

## 2600T series pressure transmitters

Models 266CRH/CRT, 266JRH/JRT Multivariable

Models 266CSH/CST, 266JSH/JST Multivariable

Engineered solutions for all applications



2600T series pressure transmitters  
Models 266CRH/CRT, 266JRH/JRT Multivariable  
Models 266CSH/CST, 266JSH/JST Multivariable

Operating Instruction  
OI/266CXX/266JXX/HART-EN

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Translation of the original instruction

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# 1 ABB

ABB is an established multinational company which develops and manufactures products for measurement technology. We offer our customers application know-how, service, and support all over the world.

The quality, accuracy, and performance of our products are the result of more than 100 years of experience and ongoing innovative developments featuring the very latest technologies.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 About the manual

This manual is an operating and maintenance manual for the series 2600T pressure transmitter models. It contains information on initial installation, configuration, calibration and fault correction.

Read this manual before working with the product.

### 2.2 Structure of the operating manual

This manual describes the installation, operation, and fault correction of model 266Jxx and 266Cxx pressure transmitters. The sections of this manual describe the individual phases of the product life cycle, starting with delivery and identification of the transmitter, the installation and electrical connection, configuration, extending to fault correction and maintenance. For special applications that are not considered in the examples, we recommend that you first familiarize yourself with the mode of operation of the pressure transmitter based on this manual.

Helps for calibration or fault correction are provided directly in the respective chapters.

If there are additional questions the user can contact ABB directly. All addresses in this regard are on the last page of this manual. Additional information is on the website at <http://www.abb.com/pressure>.

### 2.3 Customer Service Centers worldwide

For support of ABB instrumentation products local subsidiaries are available worldwide. If it is not possible for you to contact the ABB subsidiary in your country, you can also contact one of the following competence centers for pressure measurement technology.

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Fax: +86 21 6122 8822

## 3 Safety

### 3.1 General information and notes for the reader

You must read these instructions carefully prior to installing and commissioning the device.

These instructions are an important part of the product and must be kept for future reference.

These instructions are intended as an overview and do not contain detailed information on all designs for this product or every possible aspect of installation, operation and maintenance.

For additional information or if specific problems occur that are not discussed in these instructions, contact the manufacturer.

The content of these instructions is neither part of any previous or existing agreement, promise or legal relationship nor is it intended to change the same.

This product is built based on state-of-the-art technology and is operationally safe. It has been tested and left the factory in perfect working order from a safety perspective. The information in the manual must be observed and followed in order to maintain this state throughout the period of operation.

Modifications and repairs to the product may only be performed if expressly permitted by these instructions.

Only by observing all of the safety instructions and all safety / warning symbols in these instructions can optimum protection of both personnel and the environment, as well as safe and fault-free operation of the device, be ensured.

Information and symbols directly on the product must be observed. They may not be removed and must be fully legible at all times.

### 3.2 Intended use

The 266Jxx / 266Cxx multivariable pressure transmitters measure the mass flow of gases, vapors, and liquids in the process industry.

For information on measuring ranges and permissible overload, refer to the section "Specifications".

Using these products as intended includes compliance with the following points:

- Read and follow the instructions in this manual
- The technical limit values must be complied with (refer to the section "Technical data").

### 3.3 Improper use

The following are considered to be instances of improper use of the device:

- As a climbing aid, e.g., for mounting purposes.
- As a support for external loads, e.g., as a support for piping, etc.
- Adding material, e.g., by painting over the name plate or welding / soldering on parts.
- Removing material, e.g., by spot drilling the housing.

### 3.4 Target groups and qualifications

Installation, commissioning and maintenance of the product may only be performed by trained specialist personnel who have been authorized by the plant operator to do so. The specialist personnel must have read and understood the manual and comply with its instructions.

The operators must strictly observe the applicable national regulations with regards to installation, function tests, repairs, and maintenance of electrical products.

### 3.5 Warranty provisions

Using the device in a manner that does not fall within the scope of its intended use, disregarding this manual, using underqualified personnel, or making unauthorized alterations releases the manufacturer from liability for any resulting damage. This renders the manufacturer's warranty null and void.

### 3.6 Plates and symbols

#### 3.6.1 Safety / warning symbols, note symbols



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**DANGER – Serious damage to health / risk to life**

This symbol in conjunction with the signal word "DANGER" indicates an imminent danger. Failure to observe this safety information will result in death or severe injury.

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**DANGER – Serious damage to health / risk to life**

This symbol in conjunction with the signal word "DANGER" indicates an imminent electrical hazard. Failure to observe this safety information will result in death or severe injury.

---



---

**WARNING – Bodily injury**

This symbol in conjunction with the signal word "WARNING" indicates a potentially dangerous situation. Failure to observe this safety information may result in death or severe injury.

---



---

**WARNING – Bodily injury**

This symbol in conjunction with the signal word "WARNING" indicates a potential electrical hazard. Failure to observe this safety information may result in death or severe injury.

---



---

**CAUTION – Minor injuries**

This symbol in conjunction with the signal word "CAUTION" indicates a potentially dangerous situation. Failure to observe this safety information may result in minor or moderate injury. The symbol may also be used for property damage warnings.

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**NOTICE – Property damage**

This symbol indicates a potentially damaging situation. Failure to observe this safety information may result in damage to or destruction of the product and / or other system components.

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**IMPORTANT (NOTE)**

This symbol indicates operator tips, particularly useful information, or important information about the product or its further uses. The signal word "IMPORTANT (NOTE)" does not indicate a dangerous or harmful situation.

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#### 3.6.2 Compliance with Pressure Equipment Directive (97/23/EC)

##### Devices with PS > 200 bar (20 MPa)

Devices with a permissible pressure of PS > 200 bar (20 MPa) have been tested for conformity by the Technical Supervisory Association TÜV NORD (0045) in accordance with module H and can be used for liquids of group 1 (PED: 1G). The rating plate contains the following designations: PED: 1G.

##### Devices with PS ≤ 200 bar (20 MPa)

Devices with a permissible pressure PS ≤ 200 bar (20 MPa) conform to sec. 3 para. (3) and have not been tested for conformity. The devices have been constructed and manufactured according to sound engineering practice (SEP). The CE mark on the device does not apply for the Pressure Equipment Directive. The rating plate then contains the following identification codes: PED: SEP.

#### 3.7 Transport

After final calibration, the device is packed in a carton to provide protection against physical damage.

#### 3.8 Transport safety instructions

Observe the following instructions:

- Do not expose the device to moisture during transport. Pack the device accordingly.
- Pack the device so that it is protected against vibrations during transport, e.g., by using air-cushioned packaging.

Prior to installation, check the devices for possible damage that may have occurred as a result of improper transport. Details of any damage that has occurred in transit must be recorded on the transport documents. All claims for damages must be submitted to the shipper without delay and before installation.

#### 3.9 Obligations of the owner

Prior to using the devices with corrosive or abrasive media, the owner must check the level of resistance of all parts that come into contact with the process liquid. ABB would be pleased to provide support in the selection of suitable materials, however we can assume no liability whatsoever.

### 3.10 Storage conditions

- The device must be stored in dry and dust-free conditions. Always keep the device in its original package during storage / transport.
- Observe the permissible ambient conditions for transport and storage according to the chapter “Technical Data”.
- In principle, the devices may be stored for an unlimited period. However, the warranty conditions stipulated in the order confirmation of the supplier apply.

### 3.11 Safety instructions for electrical installation

The electrical connection may only be established by authorized specialist personnel and in accordance with the connection diagrams.

The electrical connection information in the manual must be observed; otherwise, the type of electrical protection may be adversely affected.

Ground the measurement system according to requirements.

### 3.12 Safety instructions for operation

Before switching on the device, make sure that your installation complies with the environmental conditions listed in the chapter “Technical Data” or on the data sheet.

If there is a chance that safe operation is no longer possible, take the device out of operation and secure it against unintended startup.

### 3.13 Safety information for inspection and maintenance



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**WARNING – Electrical dangers!**

When the housing is open, EMC protection is impaired and there is no longer any protection against accidental contact.

Switch off the power supply before opening the housing.

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Corrective maintenance work may only be performed by trained personnel.

- Before removing the device, depressurize it and any adjacent lines or containers.
- Check whether hazardous materials have been used as materials to be measured before opening the device. Residual amounts of hazardous material may still be present in the device and could escape when it is opened.

Within the scope of operator responsibility, check the following as part of a regular inspection:

- the pressure-carrying walls / lining of the pressure device
- the measurement-related function
- the leak tightness
- the wear (corrosion)

### 3.14 Returning devices

Use the original packaging or a secure transport container of an appropriate type if you need to return the device for repair or recalibration purposes. Fill out the return form (see the Appendix) and include this with the device.

According to the EU Directive governing hazardous materials, the owner of hazardous waste is responsible for its disposal or must observe the following regulations for shipping purposes: All devices delivered to ABB must be free from any hazardous materials (acids, alkalis, solvents, etc.).

Please contact Customer Center Service acc. to page 2 for nearest service location.

### 3.15 Integrated management system

ABB Automation Products GmbH operates an integrated management system, consisting of:

- Quality management system to ISO 9001:2008
- Environmental management system to ISO 14001:2004
- Occupational health and safety management system to BS OHSAS 18001:2007 and
- Data and information protection management system

Environmental awareness is an important part of our company policy.

Our products and solutions are intended to have minimum impact on the environment and on people during manufacturing, storage, transport, use, and disposal.

This includes the environmentally-friendly use of natural resources. We conduct an open dialog with the public through our publications.

### 3.16 Disposal

This product is manufactured from materials that can be recycled by specialist recycling companies.

#### 3.16.1 Information on WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment)

This product is not subject to WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC or relevant national laws (e.g., ElektroG in Germany).

The product must be disposed of at a specialist recycling facility. Do not use municipal garbage collection points.

According to the WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC, only products used in private applications may be disposed of at municipal garbage collection points. Proper disposal prevents negative effects on people and the environment, and supports the reuse of valuable raw materials.

If it is not possible to dispose of old equipment properly, ABB Service can accept and dispose of returns for a fee.

#### 3.16.2 RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC

With the Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act (ElektroG) in Germany, the European Directives 2002/96/EC (WEEE) and 2002/95/EC (RoHS) are translated into national law. ElektroG defines the products that are subject to regulated collection and disposal or reuse in the event of disposal or at the end of their service life. ElektroG also prohibits the marketing of electrical and electronic equipment that contains certain amounts of lead, cadmium, mercury, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) (also known as hazardous substances with restricted uses).

The products provided by ABB Automation Products GmbH do not fall within the current scope of regulations on hazardous substances with restricted uses or the directive on waste electrical and electronic equipment according to ElektroG. If the necessary components are available on the market at the right time, in the future these substances will no longer be used in new product development.

## 4 Unpacking the device

### 4.1 Scope of delivery

- Multivariable transmitter model 266Cxx or 266Jxx
- Multilingual Quick Reference Manual, calibration protocol, and possibly optionally requested certificates in an envelope.
- Hexagon socket wrench for unscrewing the fixing screws of the housing
- Additional parts as specified in the purchase order:
  - 1/2"-NPT-f adapter with appropriate seals
  - Fastening accessories
  - Accessories for the electrical connection

### 4.2 Identification

Identify the device in accordance with the instructions in chapter "Product identification" to ensure it is the right device.

### 4.3 Storage

Special measures are not required for storing the device in shipping status and in accordance with the specified storage conditions. The storage period is unlimited.

The guarantee conditions agreed with the company and specified in the order confirmation remain unaffected.

### 4.4 Handling

Special precautionary measures are not required for handling of the device. However, standard procedures must be complied with.

# 5 Product identification

The device is identified via the signs (plates) presented in Fig. 1.

The certification plate (A) is on the transmitter and indicates whether the device is designed for general use or for use in hazardous areas.

The rating plate (B) provides information including the model number, maximum working pressure, range and span limits, power supply, output signal, diaphragm material, filling fluid, serial number, maximum permissible operating pressure (PS), and maximum permissible temperature (TS).

Please specify the serial number when submitting inquiries to the ABB customer service department.

An additional plate (C) specifies the measuring point number of the customer and the calibration range. The device can be used as a pressure accessory (category III) as defined by the Pressure Equipment Directive 97/23/EC. In this case, you will find the number of the notified body that has verified compliance next to the CE mark.

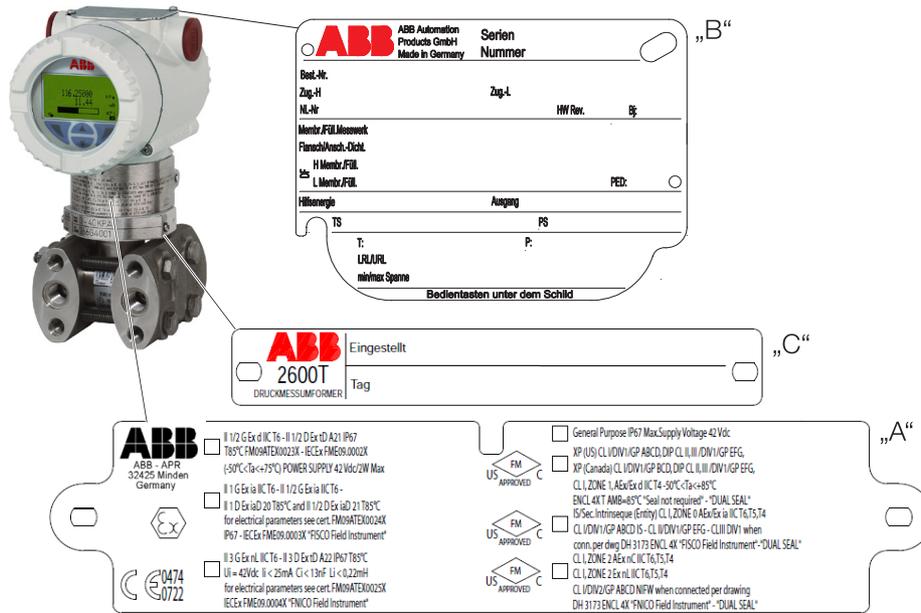
The certification plate shown (A) has been issued for ABB-APR, 32425 Minden, Germany and bears the following numbers:

FM09ATEX0068X (Ex d)

FM09ATEX0069X (Ex ia)

FM09ATEX0070X (Ex n)

CE identification number of the notified body for the Pressure Equipment Directive: 0045, for ATEX approval: 0044.



M10758

Fig. 1: Product identification

The figure shows the transmitter with barrel housing. The 266 series also includes transmitters with DIN housing.

## Optional stainless steel attachment plate with customer data, fastened with wire (option code I1)



M10821

Fig. 2: Optional stainless steel attachment plate with customer data, fastened with wire

The model 266 multivariable transmitter is delivered with an optional stainless steel attachment plate with customer data that is fastened with wire. Customer specific text that has been specified in the purchase order is laser printed on the attachment plate. For this, 4 lines of 32 characters each are provided.

## 6 Use in potentially explosive atmospheres

### 6.1 Hazardous atmospheres

With or without integrated digital display

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Type of protection "Intrinsic Safety"
Approval acc. to ATEX Europa (code E1) and IEC Ex (code E8)
II 1 G Ex ia IIC T6/T5/T4 and
II 1/2 G Ex ia IIC T6/T5/T4; IP67.
II 1 D Ex iaD 20 T85°C and
II 1/2 D Ex iaD 21 T85°C; IP67.
NEPSI China (Code EY)
Ex ia IIC T4~T6, DIP A20T <sub>A</sub> , T4~T6.

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Type of protection "Flameproof Enclosure"
Approval acc. to ATEX Europa (code E2) and IEC Ex (code E9)
II 1/2 G Ex d IIC T6 and
II 1/2 D Ex tD A21 T85°C (-50 °C ≤ Ta ≤ 75°C); IP67.
NEPSI China (Code EZ)
Ex d IIC T6, DIP A21T <sub>A</sub> , T6.

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Type of protection "nL":
ATEX Europa (code E3) and IEC Ex (code ER)
Declaration of Conformity
II 3 G Ex nL IIC T6/T5/T4 and
II 3 D Ex tD A22 T85°C; IP67.
NEPSI China (code EY) Declaration of Conformity
Ex nL IIC T4~T6, DIP A22T <sub>A</sub> , T6.

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FM approvals for USA (code E6) and
FM approvals for Canada (code E4):
– Explosion proof (US): Class I, Div. 1, Groups A, B, C, D
– Explosion proof (Canada): Class I, Div. 1, Groups B, C, D
– Dust Ignition Proof: Class II, Div. 1, Groups E, F, G
– Suitable for: Class II, Div. 2, Groups F, G; Class III, Div.1, 2
– Non-Incendive: Class I, Div. 2, Groups A, B, C, D
– Intrinsic Safety: Class I, II, III, Div. 1, Groups A, B, C, D, E, F, G
Class I, Zone 0 AEx ia IIC T6/T4, Zone 0 (FM US)
Class I, Zone 0 Ex ia IIC T6/T4, Zone 0 (FM Canada)

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ATEX combined (code EW = E1 + E2 + E3), (code E7 = E1 + E2)
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ATEX combined and FM approvals (code EN = EW + E4 + E6)
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Combined FM approvals for USA and Canada
– Intrinsic Safety (Code EA)
– Flameproof Enclosure (Code EB)
– Non-incendive (Code EC)

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IEC combined (code EH = E8 + E9), (code EI = E8 + E9 + ER)
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NEPSI combined (code EP = EY + EZ), (code EQ = EY + EZ + ES)
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– GOST (Russia), GOST (Kazakhstan), Inmetro (Brazil) based on ATEX
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For ambient temperatures -40 ... 85°C (-40 ... 185°F) the information based on the temperature classes in the associated certificates, must be complied with.

The temperature sensor circuit (Pt100) and the digital output (pulse / limit value output) must be connected in accordance with the requirements of the Ex certificate.

## 7 Function and System Design

### 7.1 Components of the pressure transmitter

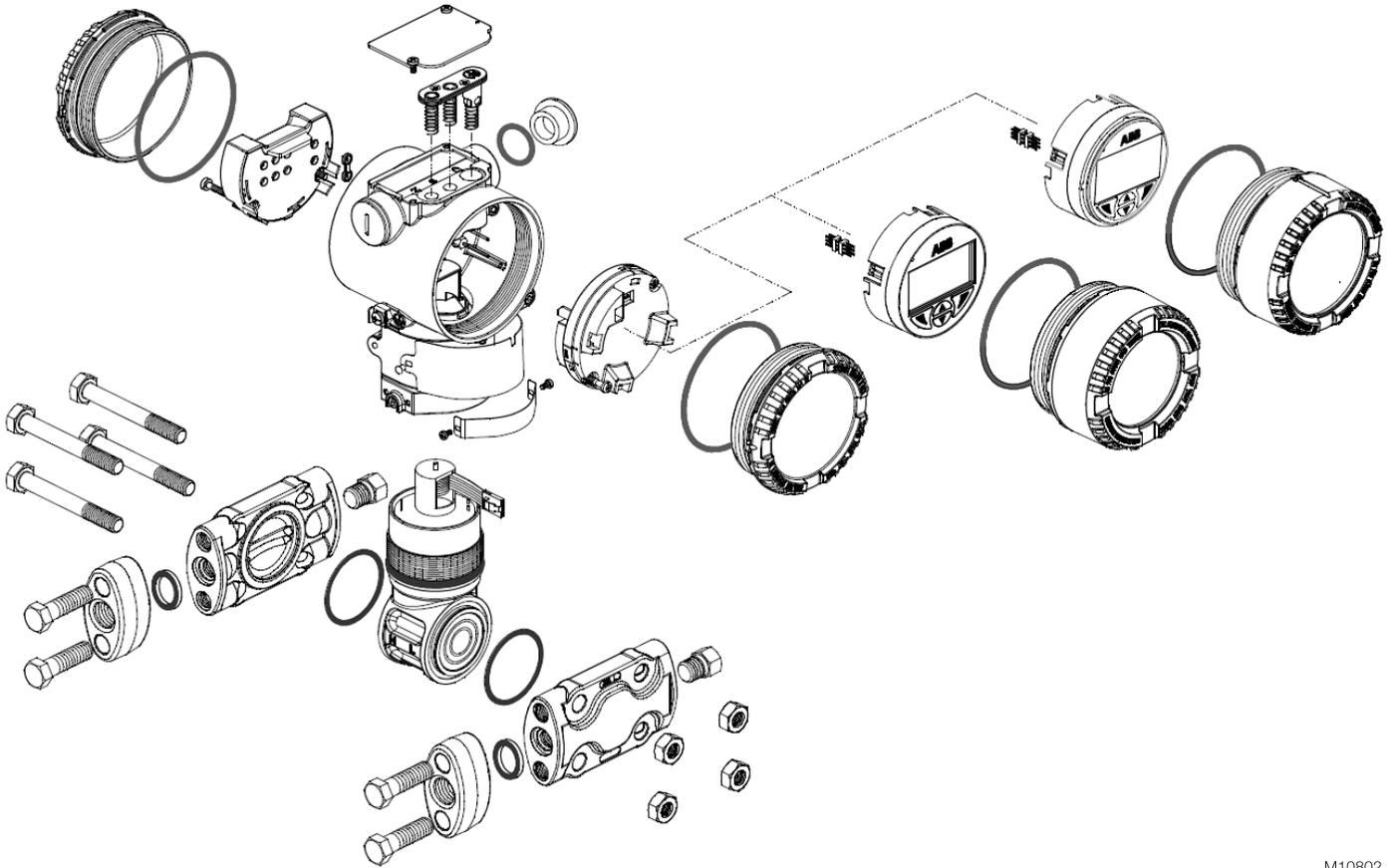


Fig. 3: Device overview

M10802

### 7.2 Product description

The 266Jxx/266Cxx multivariable pressure transmitters measure the mass flow of gases, vapors, and liquids in accordance with the differential pressure procedure and the level of the liquids in the process industry. These transmitters supply an analog or digital output signal. Simultaneously and with high accuracy they measure differential pressure, static pressure and with a Pt100 in 4-conductor technology, they also measure the process temperature. The differential pressure measuring ranges are scaled from 1 to 2000 kPa. The measuring ranges for static pressure are 0.6 to 2, 10 and 41 MPa. The transmitters can be overloaded on one side to the respective upper measuring range value of the static pressure.

