of the hall sensor arranged outside the pressure case.

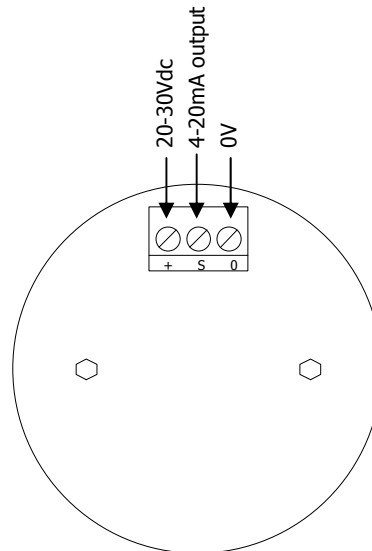
The sensor and transmitter are housed in a robust brass casing, sealed for IP65 protection.

### Installation

1. Fix the transmitter to the pipe using the 1/8" BSP female connections, and an isolation valve on both high and low pressure ports.
2. You should avoid mounting the transmitter where it will be subjected to mechanical vibration.
3. The sensor should be mounted vertically, this is the position that it was calibrated in.
4. Remove the top housing.
5. Expose the electrical terminals feed cable through the cable gland and connected as required( see connections below).
6. Re-fit top housing to the transmitter.
7. When power is first applied, a warming up period of 30 minutes should be allowed. This enables the sensitive electronics to stabilise.

### Connections

#### PL-652-x (4-20mA):



#### Please Note:

Current versions are **NOT** loop powered and will require a common 0V connection.

#### PL-652-x-V(0-10Vdc):