### 7.3 Measuring range limits and span limits

The data sheets for the Series 2600T multivariable transmitters contain all the information concerning the measuring range and measuring span of the individual models, as well as the sensor code.

The following terminology is used for the different parameters:

URL: Upper Range Limit of a specific sensor. The highest measured value that can be measured by

the transmitter.

LRL: Lower Range Limit of a specific sensor. The lowest measured value that can be measured by the transmitter.

URV: Upper Range Value The highest measured value to which the transmitter is calibrated.

LRV: Lower Range Value. The lowest measured value to which the transmitter is calibrated.

SPAN: Measuring span. The algebraic difference between the start of the measuring range and the end of the measuring range. The smallest span is the smallest value that can be selected without impairing the specified measuring accuracy.

TURN DOWN RATIO: Span ratio The ration between the maximum span and the calibrated span.

The measuring transmitter can be calibrated to any measuring range between LRL and URL with the following restrictions.

- $LRL \leq LRV \leq (URL - CAL\ SPAN)$
- $CAL\ SPAN \geq MIN\ SPAN$
- $URV \leq URL$

## 8 Mounting

Before installing the transmitter, check whether the device design meets the requirements of the measuring point from a measurement technology and safety point of view. This applies in respect of the:

- Measuring range
- Gauge pressure stability
- Temperature
- Explosion protection
- Operating voltage

The suitability of the materials must be checked as regards their resistance to the media. This applies in respect of the:

- Seal
- Process connection, separation diaphragm, etc.

In addition, the relevant directives, regulations, standards, and accident prevention regulations must be observed (e.g., VDE / VDI 3512, DIN 19210, VBG, Elex V, etc.).

Measurement accuracy is largely dependent on correct installation of the pressure transmitter and, if applicable, the associated measuring pipe(s).

As far as possible, the measuring setup should be free from critical ambient conditions such as large variations in temperature, vibrations, or shocks.



### **IMPORTANT (NOTE)**

If unfavorable ambient conditions cannot be avoided for reasons relating to building structure, measurement technology, or other issues, the measurement quality may be affected. (See “Specifications”).

---

If a remote seal with capillary tube is installed on the transmitter, the additional operating instructions for remote seals and the related data sheets must be observed.

### **8.1 IP degree of protection**

The housing of pressure transmitters of the R266 series satisfies the requirements of IP degree of protection IP 66 / IP 67 (NEMA 4X) in accordance with IEC 60529. The first digit indicates the protection of the integrated electronics against penetration of foreign objects, including dust.

The digit “6” means that the housing is dust tight (i.e. dust cannot penetrate). The second digit indicates the protection of the integrated electronics against the penetration of water. The digit “6” means that the housing is watertight and can even withstand a strong water jet under the specified conditions.

The digit “7” means that the housing is watertight and can be temporarily immersed at a specified pressure and for a specific time, without water penetrating.

### **8.2 Factory settings**

The transmitter is factory configured according to the customer’s order specifications.



### **IMPORTANT (NOTE)**

Under normal conditions no additional settings are required.

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The typical configuration includes:

- Number of the measuring point tag
- Calibrated span
- Configuration of the flow or level calculation
- Configuration of the LCD display

### 8.3 Venting / draining transmitters without diaphragm seals

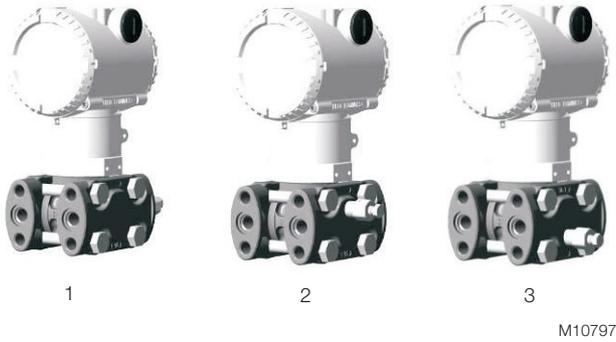


Fig. 4

- 1 Valve on the process axis | 2 Flange side valve on top |  
3 Flange side valve on the bottom

For transmitters without diaphragm sealers the following instructions on venting and draining must be complied with. It is important to attach the transmitter in such a manner and to layout the process line in such a manner that gas bubbles in liquid measurements can be routed back into the process and not get in to the measuring chambers.

The optional vent / drain valves on the transmitter are attached on the measuring cell flanges. Align the transmitter so that these vent / drain valves are arranged above the tap points for liquid measurement, so that gas can escape upward. For gas measurements align the transmitter so that the vent / drain valves are arranged below the tap points, so that air can vent or condensate can drain.



#### **DANGER - severe health impairments / life-threatening danger due to escaping measurement medium!**

During the venting or draining process medium that is being discharged can escape and endanger personnel who are not working in the vicinity.

Consequently when venting or draining, any escaping process medium must be collected.

### 8.4 Mounting position

The transmitter can be attached directly on a valve manifold provided for flange installation.

Optionally a mounting bracket for wall or pipe installation (2" pipe) is available as an accessory.

For models 266CRx and 266JRx mounting brackets must always be used.

Ideally the transmitter must be mounted in such a manner that the separating diaphragms are standing vertical, to avoid later zero point offsets.

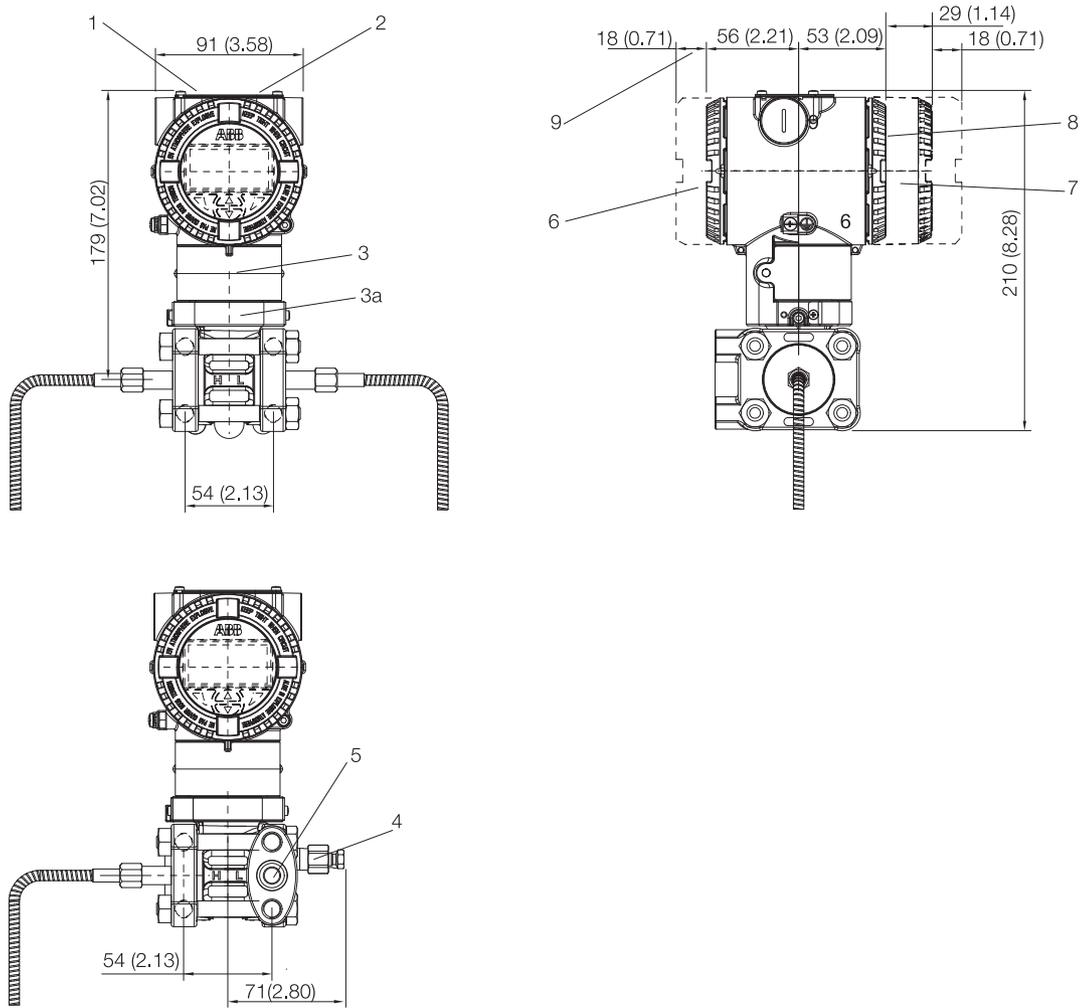


#### **IMPORTANT (NOTE)**

If the transmitters are mounted with an inclination that is not vertical, the filling fluid exerts hydrostatic pressure on the measuring diaphragm, which causes a zero point offset. In this case the zero point can be adjusted via the zero point button or with the command "Install position correction". See chapter "Configuration".

**8.5 Mounting dimensions 266CRx/JRx**  
 (No design information) - dimensions in mm (inch)

**8.5.1 Transmitter with barrel housing**



M10029

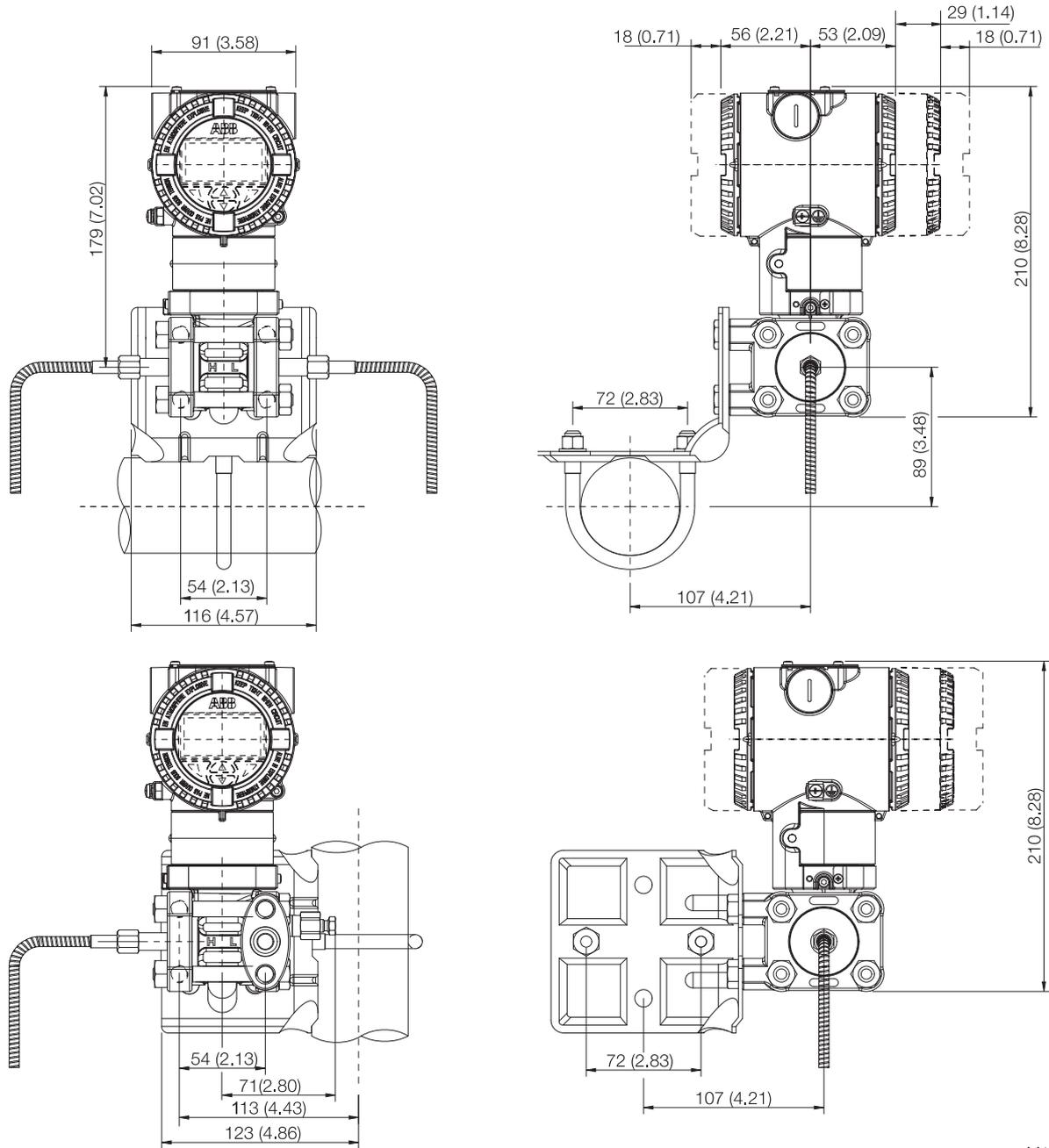
**Fig. 5: Barrel housing**

1 Settings | 2 Rating plate | 3 Certification plate | 3a Optional plate (code I2) | 4 Vent / drain valve |  
 5 Process connection | 6 Terminal side | 7 LCD display housing cover | 8 Electronics side | 9 Space for removing the cover

**Note**

In the case of models with just one remote seal, the threaded connection (1/4 – 18 NPT directly or 1/2 – 14 NPT using adapter) of the standard process flange, the gasket groove, and the gasket comply with IEC 61518.  
 The screw-on thread for attaching the adapter flange to the process flange is 7/16 -20 UNF.

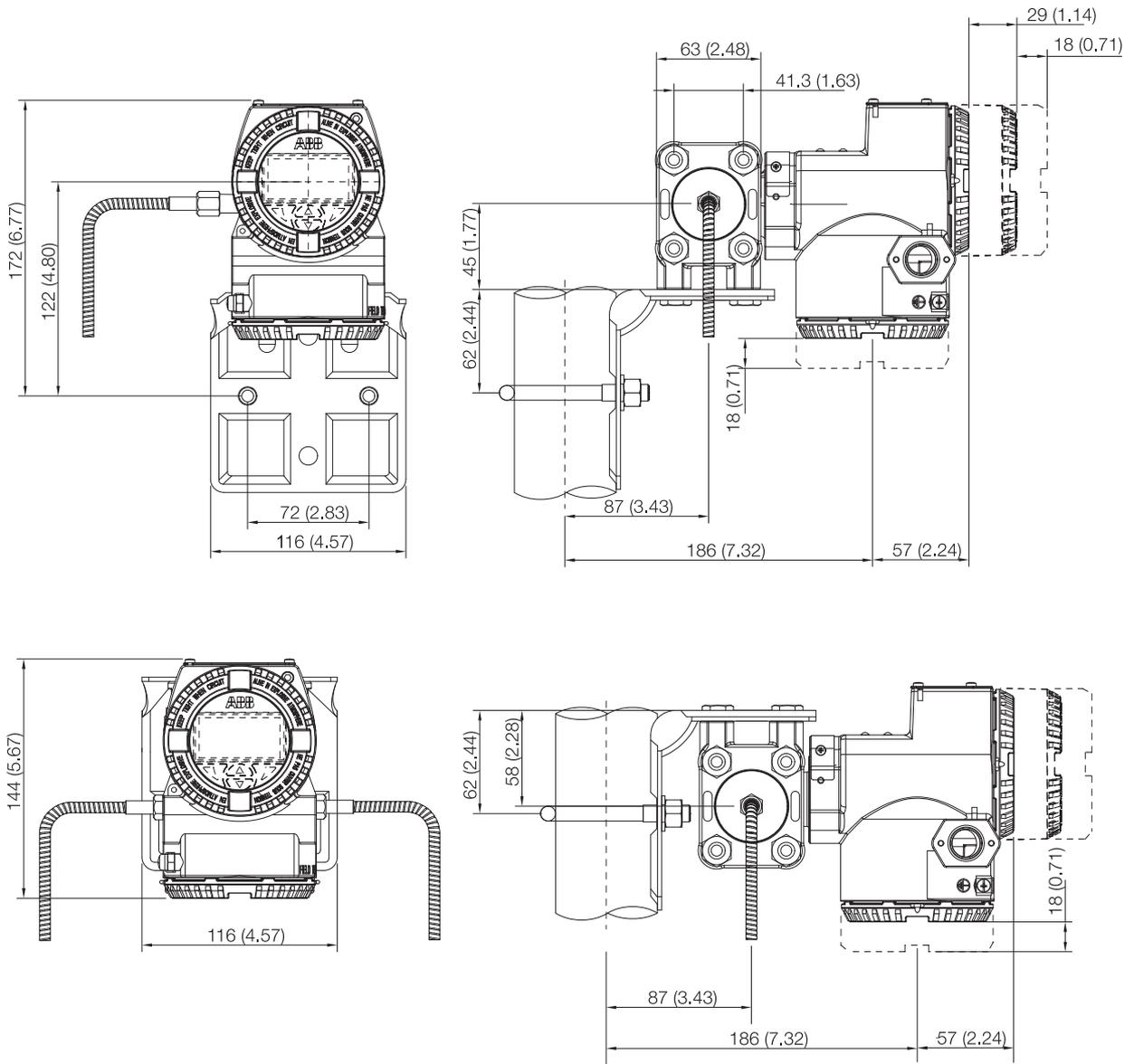
8.5.2 Transmitter with barrel housing and mounting bracket, for vertical or horizontal mounting on 60 mm (2 in.) pipe



M10030

Fig. 6: Pipe mounting - barrel housing

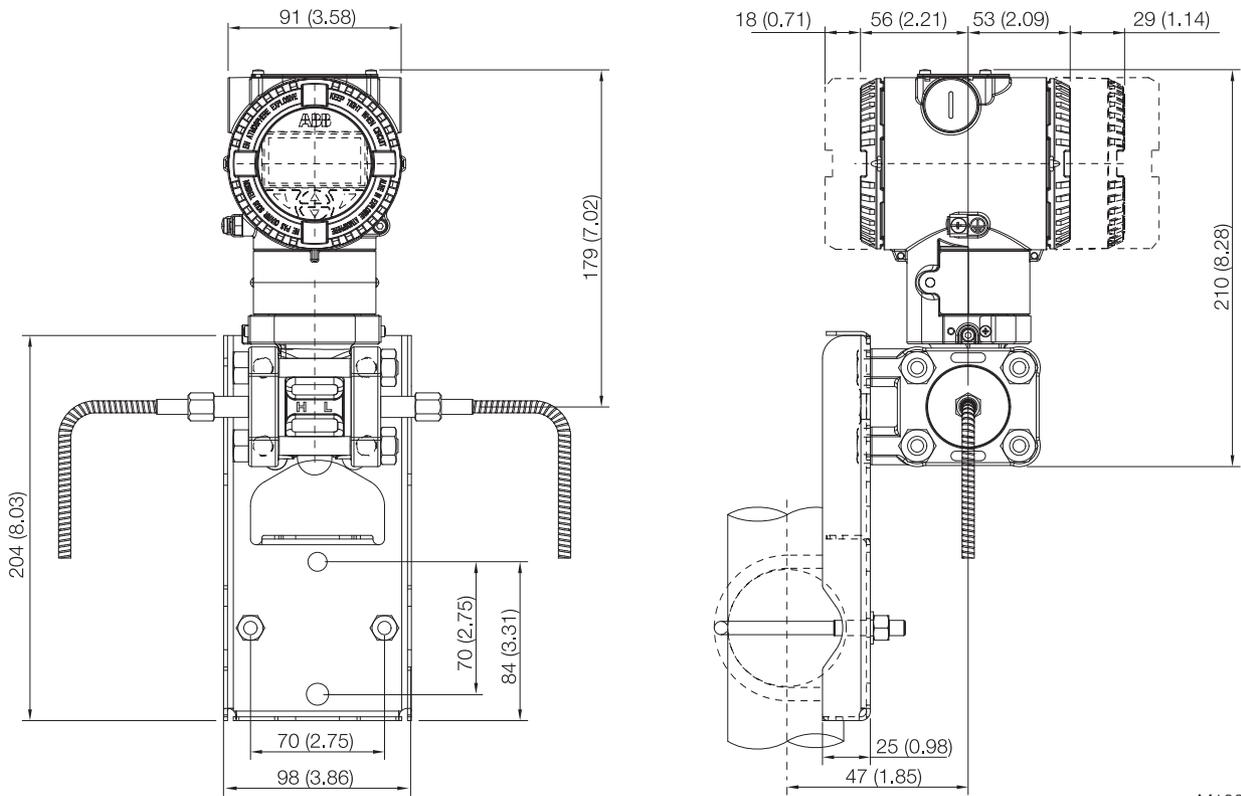
8.5.3 Transmitter with DIN housing and mounting bracket, for vertical or horizontal mounting on 60 mm (2 in.) pipe



M10031

Fig. 7: Pipe mounting - DIN housing

8.5.4 Transmitter with barrel housing and flat bracket, for vertical or horizontal mounting on 60 mm (2 in.) pipe

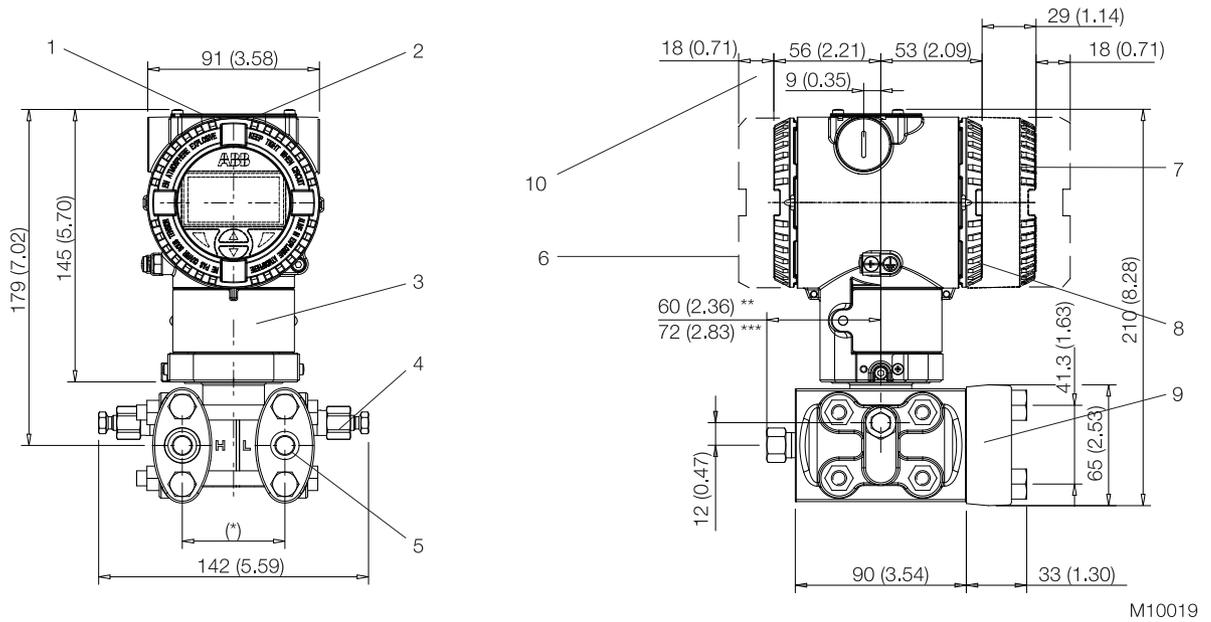


M10032

Fig. 8: Flat bracket for pipe mounting - barrel housing

**8.6 Mounting dimensions 266CSx/JSx**  
(not design data) - dimensions in mm (inch)

**8.6.1 Transmitter with barrel housing - Horizontal flanges**



**Fig. 9: Barrel housing - horizontal flanges**

- 1 Settings | 2 Rating plate | 3 Certification plate | 4 Vent / drain valve | 5 Process connection |  
6 Terminal side | 7 LCD display housing cover | 8 Electronics side | 9 Process flange adapter | 10 Space for removing the cover**

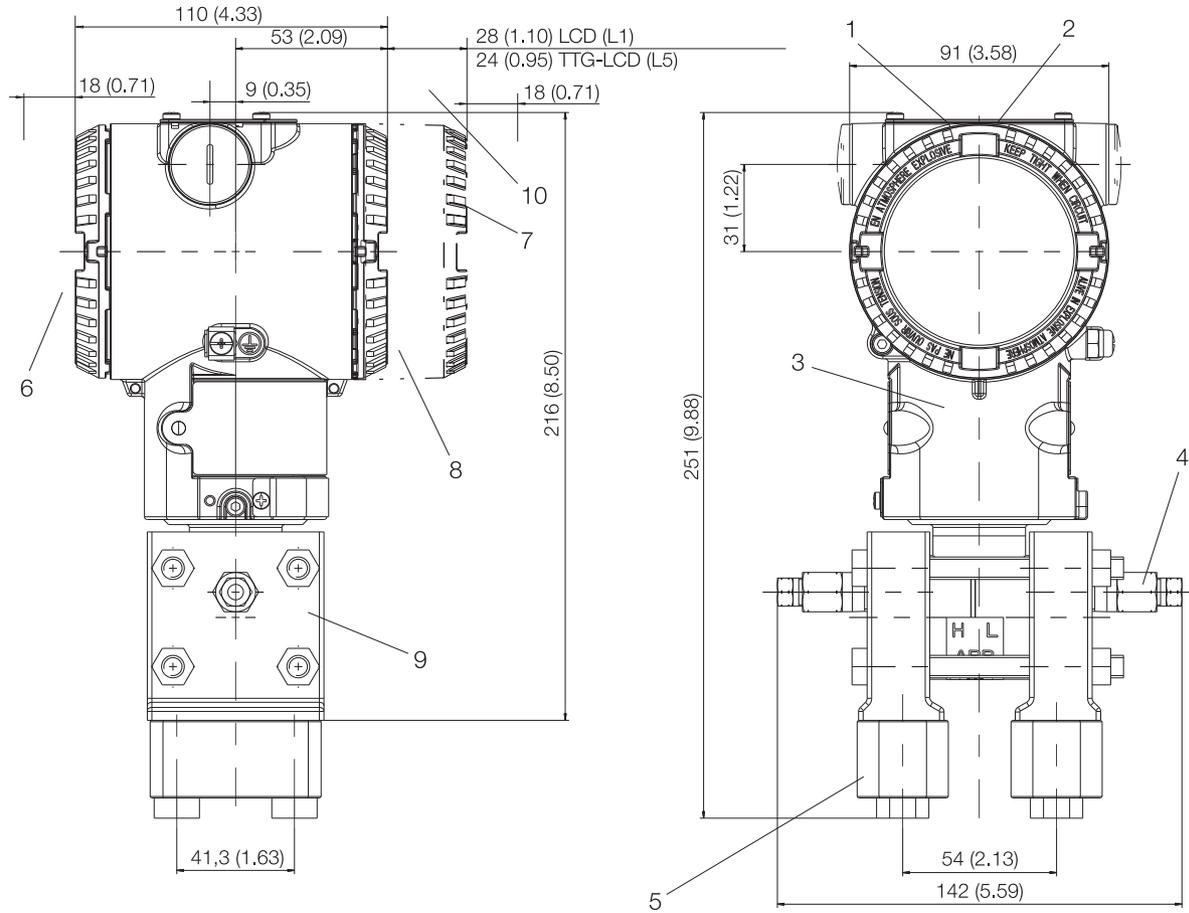
\* 54 (2.13) mm (in.) via 1/4 - 18 NPT process flanges  
51 (2.01), 54 (2.13), or 57 (2.24) mm (in) via 1/2 - 14 NPT adapter flanges.

Note: Process connection and seal groove satisfy IEC 161518. Thread for attaching adapter flanges or other components (e.g., manifold) on the process flange: 7/16 - 20 UNF.

\*\* With screw plug

\*\*\* With vent / drain valve

## 8.6.2 Transmitter with barrel housing - Vertical flanges

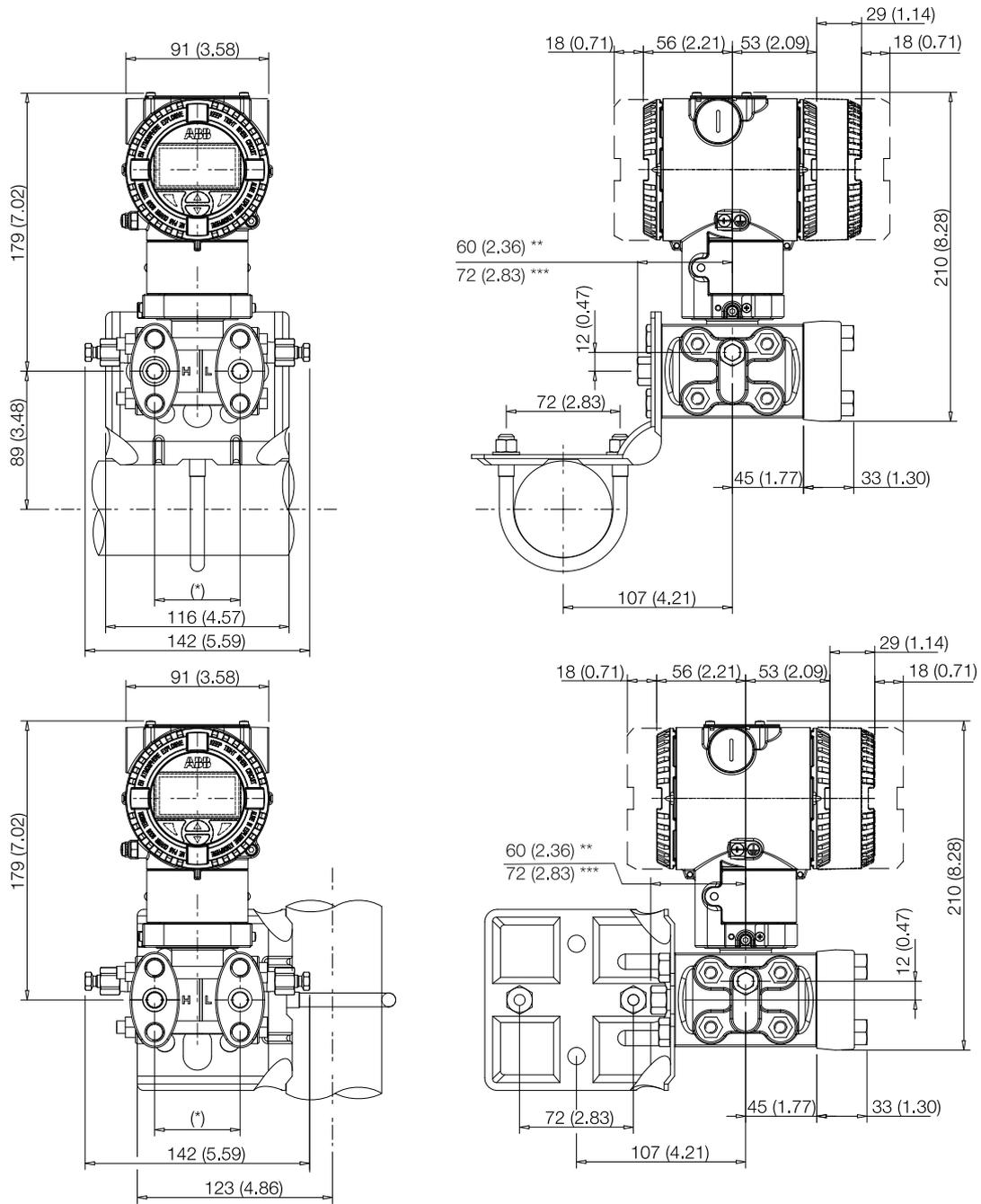


M10139

Fig. 10: Barrel housing - vertical flanges

1 Settings | 2 Rating plate | 3 Certification plate | 4 Vent / drain valve | 5 Process connection |  
 6 Terminal side | 7 LCD display housing cover | 8 Electronics side | 9 Process flange adapter | 10 Space for removing the cover

### 8.6.3 Transmitter with mounting bracket, for vertical or horizontal mounting on 60 mm (2 in.) pipe pipe



M10020

Fig. 11: Pipe mounting - barrel housing

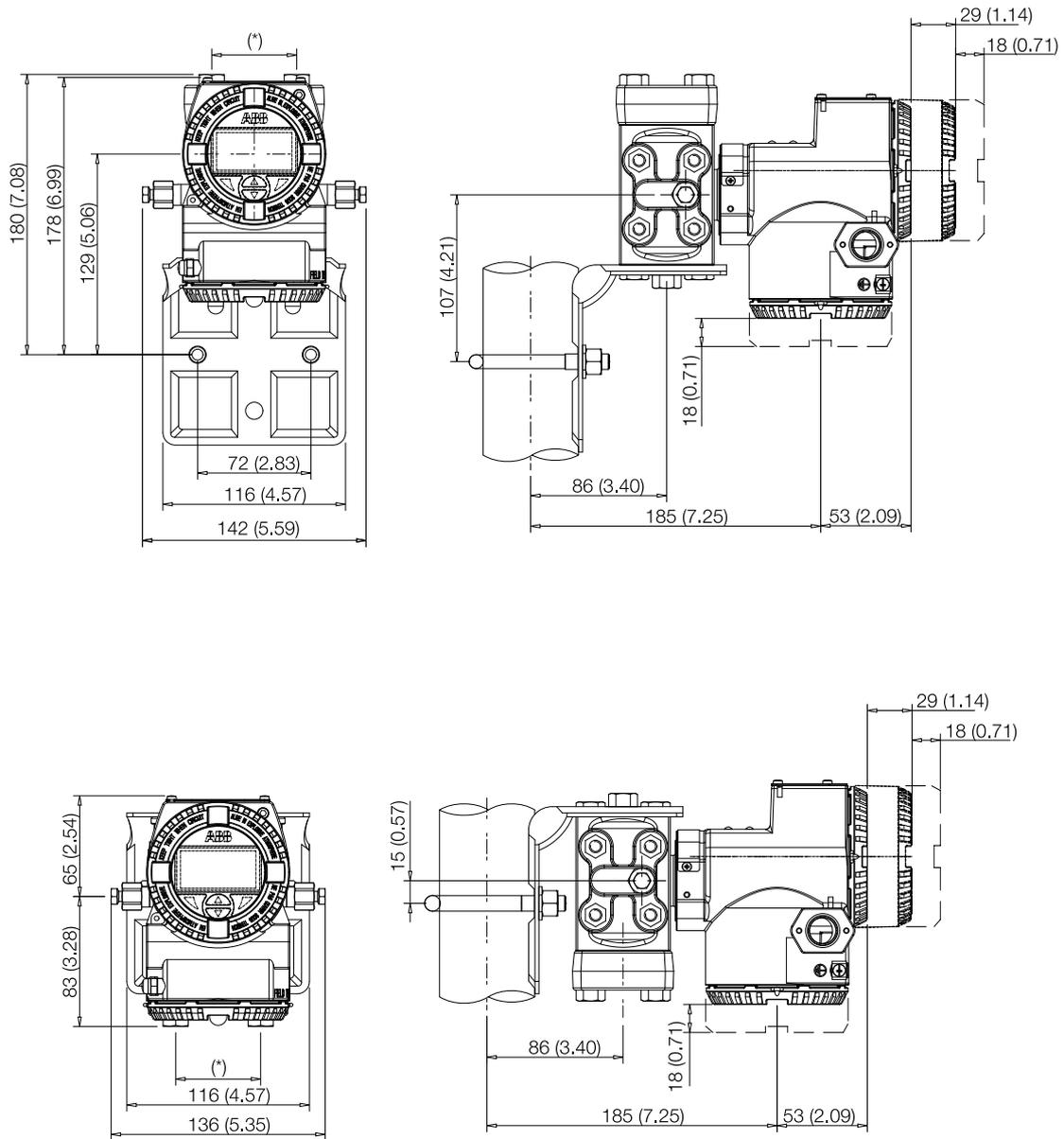
\* 54 (2.13) mm (in.) via 1/4 - 18 NPT process flanges  
 51 (2.01), 54 (2.13), or 57 (2.24) mm (in.) via 1/2 - 14 NPT adapter flanges.

Note: Process connection and seal groove satisfy IEC 161518. Thread for attaching adapter flanges or other components (e.g., manifold) on the process flange: 7/16 - 20 UNF.

\*\* With screw plug

\*\*\* With vent / drain valve

8.6.4 Transmitter with DIN aluminum housing - horizontal flanges with mounting bracket for vertical or horizontal mounting on 60 mm (2 in.) pipe

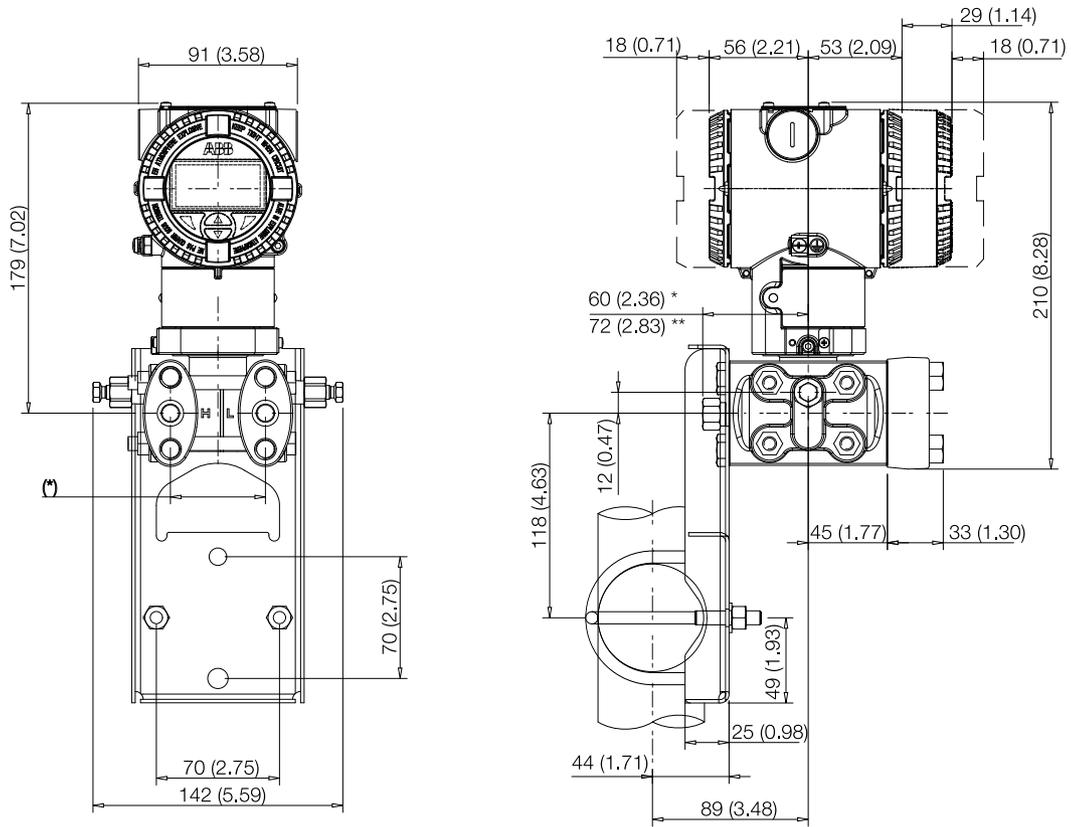


M10021

Fig. 12: Pipe mounting - DIN housing

\* 54 (2.13) mm (in.) via 1/4 - 18 NPT process flanges  
 51 (2.01), 54 (2.13), or 57 (2.24) mm (in) via 1/2 - 14 NPT adapter flanges.  
 Note: Process connection and seal groove satisfy IEC 161518. Thread for attaching adapter flanges or other components (e.g., manifold) on the process flange: 7/16 - 20 UNF.

### 8.6.5 Transmitter with flat bracket, for vertical or horizontal mounting on 60 mm (2 in.) pipe



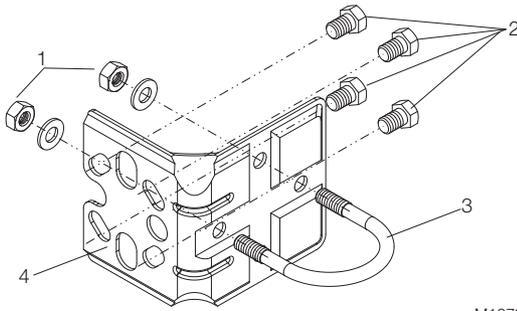
M10022

**Fig. 13: Flat bracket for pipe mounting - barrel housing**

- \* With screw plug
- \*\* With vent / drain valve

### 8.6.6 Installation via (optional) mounting brackets

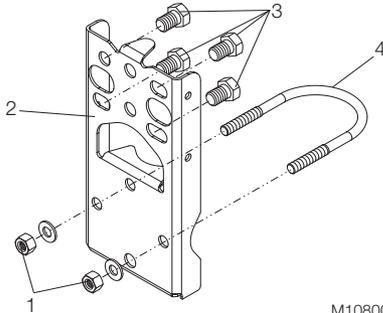
With the mounting bracket available the transmitter can be mounted in different positions.



M10798

Fig. 14: Detail view of the mounting bracket, B2, for pipe and wall installation.

- 1 Washers and nuts for fixing the U-bolt |
- 2 Fastening screws for the transmitter |
- 3 U-bolt | 4 Fastening bracket



M10800

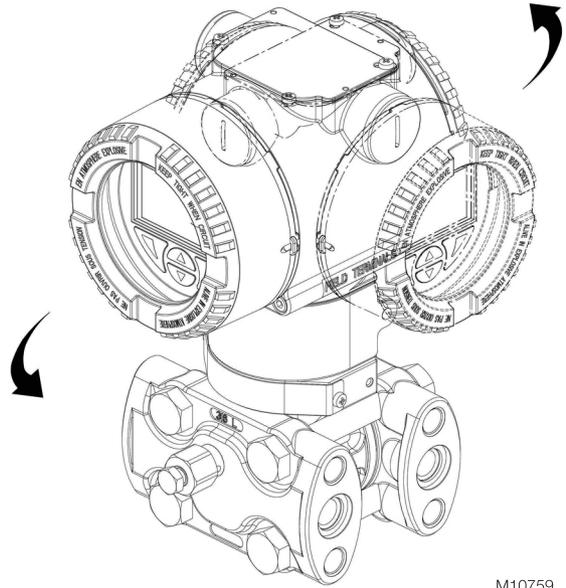
Fig. 15: Detail view of the mounting bracket, B5

- 1 Washers and nuts for fixing the U-bolt |
- 2 Mounting bracket in flange design, B5 |
- 3 Fastening screws for the transmitter |
- 4 U-bolt

### 8.7 Rotating the transmitter housing

To improve access to electrical connections and for better visibility of the optional LCD display in the field, the transmitter housing can be rotated through 360°. A stop prevents the housing from being turned too far.

In order to rotate the housing, the fixing screw must be loosened and unscrewed approx. one revolution (do not remove it). As soon as the desired position is reached, the fixing screw will be retightened.



M10759

Fig. 16: Rotating housing

### 8.8 Rotating the integral LCD display

If the device has an integral LCD display, this can be mounted in four different positions, each of which can be rotated through 90°.

To rotate the LCD display, open the windowed cover (ensuring compliance with special requirements for hazardous areas) and pull the LCD display out of the electronics module.

Reposition the LCD display connector accordingly. Plug the LCD display back into the electronics module, checking that the 4 plastic fixing locks are securely in place.

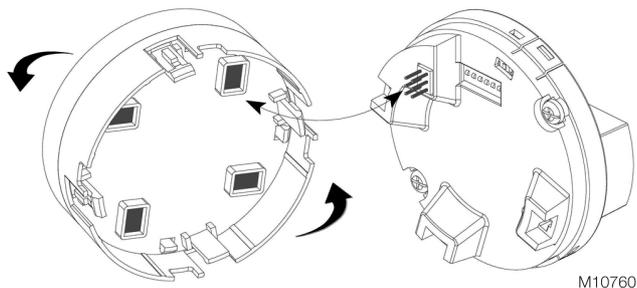


Fig. 17: Rotating the LCD display

### 8.9 Connecting impulse lines

In order for the impulse lines to be laid correctly, the following points must be observed:

- The impulse lines must be as short as possible and have no sharp bends
- Lay the impulse lines so that no deposits can accumulate in them. Gradients should not be less than approx. 8 % (ascending or descending)
- The impulse lines should be blown through with compressed air or, better still, flushed through with the medium prior to connection
- With wet legs, the liquid in both lines must be at the same level
- With vaporous measuring media, measures must be taken to prevent steam entering the measuring chambers of the measuring cell and causing overheating

- It may be necessary to use condensate vessels or similar with small measuring spans and vaporous media
- If you are using condensate vessels (steam measurement), you should ensure that the vessels are at the same elevation in the differential pressure piping
- As far as possible, keep both impulse lines at the same temperature
- Completely depressurize the impulse lines if the medium is a liquid
- Lay the impulse lines so that gas bubbles (when measuring liquids) or condensate (when measuring gases) can flow back into the process line
- Ensure that the impulse lines are connected correctly (connection of high-pressure and low-pressure sides to the measuring cell, seals, etc.)
- All connections must be secure and tight
- Lay the impulse lines so that the medium cannot be blown out over the measuring cell

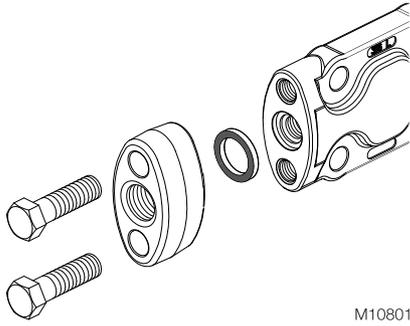


#### WARNING – bodily injury!

Leaks in the process lines can result in death or severe injuries.

Install and seal process connections and all accessory elements (including valve blocks) before the charging the device with pressure. For applications with toxic or hazardous substances prior to venting or draining, take all precautionary measures that are recommended in the respective safety data sheet. Only tighten the screws of the mounting bracket with a size 12 mm (15/32") inch hexagon socket wrench.

## 8.10 Process connections



**Fig. 18**

On the flange of the 266 multivariable transmitter there are 1/4 – 18 NPT process connections with middle point spacings of 54 mm (2.13 in.). The process connections on the flange enable direct attachment of 3 element or 5 element valve manifolds.

Optionally flange adapters with 1/2 – 14 NPT connections are available. By turning one or both adapters, middle point spacing of 51 mm (2.01 in.), 54 mm (2.13 in.) or 57 mm (2.24 in.) is possible.

Mount the adapters as follows:

1. Correctly position the adapters with inserted O-ring.
2. Screw the adapters on the transmitter connection flange with the provided screws.

Tighten the screws as follows: Preliminary tightening hand tight, preliminary tightening with 10 Nm, final tightening with 50 Nm.

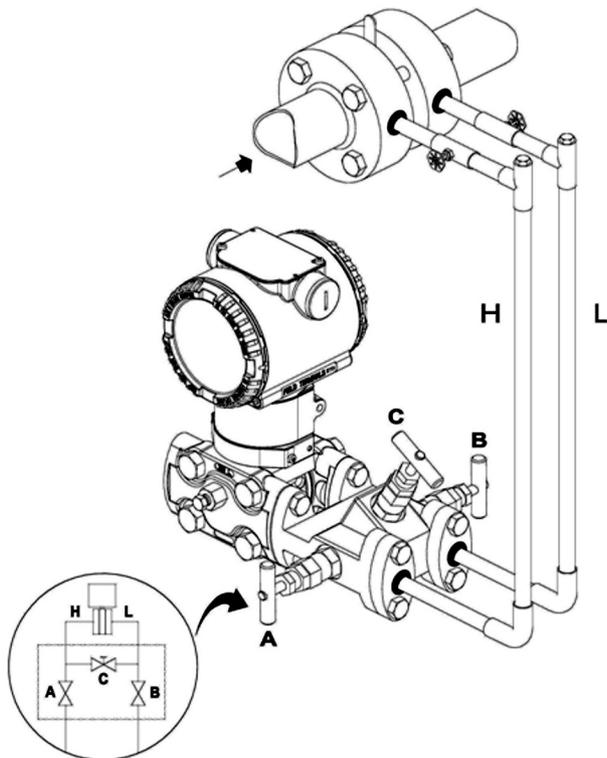
## 8.11 Temperature measurement

- Mount the temperature sensor in the downstream pipe of the primary element.
- Consider the downstream straight pipe requirements .
- If there is a significant difference between the temperature of the measuring medium and the ambient temperature, the measuring error caused by heat conduction must be minimized by insulating the installation location accordingly.
- Use class "A" sensors to maximize accuracy.
- The lengths of the protective tubes should be 15 ... 20 times the diameter of the protective tube for gas measurements and 3 ... 5 times the diameter of the protective tube for liquid measurements.

## 8.12 Mounting recommendations

The arrangement of the impulse lines depends on the respective measurement application.

### 8.12.1 Flow measurement of steam (condensable vapor) or clean liquids



M10763

**Fig. 19: Steam flow measurement**

**A High-pressure valve | B Low pressure valve |  
C Equalizing valve | H High pressure side | L Low pressure side**

Place taps to the side of the process line.

For liquid measurements, mount the transmitter next to or underneath the taps, for steam measurements underneath the taps.

Mount the vent / drain valve pointing upward.

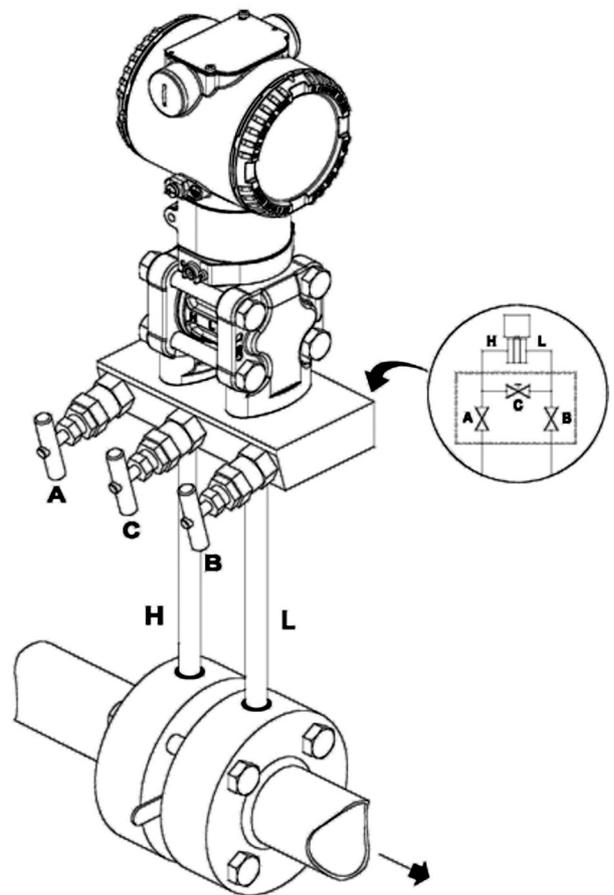
For steam applications, fill the vertical section of the impulse lines with a compatible liquid through the appropriate filling connections.

The height of the liquid column between process line and transmitter must be the same on the high pressure side and the low pressure side, so that an accurate measurement is ensured. For implementation of this requirement it can be practical for steam measurements, to use the impulse lines condensate tanks.

To commission the transmitter, operate the valves in the following sequence:

1. Open the equalizing valve (C)
2. Close the low pressure valve (B) and high pressure valve (A).
3. Open the primary shutoff valves
4. Slowly open the high pressure valve (A) so that the process medium can flow into the measuring cell on both sides
5. Vent or drain the measuring cell and close the valves.
6. Open the low pressure valve (B) and close the equalizing valve (C).

### 8.12.2 Flow measurement of gas or liquid with solids in suspension



M10764

**Fig. 20: Flow measurement of gases or liquids**

**A High-pressure valve | B Low pressure valve |  
C Equalizing valve | H High pressure side | L Low pressure side**

Place taps above or to the side of the line.

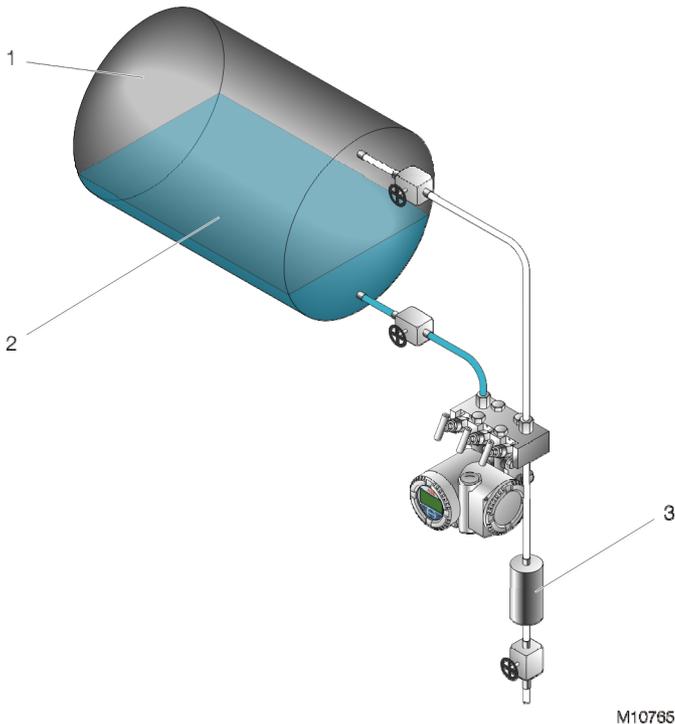
Mount the transmitter above the taps.

To commission the transmitter, operate the valves in the following sequence:

1. Open the equalizing valve (C)
2. Close the low pressure valve (B) and high pressure valve (A).
3. Open the primary shutoff valves
4. Slowly open the high pressure valve (A) so that the process medium can flow into the measuring cell on both sides
5. Vent or drain the measuring cell and close the valves.
6. Open the low pressure valve (B) and close the equalizing valve (C).

### 8.12.3 Fill level measurement on closed tanks

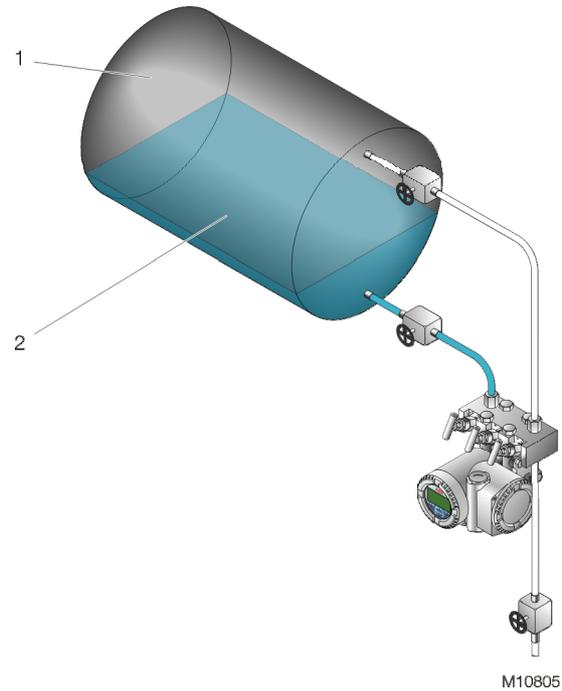
#### Non-condensing measuring medium (gas-filled impulse line)



**Fig. 21: Fill level measurement on closed tanks (gas-filled impulse line)**

Mount the transmitter at the same height or below the lowest level to be measured.  
Connect the high pressure side "+" (H) of the transmitter to the bottom of the tank.  
Connect the low pressure side "-" (L) of the transmitter to the top of the tank, above the maximum level.

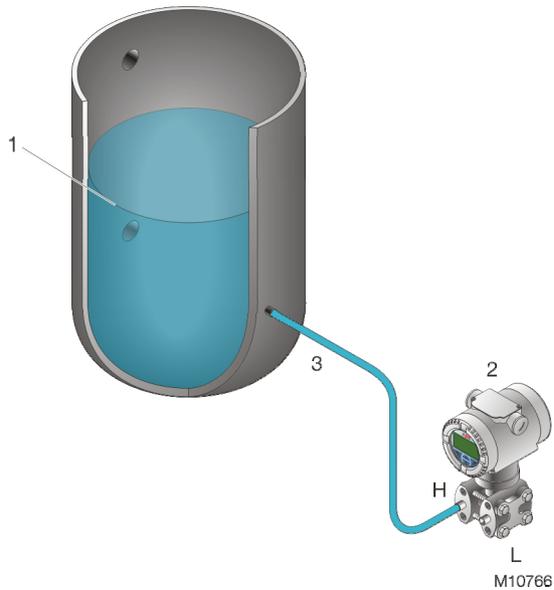
#### Condensing measuring medium (liquid-filled impulse line)



**Fig. 22: Level measurement on closed tanks (liquid filled impulse line)**

Mount the transmitter at the same height or below the lowest level to be measured.  
Connect the high pressure side "+" (H) of the transmitter to the bottom of the tank.  
Connect the low pressure side "-" (L) of the transmitter to the top of the tank, above the maximum level.  
Fill the vertical part of the impulse line of the low pressure side with a compatible filling liquid via the appropriate filling connections.

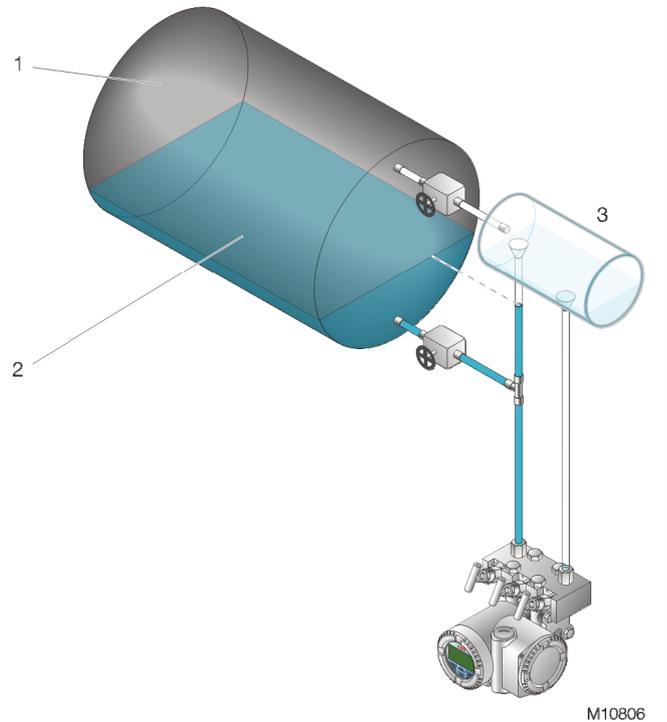
### 8.12.4 Fill level measurement on open tanks with liquids



**Fig. 23: Liquid level measurement on open tanks**

Mount the transmitter at the same height or below the lowest level to be measured.  
Connect the high pressure side "+" (H) of the transmitter to the bottom of the tank.  
Leave the low pressure side "-" (L) of the transmitter open to the atmosphere.

### 8.12.5 Fill level measurement on the steam boiler (drum water level)



**Fig. 24: Fill level measurement on the steam boiler**

Mount the transmitter at the same height or below the lowest level to be measured.  
Connect the high pressure side "+" (H) of the transmitter to the bottom of the tank.  
Connect the low pressure side "-" (L) of the transmitter to the top of the tank, above the maximum level, via a condensate tank.  
Use the condensate tank to ensure that the impulse line of the low pressure side is always filled with liquid (condensate) at a constant height.

## 9 Electrical connections

The relevant directives must be complied with for the electrical installation!

Because the transmitter cannot be switched off, surge protection devices, lightning protection, or grid disconnect possibilities must be provided on the plant side (surge protection, lightning protection optional).



### **ATTENTION - material damage due to electrostatic discharge!**

An open cover does not provide contact protection. Touching conductive parts can damage electronic components (in some cases beyond repair) due to electrostatic discharge. Therefore, do not touch conductive components.

---

Check that the existing supply voltage corresponds to that indicated on the rating plate. The same lines are used for both the power supply and the output signal.

If an optional surge protector is provided and if the transmitter is used in a hazardous area, energy must only be supplied via a voltage source with galvanic isolation from the grid. Because the inherently safe power circuits of the transmitter are grounded, a sufficient equipotential bonding must be ensured for the entire supply line.



### **DANGER – explosion hazard!**

If the type of protection specified on the certification plate does not agree with the requirements imposed on the implementation site, explosions or fires can be triggered. In this case the transmitter must NOT be connected electrically.

---



### **DANGER - severe health impairments / life-threatening danger!**

The lines can carry dangerous touch voltages and cause electric shocks. An electric shock can be fatal or can cause serious injuries. Consequently do not touch the conductors and connection terminals.

---

### 9.1 Cable connections

The electrical connection is executed via a cable gland 1/2-14 NPT or M 20 x 1.5. A metal cable gland should always be used for the Pt100 cable since a shielded cable is used. Connect the shielding within the metal cable gland! To ensure 4X and IP 67 degree of protection for the transmitter, the cable gland must be screwed into the housing (1/2" NPT female thread) using a suitable sealing compound.



### **IMPORTANT (NOTE)**

If cable glands are not used, the red transport screw plugs must be replaced with suitable screw plugs when the transmitter is installed. This is because the transport screw plugs are not certified as protected against explosion. This requirement is particularly relevant in hazardous areas.

---



### **IMPORTANT (NOTE)**

For the purpose of simulation, a 178  $\Omega$  resistor (206°C / 402.8°F) with 2 jumpers has been installed between the terminals for the Pt100 connection. This resistor (including the jumpers in the case of 4-wire connections) must be removed before connecting the Pt100. If a Pt100 is not connected, the resistor must not be moved.

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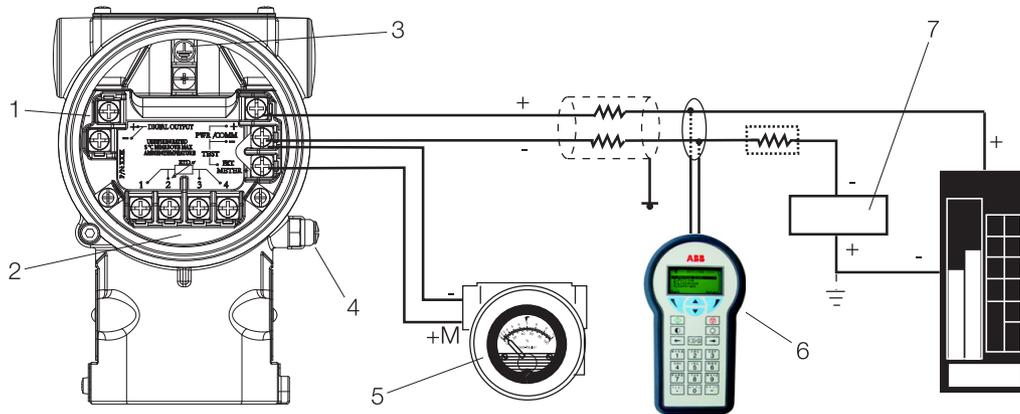
### **IMPORTANT (NOTE)**

For category 3 transmitters for use in “Zone 2” a type of protection approved for this cable gland must be provided by the customer (see chapter “Ex-relevant technical data”). An appropriate thread M20 x 1.5 must be provided in the electronics housing for this purpose. For transmitters with “Ex d”, Flameproof Enclosure” the housing cover must be arrested with the securing screw. The screw plug possible provided with the transmitter must be inserted on site with the sealant, Molykote DX. If a different sealant is used, the responsibility rests with the executing installer.

At this point we expressly state that after several weeks the housing cover can only be unscrewed with an increased expenditure of force. This is not caused by the threads, but instead is due solely to the type of seal.

---

## 9.2 Connection of the analog output (HART)



M10137

**Fig. 25: Electrical connections**

**1 Digital output | 2 Connection for Pt100 resistance thermometer | 3 Internal ground connection | 4 External ground connection | 5 Remote display | 6 Handheld terminal | 7 Power supply**

For connection of signal voltage / supply voltage twisted cable with a line cross section of 18 ... 22 AWG / 0.8 ... 0.35 mm<sup>2</sup> to max. 1500 m length must be used. For longer lines a greater cable cross section is required.

For shielded cables the cable shielding must only be placed on one side (not on both sides). For the grounding on the transmitter the inner terminal marked with ⊕ can also be used. The 4 ... 20 mA output signal and the energy supply are routed over the same conductor pair. The transmitter always works with a supply voltage between 10.5 and 42 V DC. For devices with “Ex ia” type of protection, “Intrinsic Safety” (FM, CSA, and SAA approval) the supply voltage must not exceed 30 V DC. In some countries the maximum supply voltage is limited to lower values. The permissible supply pressure is specified on the rating plate on the top of the transmitter.

The possible line length depends on the total capacity and the total resistance and can be estimated based on the following formula.

$$L = \frac{65 \times 10^6}{R \times C} - \frac{C_f + 10000}{C}$$

L =Line length in meters

R =Total resistance in Ohm

C =Line capacity

C<sub>f</sub>=Maximum internal capacity in pF of the HART field devices in the power circuit

Avoid cable installation, together with other power lines (with inductive load, etc.), as well as the vicinity to large electrical installations.

The HART Handheld Terminal can be connected to any connection point in the power circuit, if a resistance of at least 250 Ohm is present in the power circuit. If there is resistance less than 250 Ohm an additional resistor must be provided to enable communication. The handheld terminal is connected between the resistor and transmitter, not between resistor and energy supply.

### 9.3 Digital output (pulse / limit output)

This digital output can be set as a pulse or limit output (transistor output) by making parameter changes using the software.

NPN transistor with open-collector output

Contact switching capacity	10 ... 30 V, maximum 120 mA DC
Low-level output voltage	0 ... 2 V
High-level output voltage	Maximum 30 V
Quiescent current	500 µA

### 9.4 Wiring

Proceed as follows to wire the transmitter:

- Unscrew the transport screw plug from one of the two cable entries located on both sides in the upper part of the transmitter housing
- These cable entries have a 1/2 inch NPT or M20 x 1.5 female thread. Various adaptors and bushings can be fitted to these threads to comply with plant wiring (conduit) standards



#### **DANGER - Risk to life due to explosion!**

In an explosion-proof/flameproof installation in a hazardous area, the housing cover on the cable connection area must not be removed when the voltage is connected due to the risk of spark formation causing an explosion.

Before removing the housing cover, disconnect the equipment from the supply voltage and take suitable measures to prevent reconnection.

- Remove the housing cover from the cable connection area
- Run the connecting cable through the opening and connect the + wire to the + terminal and the - wire to the - terminal
- Run the temperature sensor cable (if there is one) through the second cable entry and connect it to the designated terminals



#### **IMPORTANT (NOTE)**

Do not connect the supply voltage across the test terminals. It could damage the test diode in the test connection.

- Plug and seal the cable entries. Make sure that when the installation has been completed, these openings are properly sealed to prevent the entry of rain and corrosive vapors and gases. In particular, for "Ex d" (flameproof enclosure) installations, plug unused openings with a plug suitable sealing plug that has been certified for explosion protection

- If applicable, install the connecting cable with a drip loop. Arrange the drip loop so the lower part is located below the cable entry and the transmitter housing
- Replace the housing cover on the cable connection area and tighten it by hand until the cover contacts the housing metal-to-metal. To prevent the cover from turning, in "Ex d" (flameproof enclosure) installations, lock it by turning the locking screw / hex-head screw anti-clockwise with the 2 mm Allen key supplied with the device



Fig. 26  
1 Cover safety screw



#### **WARNING – bodily injury!**

If the cables, cable glands and stopper plugs used for the electrical connection do not satisfy the requirements for the type of protection (e.g. intrinsic safety, flameproof enclosure, etc.) and the necessary degree of protection for the housing (e.g. IP 6x in accordance with IEC EN 60529 or NEMA 4x), explosions or fires can be triggered.

For this reason, the red plastic transport caps must be replaced with cable glands or stopper plugs, that are approved for the required type of protection and the required degree of protection for the housing. See section "Ex-relevant technical data".

### 9.5 Protective conductor connection / grounding

For the ground (PE) of the transmitter or the connection of a protective conductor, a connection is available on the exterior of the housing, and also in the terminal compartment. Both connections must be galvanically connected to one another. These connection points can be used if grounding or the connection of a protective conductor is prescribed by national regulations for the selected type of supply or the type of protection used.



M10837

Fig. 27

### 9.6 Integrated lightning protection (optional)

Connect the housing of the transmitter to the equipotential bonding via the ground terminal (EB) with a short connection. An equipotential bonding line with a minimum cross section of 4 mm<sup>2</sup> (AWG 12) is required in the entire area of the line routing. For transmitters with integrated lightning protection (optional), the intrinsically safe power circuit is connected to the equipotential bonding (EB) in a manner that is technically safe.



#### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

When using a protective circuit the test voltage resistance is no longer present.

---

# 10 Commissioning

## 10.1 General remarks

Once the pressure transmitter has been installed, it is put into operation by switching on the operating voltage.

Prior to switching on the operating voltage check:

- Process connections
- Electrical connection
- Complete filling of the measuring line and measuring chamber of the meter with the measuring medium.

The transmitter can then be put into operation.

To do this, the valves must be actuated in the following order (in home position, all valves are closed):

1. Open the shut-off valves on the pressure tap connection (if present).
2. Open the pressure equalization valve of the valve block.
3. Open the shut-off valve of the high pressure side (H) on the valve block.
4. Open the shut-off valve on the low pressure side (L) on the valve manifold.
5. Close the pressure equalization valve.

Decommissioning is executed in the reverse sequence.

If, when using transmitters with type of protection "intrinsic safety", an ammeter is connected to the output circuit or a modem is connected in parallel while there is a risk of explosion, the sums of the capacitances and inductances of all circuits, including the transmitter (see EC-type-examination certificate) must be equal to or less than the permissible capacitances and inductances of the intrinsically safe signal circuit (see EC-type-examination certificate for the power supply unit).

Only passive or explosion-proof test devices or display instruments may be connected.

If the output signal stabilizes only slowly, it is likely that a large damping time constant has been set on the transmitter.

## 10.2 Output signal

If the applied pressure is within the values indicated on the rating plate, the output current ranges between 4 and 20 mA. If the pressure applied falls outside the set range, the output current will be between 3.5 mA and 4 mA if the range is underranged or between 20 mA and 22 mA if the range is overranged (depending on the respective configuration).

### Standard setting for normal operation

3.8 mA / 20.5 mA

A current that is < 4 mA or > 20 mA may also indicate that the microprocessor has detected an internal error.

### Standard setting for error detection

21.8 mA

In this case diagnosis of the error can be executed with the aid of different configuration tools.

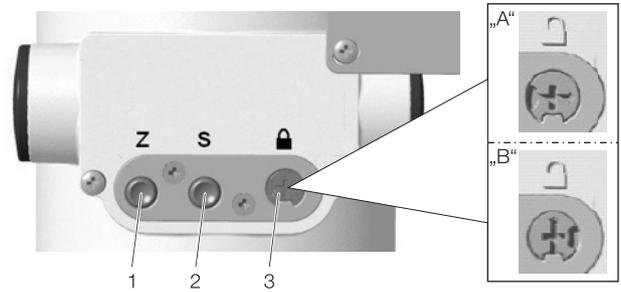


### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

A brief interruption in the power supply results in initialization of the electronics (program restarts).

## 10.3 Zero point correction following installation

Once the transmitter has been installed, it is advisable to check the zero point and correct it if necessary.



M10761

Fig. 28: Push buttons, write protection rotary switch  
1 Zero | 2 Span | 3 Write protection switch

### 10.3.1 Setting precalibrated devices

(The lower range value has already been set to 0)

266Cxx transmitters do not support this function if the "Level measurement" calculation function has been activated. In this case, the zero point must be corrected using the optional LCD display, the handheld terminal, or the DTM.



#### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

During this procedure, the DIP switch on the circuit board must be switched to position 1 for HART transmitters and to position 0 for fieldbus transmitters.

---

A PV Bias / Offset correction can be performed via the local push buttons as follows:

- Isolate the transmitter from the process and equalize the pressure in the two measuring chambers by adjusting the bypass valve in the manifold
- Check the transmitter's output signal  
If it is at 4 mA (or PV = 0), zero point correction is not required.

If the output is not at zero, proceed as follows:

- Unscrew the screws attaching the name plate to the top of the transmitter housing
- Rotate the name plate so that the push buttons can be accessed
- Check that the write protection rotary switch is set to write enable
- Press and hold down the zero button (Z) on the top of the transmitter for at least 3 seconds.  
The output signal switches to 4 mA and the message "OPER DONE" appears on the LCD display (if there is one)
- If nothing happens, check the write protection rotary switch.  
It is probably set to write disable
- For all other diagnostic messages, refer to the instructions
- As soon as zero point correction is complete, reconnect the transmitter to the process
- Open the pressure equalization valve for the shut-off valves
- Open the shut-off valve on the high-pressure side
- Close the pressure equalization valve for the shut-off valves
- Open the shut-off valve on the low-pressure side

### 10.3.2 Zero-point increase/suppression on precalibrated devices

(e.g., 4 ... 20 mA = -100 ... 100 mbar)

This function is only supported by 266Jxx and 266Cxx transmitters if the calculation function has been disabled.



#### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

During this procedure, the DIP switch on the circuit board must be switched to position 0 for HART transmitters and to position 1 for fieldbus transmitters.

---

- Isolate the transmitter from the process and vent the transmitter measuring chamber(s) to atmosphere
- Apply the lower range value pressure (4 mA).  
The pressure must be stable and applied with a high level of accuracy (< 0.05 %, observing the set damping value)
- Check the transmitter's output signal  
If it is at 4 mA (or PV = 0), zero point correction of the transmitter is not required.  
If the output is not at zero, proceed as follows:
- Unscrew the screws attaching the name plate to the top of the transmitter housing
- Rotate the name plate so that the push buttons can be accessed
- Check that the write protection rotary switch is set to write enable
- Press and hold down the zero button (Z) on the top of the transmitter for at least 3 seconds  
The output signal switches to 4 mA and the message "OPER DONE" appears on the LCD display (if there is one).
- If nothing happens, check the write protection rotary switch.  
It is probably set to write disable
- For all other diagnostic messages, refer to the instructions
- As soon as zero point correction is complete, reconnect the transmitter to the process
- Open the pressure equalization valve for the shut-off valves
- Open the shut-off valve on the high-pressure side
- Close the pressure equalization valve for the shut-off valves
- Open the shut-off valve on the low-pressure side



#### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

After the transmitter has been adjusted as described above, the zero bias / offset value is activated and stored in the memory of the transmitter. In this case calibration of the transmitter is can no longer be executed. Only if the PV bias / offset value is reset, will a sensor calibration be possible again.

---

# 11 Configuration

The transmitter is delivered preconfigured according to the information provided when placing the order. However, should a change to the configuration be necessary (because measuring point data has changed since the original plans were drawn up, for example), the following options are available:

- Local keypad for the LRV / URV setting (266Jxx only) and zero point correction following installation
- Menu-led configuration of the transmitter with the integral LCD display
- Configuration using a handheld terminal
- Configuration using a PC/laptop with graphical user interface (DTM)

How to use these tools to make the configuration settings is described in the corresponding related documentation.

## 11.1 Write protection

The write protection prevents unauthorized users from overwriting the configuration data. With activated write protection the operating buttons "0% (Z)" and "100 % (S)" have no function.

A change of parameters with the integrated LCD indicator, via a handheld terminal, or the user interface (DTM) are not possible either.

However the configuration data can be read out via the graphic user interface (DTM) or a comparable communication tool. If needed the operating device can also be sealed with a lead seal.

Write protection can be activated as follows (see also the symbols on the plate).

1. Use a suitable screwdriver to press the switch all the way down.
2. Turn the switch 90° clockwise.

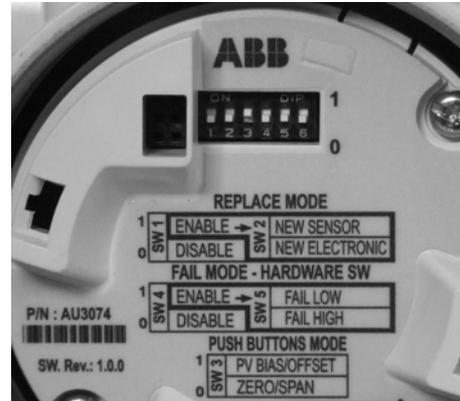
---

### **i** IMPORTANT (NOTE)

To deactivate write protection, press the switch down slightly and then turn it counterclockwise 90°.

---

## 11.2 Hardware settings



M10762

Fig. 29: DIP switches (example, HART version)

There are six DIP switches on the secondary electronics. They are used to make settings if an LCD display is not present. DIP switches 1 and 2 activate REPLACE MODE for the sensor and the secondary electronics (NEW SENSOR / NEW ELECTRONIC).

DIP switch 3 specifies the functions of the external pushbuttons (Z/S) PUSHBUTTON MODE). Zero corrections / span corrections or PV offset (bias) / PV offset (bias) reset. DIP switches 4 and 5 are use to select the alarm current (high / low).

---

### **i** IMPORTANT (NOTE)

Always disconnect the device from the power supply before making changes to DIP switches. The device must then be restarted in order for the new configurations to be loaded.

---

### Replace mode (DIP switches 1 and 2)

In normal mode the DIP switches 1 and 2 are in position 0. If a replacement procedure is necessary, they will be activated. When replacing the electronics or the sensor, disconnect the power supply and move DIP switch 1 to position 1. When replacing the secondary electronics, disconnect the power supply and move DIP switch 2 to position 0. The sensor can be replaced when DIP switch 2 is in position 1.



#### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

We recommend resetting the corresponding DIP switch to position 0 after each replace operation.

### Push buttons mode (DIP switch 3)

DIP switch 3 is factory-set to position 1. This means that the zero pushbutton (Z) sets the PV offset (bias) value (bias = current digital measured value) to 0 and the span push button resets the PV offset (bias) value set to 0 with (Z). If this DIP switch is on position 0, the zero button (Z) and the span button (S) are used for setting the start of the measuring range (zero) and measuring voltage (span). For this the appropriate pressure for the values to be set must be specified.



#### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

For 266Cxx transmitters, we recommend leaving DIP switch 3 in position 1 at all times.

### Fail mode (DIP switches 4 and 5)

Users wishing to modify the factory-set parameters for the alarm current (in the event of a transmitter failure) must set DIP switch 4 to position 1.

Consequently, users must select whether the output is to change to the minimum or maximum output current.

DIP switch 5:

- The output is high in position 0 (> 20 mA to 22 mA; please specify exactly)
- The output is low in position 1 (< 4 mA to 3.7 mA; please specify exactly)

### 11.3 Factory settings

The transmitters calibrated in the factory to the measuring range specified by the customer. The calibrated measuring range and the measuring point tag are specified on an additional labeling plate. If nothing is specified by the customer in this regard, the transmitter will be delivered with a standard configuration, that contains the following parameters (among others).

Parameters	Factory setting
Measuring range start (LRV) (4 mA)	Zero
Measuring range end (URV) (20 mA)	Upper measuring range limit (URL)
Transmission function for the output	Mass flow for 266Cxx Linear for 266Jxx
Damping	1 second
Safety mode at transmitter failure (alarm)	High alarm (21.8 mA)
Presentation of the optional LCD display	Process value PV (1-place) and bar diagram of the output signal

Each of the parameters listed here can be easily set via the optional LCD display with operating menu, a HART handheld terminal or a compatible software solution.

## 11.4 Configuration of the transmitter without integrated LCD display

---

### **i** IMPORTANT (NOTE)

The configuration possibilities described below are only possible for the models 266Cxx with switched off rake function and for the 266Jxx models.

---

The parameters “start of measuring range” and “Span” are set directly on the transmitter via the operating buttons. These operating buttons are arranged under the rating plate///. In order to operate the device locally, unscrew the fixing screws of the rating plate, and swing the rating plate clockwise to the side.

---

### **!** ATTENTION – material damage due to a magnetic field!

The use of magnetic screwdrivers results in damage of components.  
Do not use a magnetic screwdriver to operate the buttons.

---

The transmitter has been calibrated by the manufacturer based on the order information. The adjusted lower and upper range values are specified on the identification plate.

The following always applies:

- The first pressure value (e.g. 0 mbar) is always assigned to the 4 mA signal (or 0%) and the second pressure value (e.g. 400 mbar) is always assigned to the 20 mA signal (or 100%).
- To change the transmitter ranging apply the pressure for the “Lower range value” and “Upper range value” to the measuring equipment. Make sure that the measuring limits are not exceeded.

---

### **i** IMPORTANT (NOTE)

A reducing station with adjustable pressure and reference display can be used as the pressure generator.

---

For the connection, ensure that liquid residues (for gaseous test materials) or air bubbles (for liquid test materials) are not in the impulse line; because that can cause measurement errors in the test.

The possible measuring error for the pressure generator should be at least three times less than the desired measuring error for the transmitter.

It is recommended to set the damping to the value “zero”.

## 11.4.1 Configuration of LRV and URV (4 ... 20 mA range)

1. Pressure for the lower range value (4 mA) - applied by the process or by a pressure generator. Pressure must be stable and must be applied with high accuracy < 0.05%. Press operating button “Z”. The output current is set to 4 mA.
2. Apply the pressure for the upper range value, and wait for approx. 30 seconds, until it has stabilized.
3. Press the operating button “S”. The output current is set to 20 mA.
4. If required, reset the damping back to the original value.
5. Document the new values that have been set. The appropriate parameters will be saved 10 seconds after the last activation of the operating button “Z” or “S” in non-volatile memory.

---

### **i** IMPORTANT (NOTE)

This configuration procedure only changes the 4 ... 20 mA current signal; the process value shown on the digital display or the user interface remain unchanged in this process. Possible differences can be avoided as described.  
After such a correction, the device configuration must be checked.

---

## 11.5 Configuration of the pressure transmitter menu-controlled without integrated LCD display

The LCD display is only used for visualization of the measured values and for configuration of the display and of the transmitter.

In addition, diagnostics messages are displayed.

### 11.5.1 Menu navigation

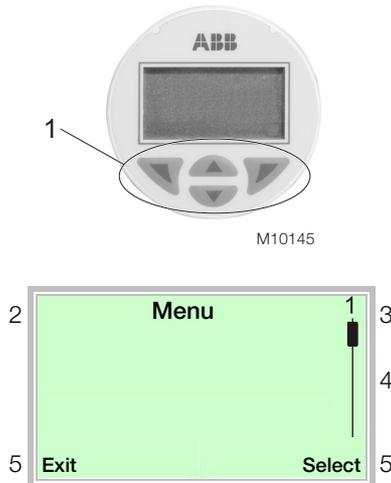


Fig. 30: LCD display

- 1 Operating buttons for menu navigation |
- 2 Menu name display | 3 Menu number display |
- 4 Mark to indicate the relative position within the menu |
- 5 Display of the current function of the operating buttons ▼ and ▼

You can use the ▲ or ▼ operating buttons to browse through the menu or select a number or character within a parameter value.

Different functions can be assigned to the ▼ and ▼ operating buttons. The function that is currently assigned (5) is shown on the LCD display.

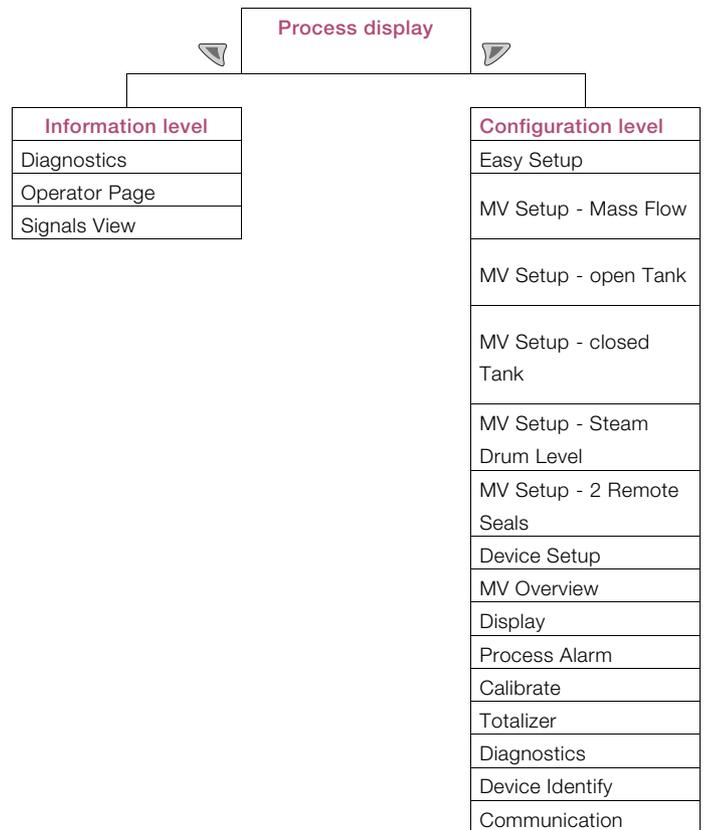
### Operating button functions

▼	Meaning
Exit	Exit menu
Back	Go back one submenu
Cancel	Cancel parameter entry
Next	Select the next position for entering numerical and alphanumeric values

▼	Meaning
Select	Select submenu / parameter
Edit	Edit parameter
OK	Save parameter entered

### 11.5.2 Menu levels

There are two levels under the process display.



<b>Process display</b>	The process display shows the current process values.
<b>Information level</b>	The information level contains the parameters and information that are relevant for the operator. The device configuration cannot be changed on this level.
<b>Configuration level</b>	The configuration level contains all the parameters required for device commissioning and configuration. The device configuration can be changed on this level.

## Process display

The process display appears on the LCD display when the device is switched on. It shows information about the device and current process values.

The manner in which the current process values are shown can be adjusted on the configuration level, in the “Display” menu.

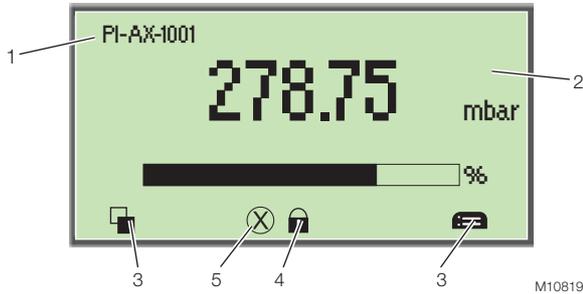


Fig. 31: Process display (example)

- 1 Display of the measuring point identifier/// |
- 2 Display of the current process values |
- 3 Symbol indicating the button function |
- 4 Symbol to indicate “parameter assignment protected” |
- 5 Diagnostics message

## Description of symbols

Symbol	Description
	Call up information level.
	Call up configuration level.
	The device is protected against changes of the parameter settings.

## 11.5.3 Activation of the operating menu

To access the operating menu, it must first be activated.

### Standard LCD indicator (option L1)

For devices with standard LCD indicator, unscrew the housing cover with sight glass to obtain access to the display. When used in hazardous areas, always comply with the relevant directives before the housing is opened.

Activate the operating button to call up the configuration level. Activate the operating button to call up the information level.

### LCD indicator with TTG technology (option L5)

For devices with LCD indicators with TTG technology, activation can occur without opening the housing cover of the transmitter. The capacitive pickups that a person is tapping with their finger on the glass over the appropriate operating button and triggers the appropriate command.

When the transmitter is switched on, the operating interface automatically calibrates its sensitivity. Consequently to ensure trouble-free function of the operating interface with TTG function, the housing cover must be correctly screwed down when switching on the device.

If in the meantime the housing cover has been removed, to gain access to the electronics module, we recommend that you switch the energy supply off and then on again, as soon as the housing cover with the sight glass has been correctly screwed down.

Activation of the operating menu is executed as described:

1. Press the upper, middle operating button and hold it until two symbols appear in the lower left and right in the display.
2. Within 1 second activate the operating button below the right symbol to call up the configuration level, or left activate the operating button to call up the information level.

## i

### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

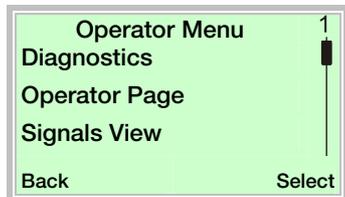
If the contrast is out of adjustment to the extent that the display can no longer be read, the factory settings can be restored by simultaneous activation of the operating buttons and .

### Information level (operator menu)

On the information level, the operator menu can be used to display diagnostic information and choose which operator pages to display.



1. Use to go to the information level.



2. Use or select a submenu.
3. Confirm the selection with .

Menu	Description
... / Operator Menu	
Diagnostics	Display of the current alarms and messages.
Operator Page	Switches to the process display.
Signals View	Selects the "Signals View" submenu (only for service purposes).

### Error messages on the LCD display

If there is an error, a message consisting of a symbol and text (e.g. Electronics) appears at the bottom of the process display. The text displayed provides information about the area in which the error has occurred.



The error messages are divided into four groups in accordance with the NAMUR classification scheme.

Symbol	Description
	Error / failure
	Function check
	Outside of the specification
	Maintenance required

The error messages are also divided into the following areas:

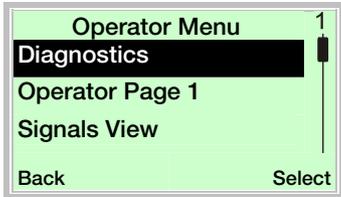
Area	Description
Process	Diagnostic messages that refer to the process and display impairments or states.
Sensor	Alarms that indicate problems with the measuring cell.
Electronics	Errors in the device electronics are displayed.
Configuration	Missing or faulty configuration of the transmitter is detected.

## Calling up the error description

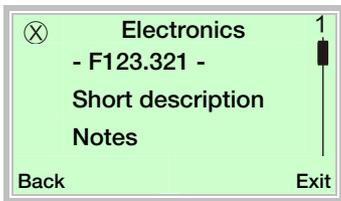
Additional details about the error that has occurred can be called up on the information level.



1. Use  to go to the information level.



2. Use  or  select the submenu "Diagnostics".
3. Confirm the selection with .



The first line shows the area in which the error has occurred. The second line shows the unique error number. The next lines show a brief description of the error and information on how to remedy it.



### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

For a detailed description of the errors and fault correction instructions, please refer to Chapter 12 "Error messages".

## Switching to the configuration level (parameterization)

The device parameters can be displayed and changed on the configuration level.

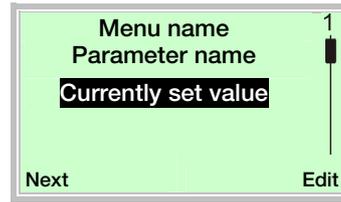


1. Change to the configuration level with .

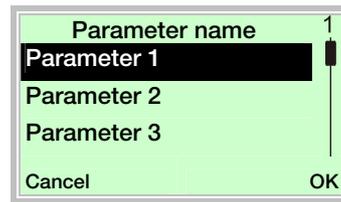
## 11.5.4 Selecting and changing parameters

### Entry from table

When an entry is made from a table, a value is selected from a list of parameter values.



1. Select the parameters you want to set in the menu.
2. Use  to call up the list of available parameter values. The parameter value that is currently set is highlighted.

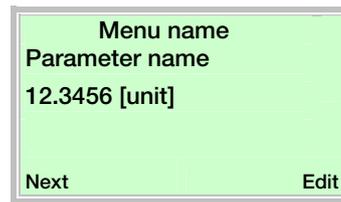


3. Use  or  to select the desired value.
4. Confirm the selection with .

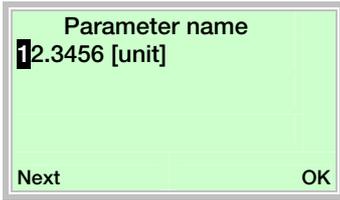
This concludes the procedure for selecting a parameter value.

### Numerical entry

When a numerical entry is made, a value is set by entering the individual decimal positions.



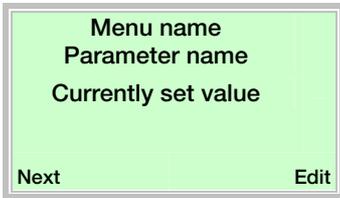
1. Select the parameters you want to set in the menu.
2. Use  to call up the parameter for editing. The decimal place that is currently selected is highlighted.



3. Use  to select the next decimal place to change.
  4. Use  or  to set the desired value.
  5. Use  to select the next decimal place.
  6. If necessary select and set additional decimal places in accordance with steps 3 to 4.
  7. Use  to confirm the setting.
- This concludes the procedure for changing a parameter value.

### Alphanumeric entry

When an alphanumeric entry is made, a value is set by entering the individual characters.



1. Select the parameters you want to set in the menu.
2. Use  to call up the parameter for editing. The currently selected character will be shown highlighted.



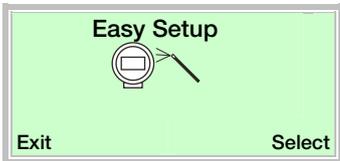
3. Use  to select the character to be changed.
  4. Use  or  select the desired character
  5. Use  to select the next character.
  6. If necessary select and set additional characters in accordance with steps 3 to 4.
  7. Confirm the setting with .
- This concludes the procedure for changing a parameter value.

### 11.5.5 Easy Set-Up

The device can be factory parameterized to customer specifications upon request. If no customer information is available, the device is delivered with factory settings. The setting of the most current parameters is summarized in the "Easy Setup" menu.



1. Press the operating key  and keep it depressed until both symbols are shown left and right in the lower process display.
2. Change to the configuration level with .



3. Use  or  to select "Easy Setup".
4. Confirm the selection with .



5. Use  to call up edit mode.
6. Use  or  to select the desired language.
7. Confirm the selection with .
8. Go to the next menu item with .



9. Use  to call up edit mode.
10. Enter the desired measurement point code
11. Confirm the selection with .
12. Go to the next menu item with .



13. Use  to call up edit mode.
14. Use  or  to select the desired unit.
15. Confirm the selection with .
16. Go to the next menu item with .



17. Use  to call up edit mode.
18. Use  or  to set the start of the measurement range (LRV).
19. Confirm the selection with .
20. Go to the next menu item with .



21. Use  to call up edit mode.
22. Use  or  to set the end of the measuring range (URV).
23. Confirm the selection with .
24. Go to the next menu item with .



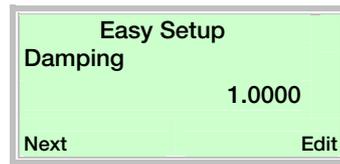
- 25. Use to call up edit mode.
- 26. Use or to select the desired transmission function.
- 27. Confirm the selection with .
- 28. Go to the next menu item with .



- 29. Use to call up edit mode.
- 30. Use or to select the desired Lin./Rad. transition.
- 31. Confirm the selection with .
- 32. Go to the next menu item with .



- 33. Use to call up edit mode.
- 34. Use or to select the desired low flow cut off.
- 35. Confirm the selection with .
- 36. Go to the next menu item with .



- 37. Use to call up edit mode.
- 38. Use or to select the desired damping.
- 39. Confirm the selection with .
- 40. Go to the next menu item with .



- 41. Use to call up edit mode.
- 42. Use to start automatic correction of the install position.
- 43. Go to the next menu item with .



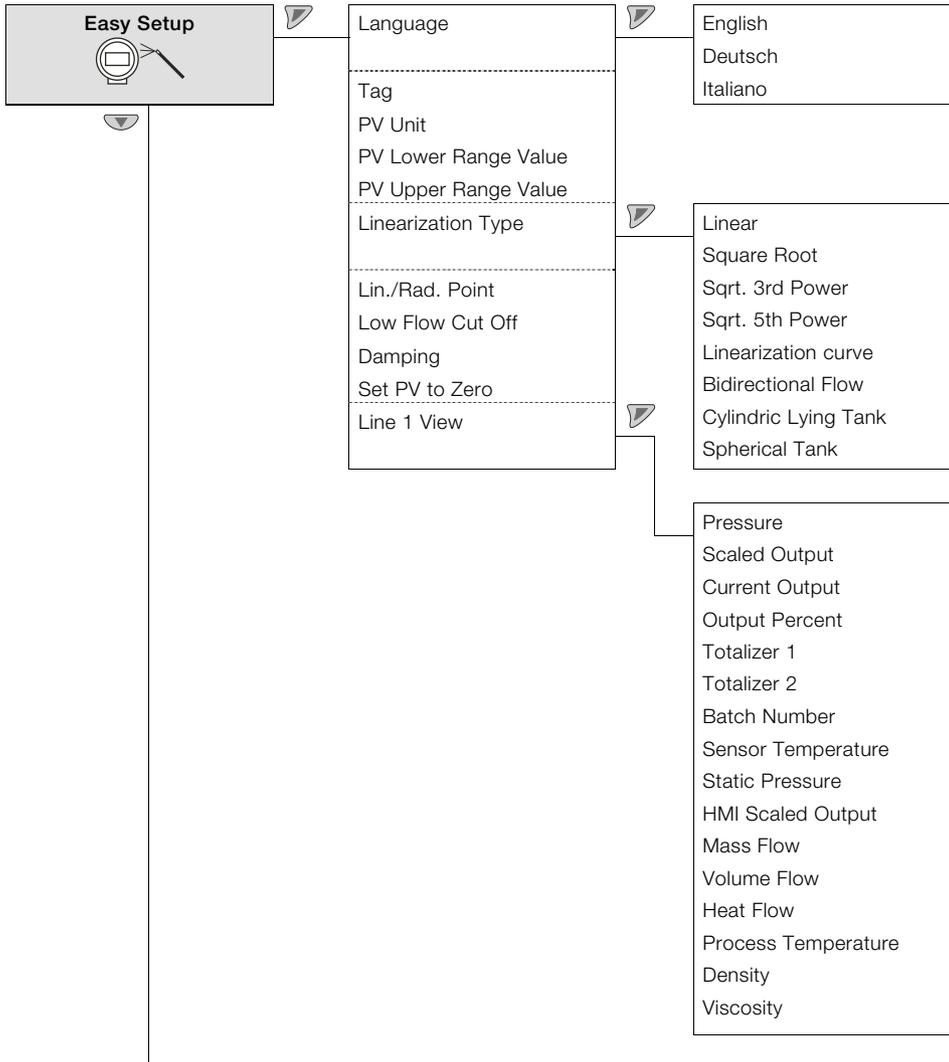
- 44. Use to call up edit mode.
- 45. Use or to select the desired value for display in the first line of the LCD display.
- 46. Confirm the selection with .

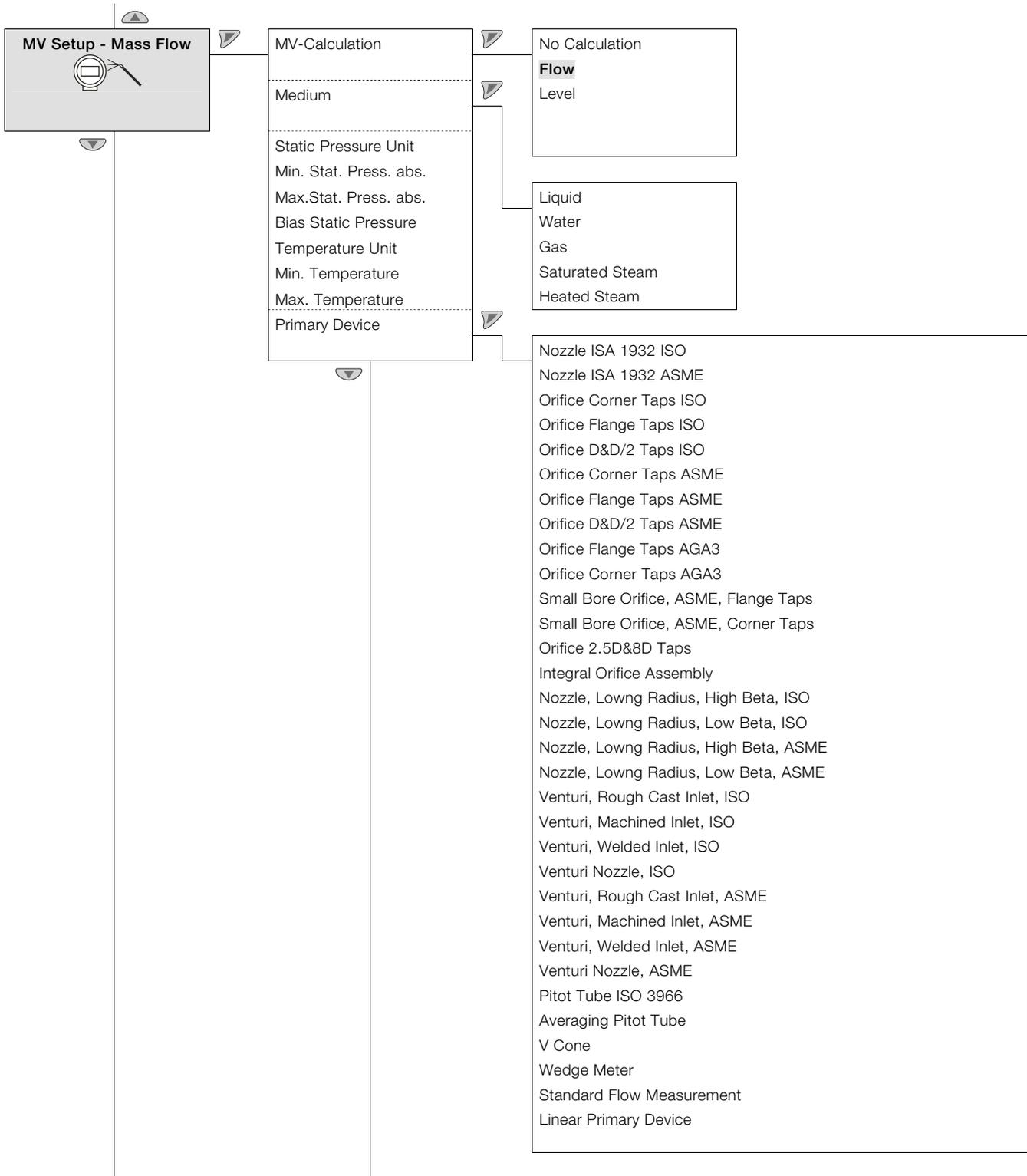
## 11.5.6 Overview of parameters on the configuration level



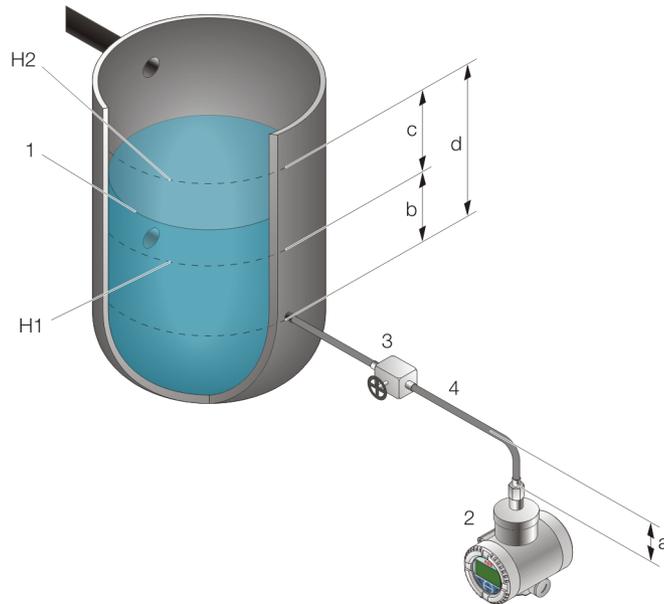
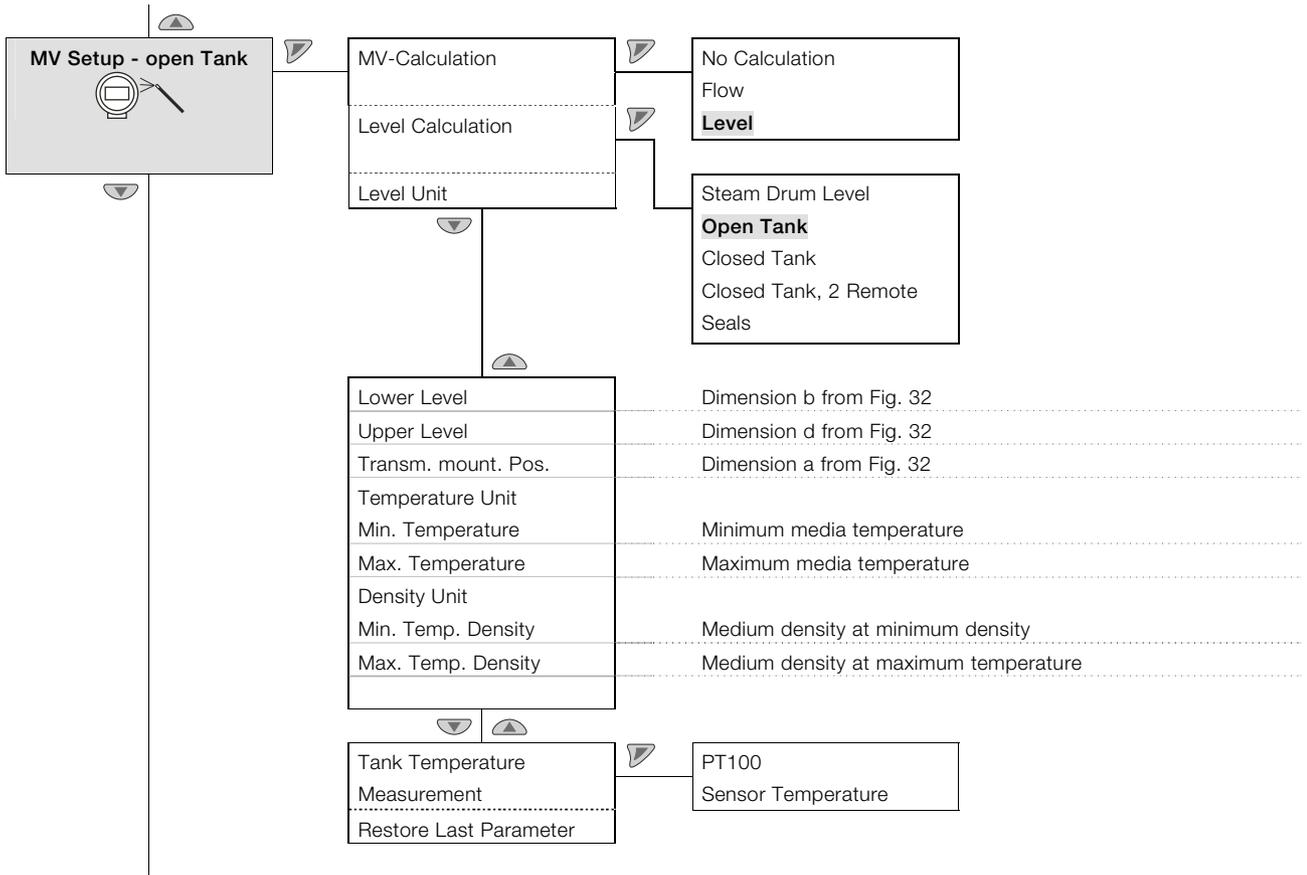
### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

This overview of parameters shows all the menus and parameters available on the device. Depending on the version and configuration of the device, not all of the menus and parameters may be visible in it.





Meter Tube Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbon steel</li> <li>Stainless Steel, ferritic</li> </ul>
Prim. Elem. Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stainless Steel, austenitic</li> </ul>
Calculation of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bronze SnBz4</li> <li>Copper E_Cu</li> <li>Copper Rg 9</li> <li>Brass Ms 63</li> <li>Nickel</li> <li>Hastelloy C</li> <li>Monel 400</li> <li>Customer defined</li> </ul>
Flow Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mass Flow</li> <li>Standard Volume Flow</li> </ul>
Flow	
Diff. Press. Unit	
Diff. Press. Value	
Absolute Pressure	
Temperature	
Density Unit	
Density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reynolds Number</li> <li>Fixed Value</li> </ul>
Ratio of Diameter	
Inner Tube Diameter	
Selection Viscosity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Square Root</li> <li>Bidirectional Flow</li> </ul>
Viscosity	
Reynolds Number	
% for Design State	
Standard Density	
Isentropic Exponent	
Min. Temp. Density	
Max. Temp. Density	
Transfer Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lin./Rad. Point</li> <li>Low Flow Cut Off</li> <li>Restore Last Parameter</li> </ul>
Lin./Rad. Point	
Low Flow Cut Off	
Restore Last Parameter	



**Fig. 32: Diagram - "Fill level measurement - open tank"**  
 H1 The lower level to be measured | H2 The higher level to be measured  
 1 Fill level | 2 Pressure transmitter | 3 Shutoff valve | 4 Impulse line

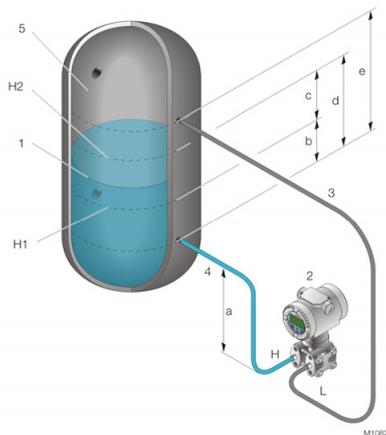
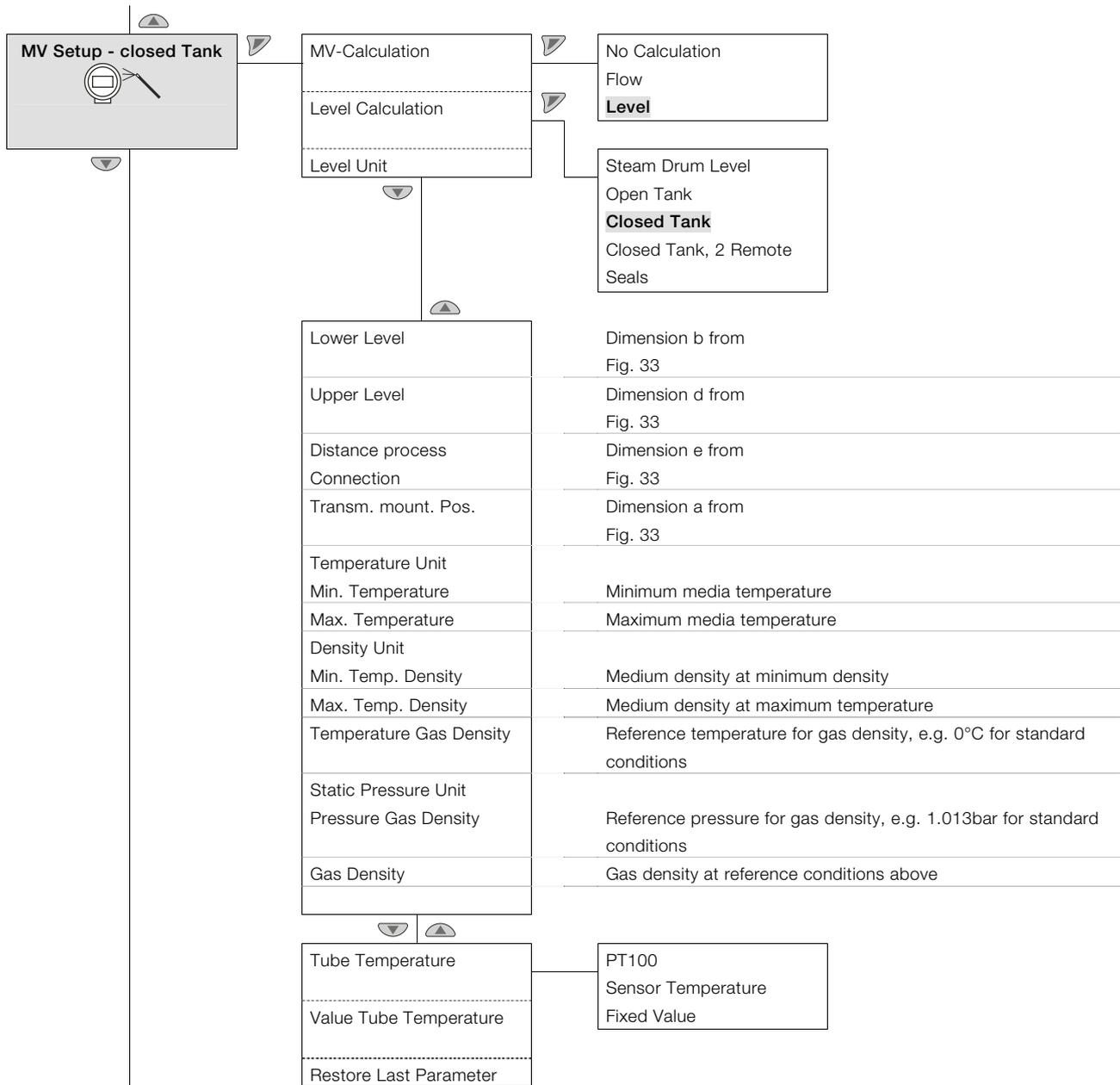
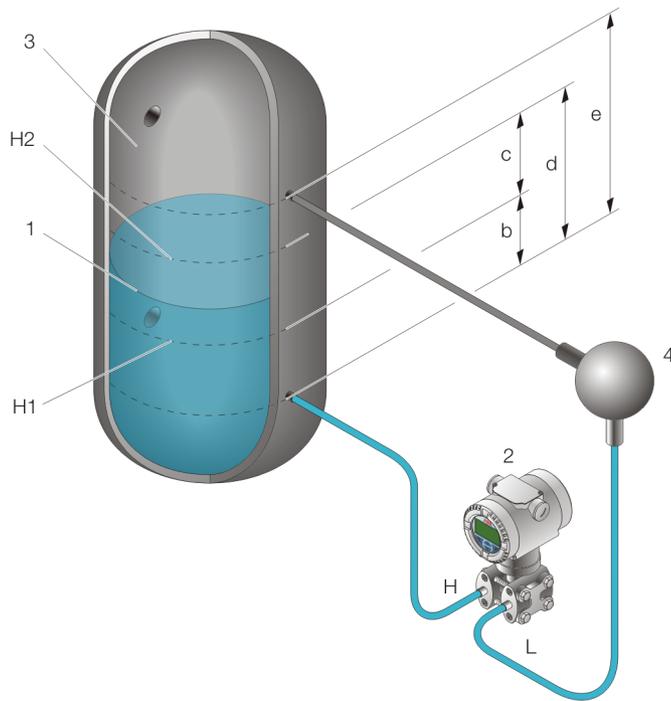
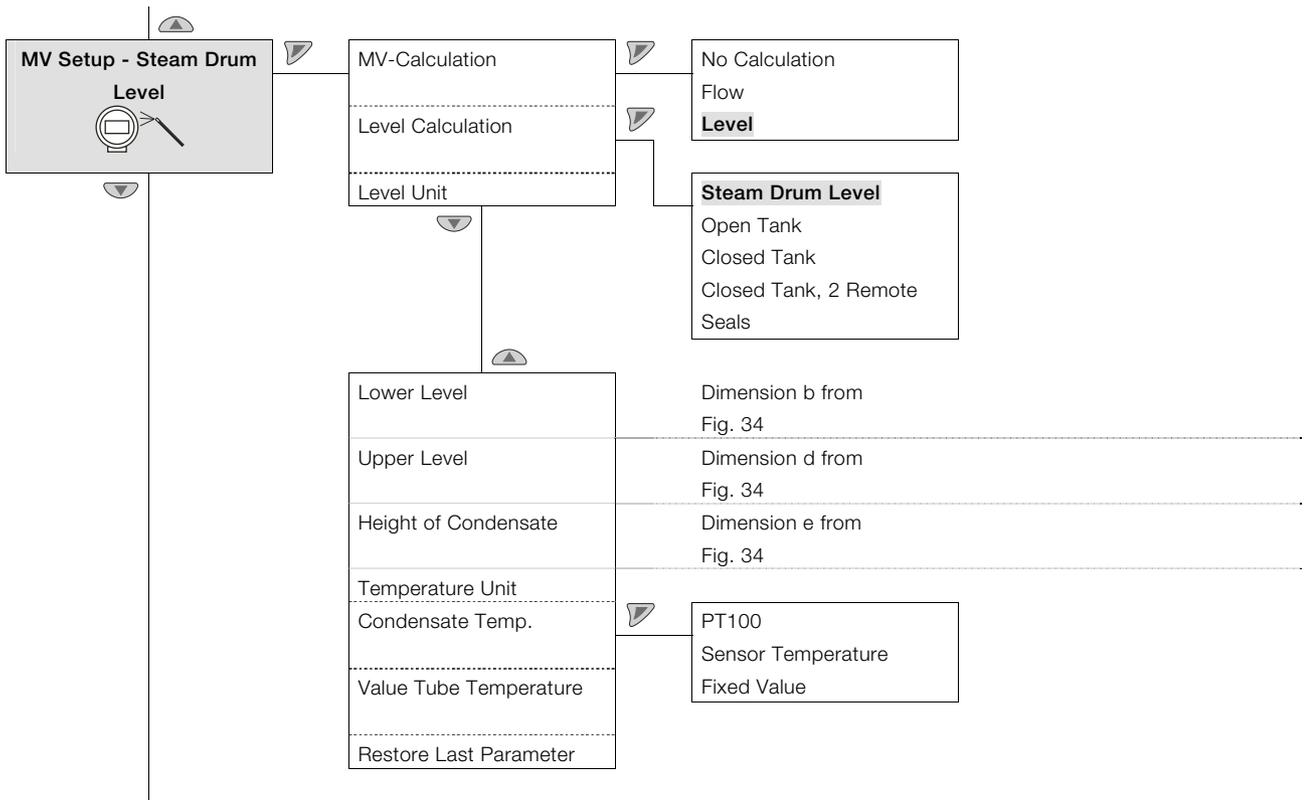


Fig. 33: Diagram - "Fill level measurement - closed tank"

H1 The lower level to be measured | H2 The higher level to be measured

1 Fill level | 2 Pressure transmitter | 3 Low pressure impulse line | 4 High pressure impulse line | 5 Gas above the liquid line



**Fig. 34: Fill level measurement on steam boilers (drum water level)**  
 H1 The lower level to be measured | H2 The higher level to be measured  
 1 Fill level | 2 Pressure transmitter | 3 Gas above the liquid | 4 Condensate tank

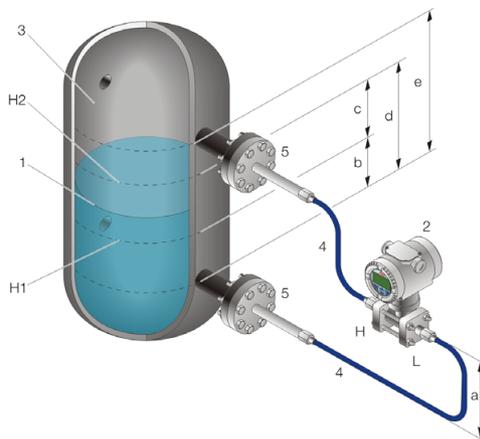
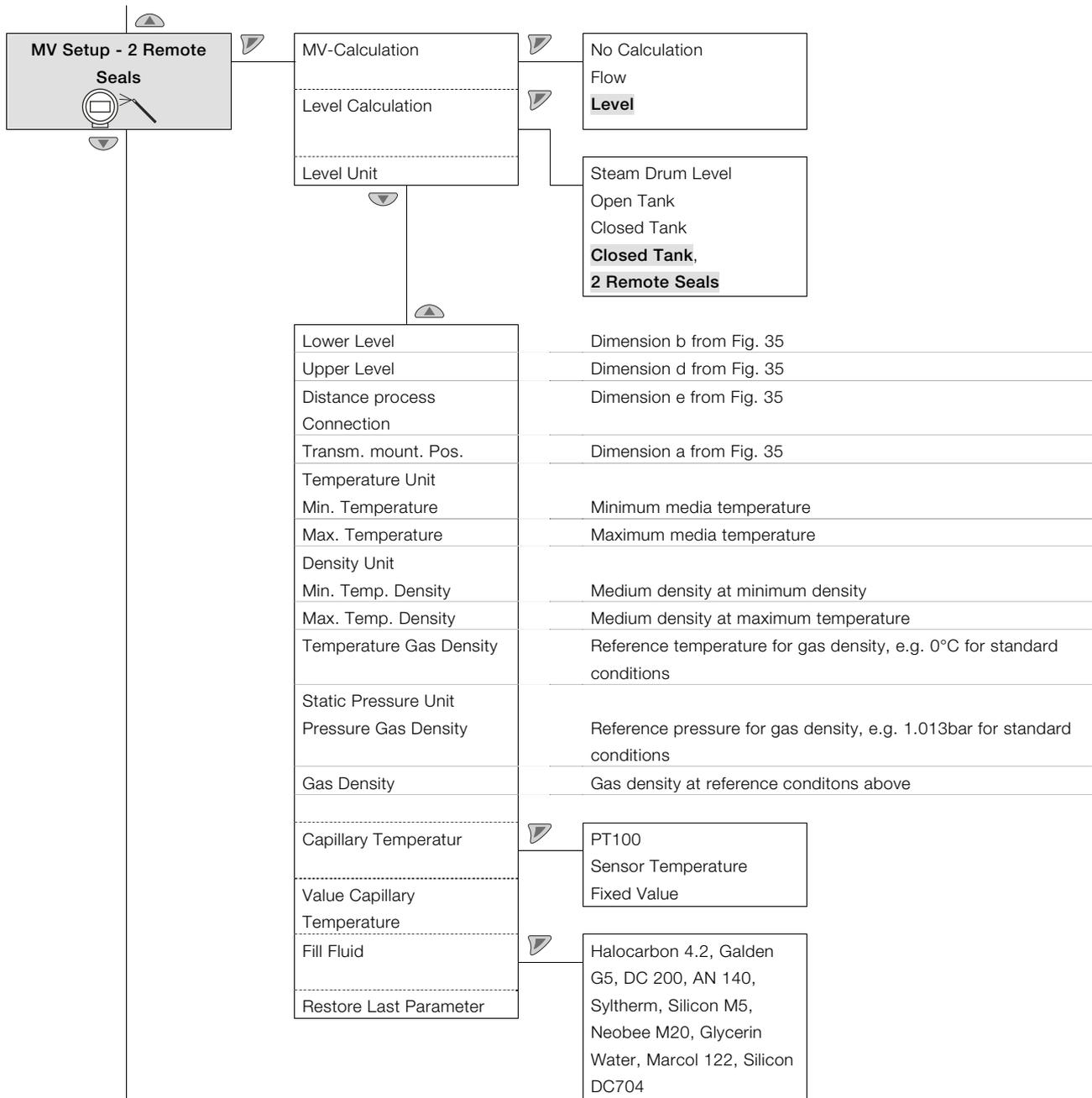
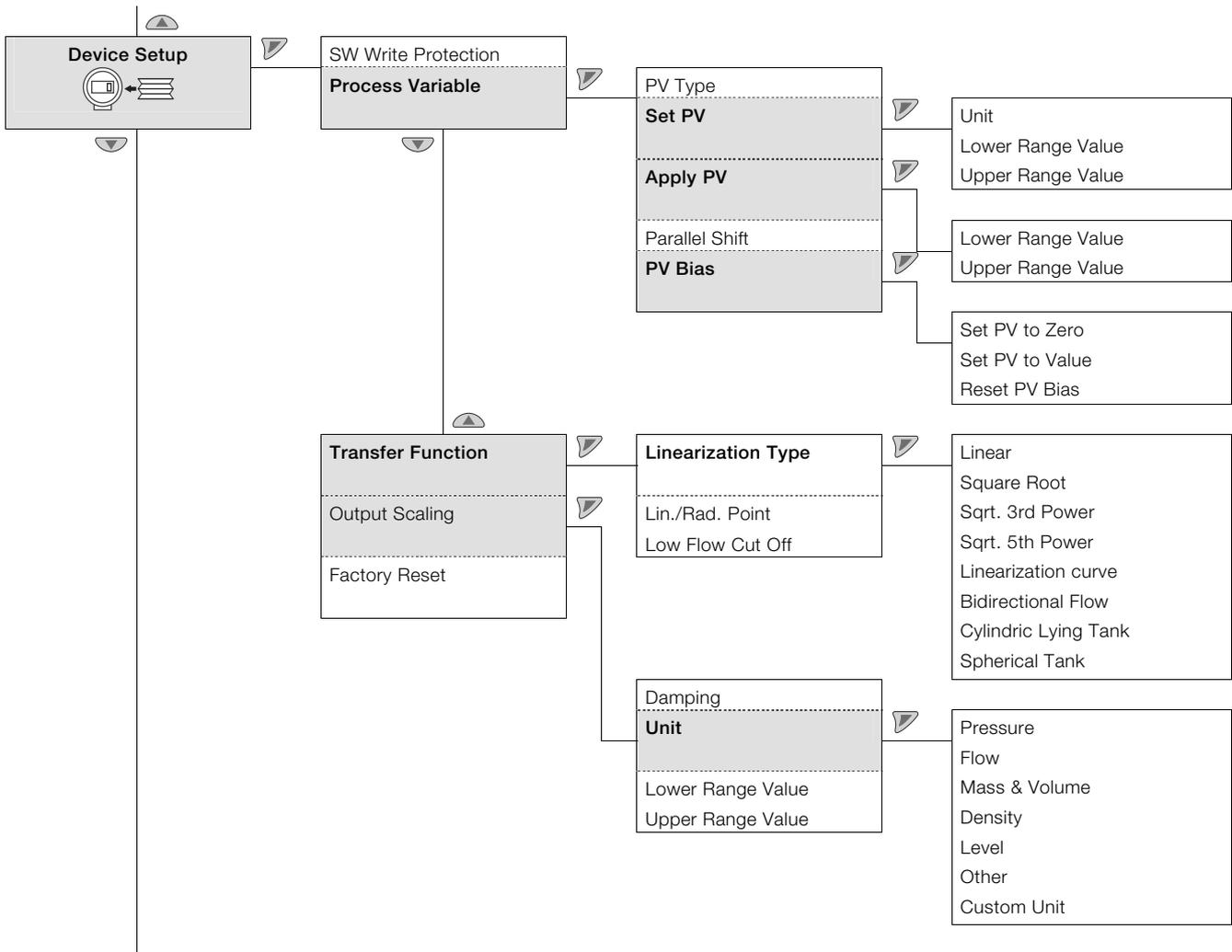
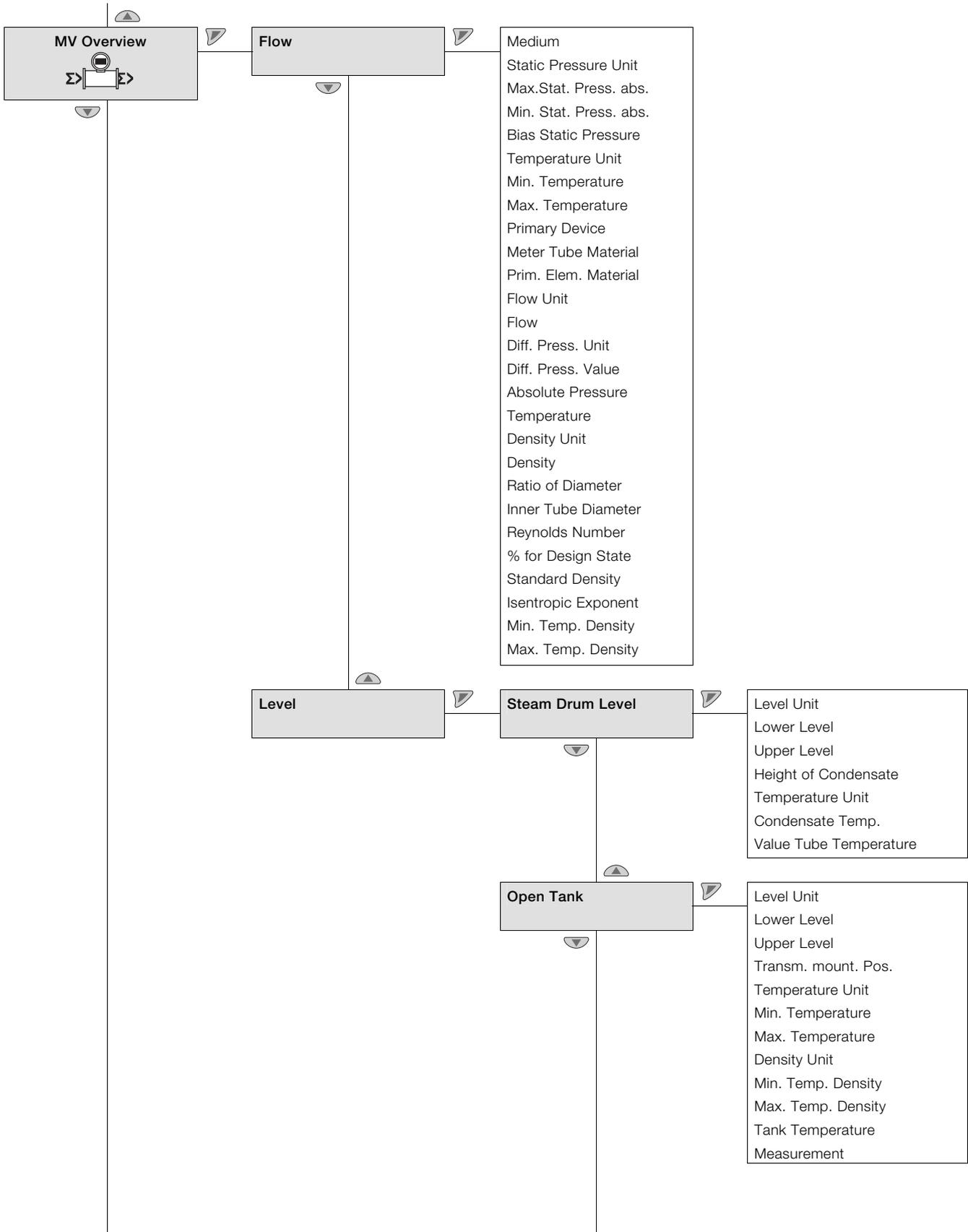


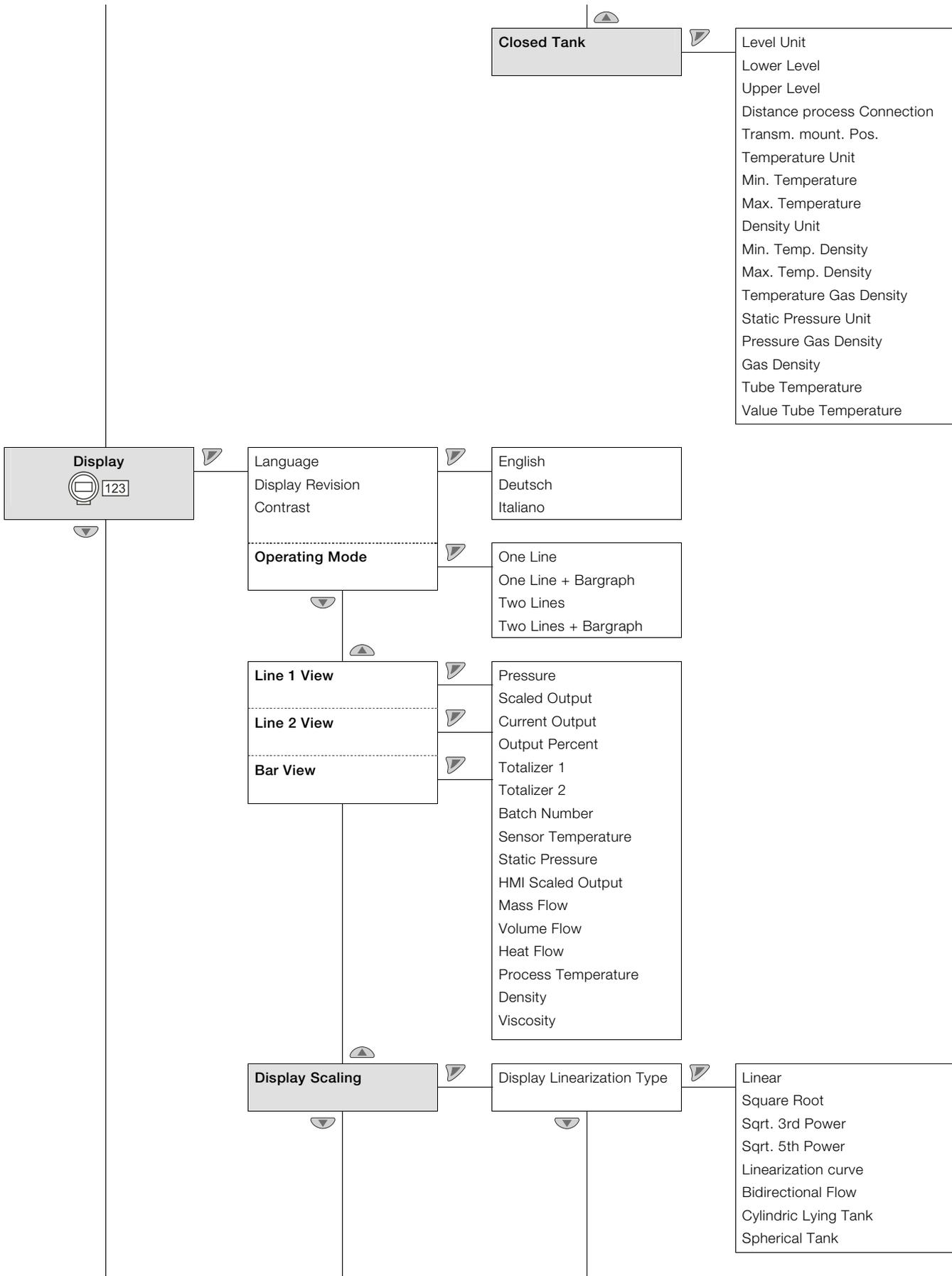
Fig. 35: Fill level measurement with closed tanks with two diaphragm seals

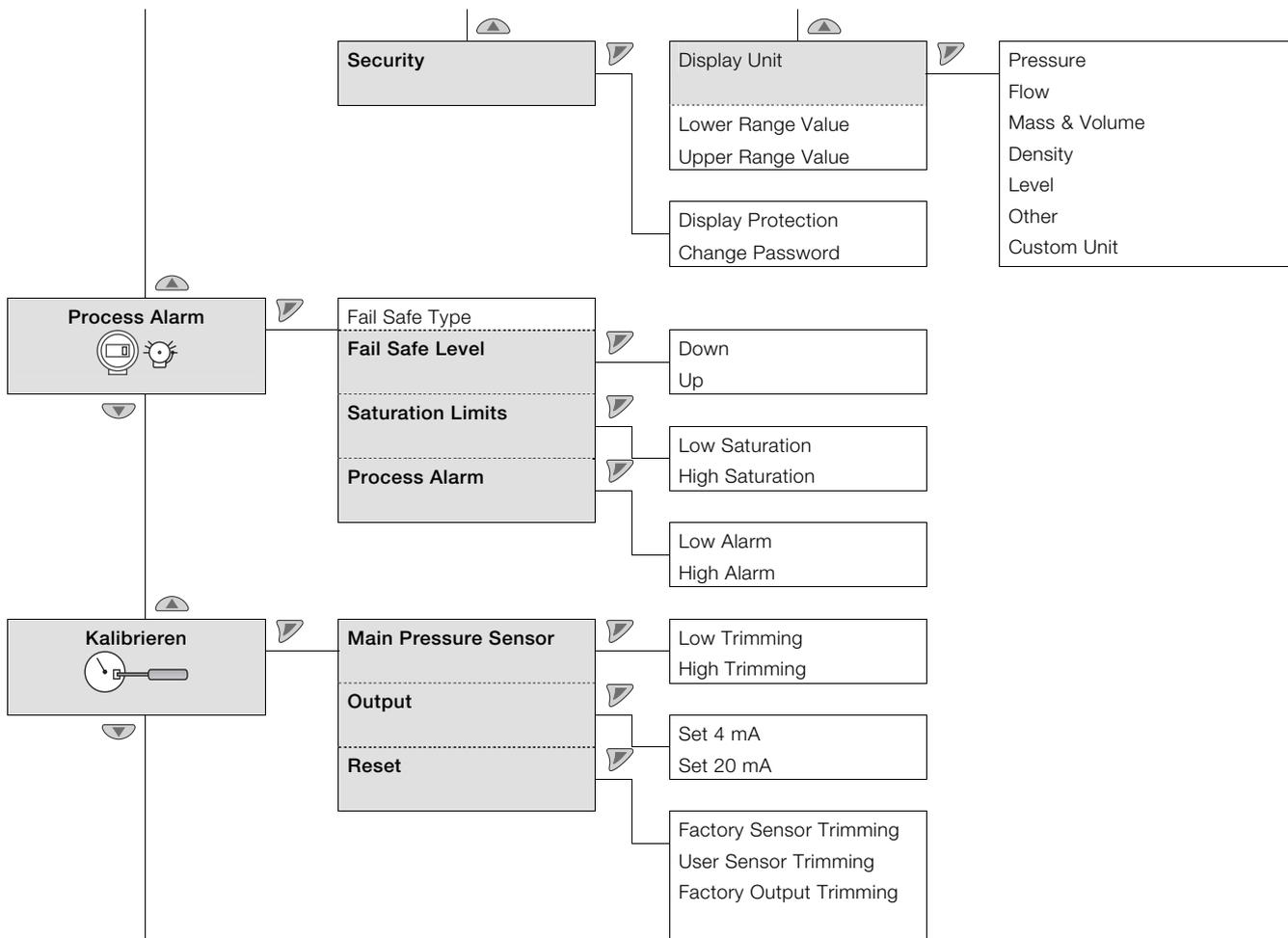
H1 The lower level to be measured | H2 The higher level to be measured

1 Liquid level | 2 Pressure transmitter | 3 Gas above the liquid | 4 Capillary tube | 5 Diaphragm seal with capillary tube connection





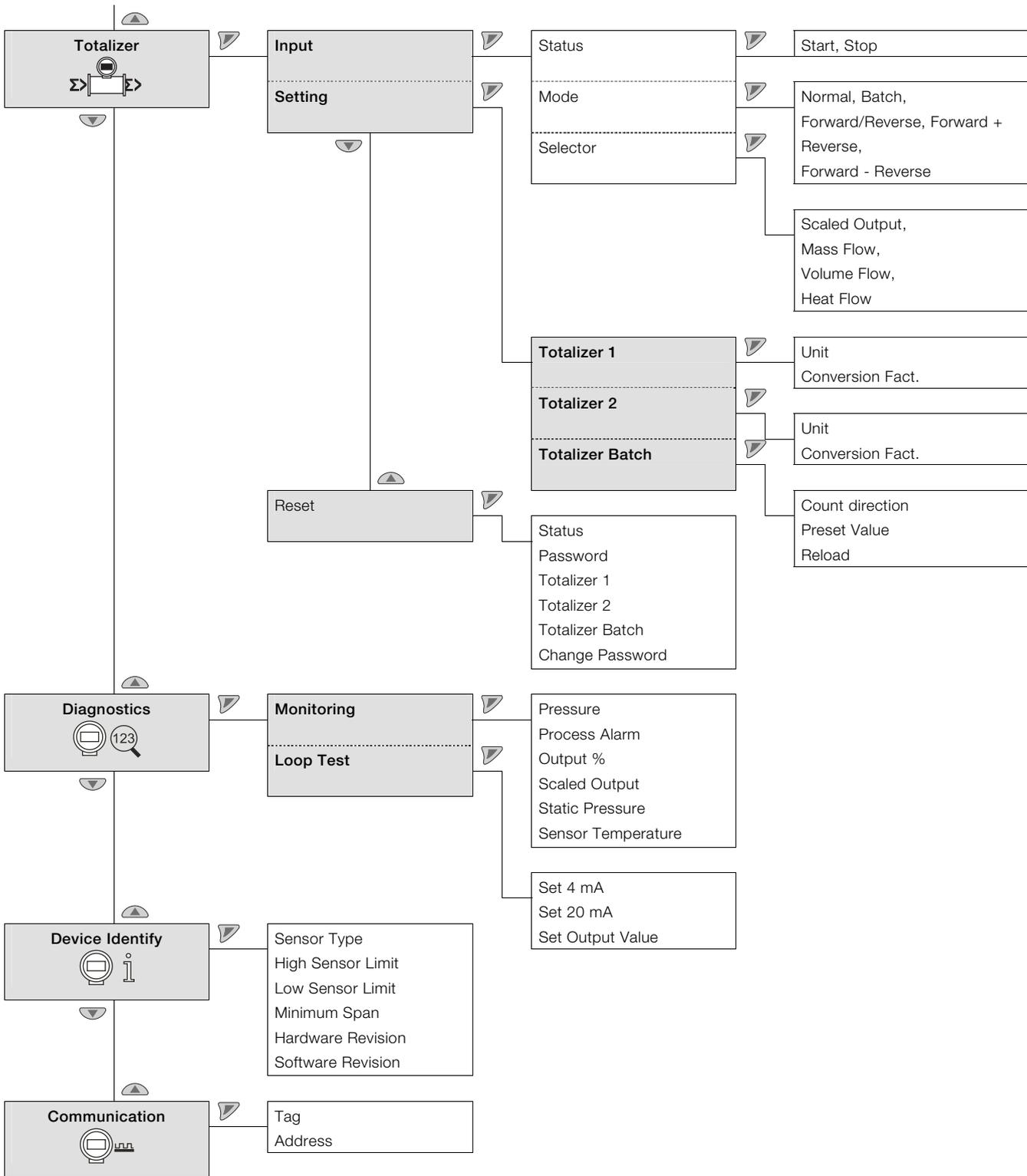




### Instructions concerning the menu “Process Alarm”

In this menu the behavior of the analog output current (current limits) for measuring range overshoots and alarm states can be configured. As long as the process value moves within the set span, the output signal is between 4 and 20 mA. If the process value (PV) underranges the lower range value (LRV), the signal will be set to the configurable lower current limit; if the process value exceeds the measuring range end URV), the signal will likewise be set to the configurable upper current limit. If the diagnostic function of the transmitter detects an error, the signal will be set to high alarm or low alarm, depending on the user-defined setting.

The Parameter “Fail Safe Level” (fail mode) can be adjusted via the DIP switches 4 and 5 of the electronics module. The precise value that the signal assumes, can be set via the “Process Alarm” menu. In this process the limit for the low alarm current must be below the lower current limit and the limit for the high alarm current must be above the upper current limit.

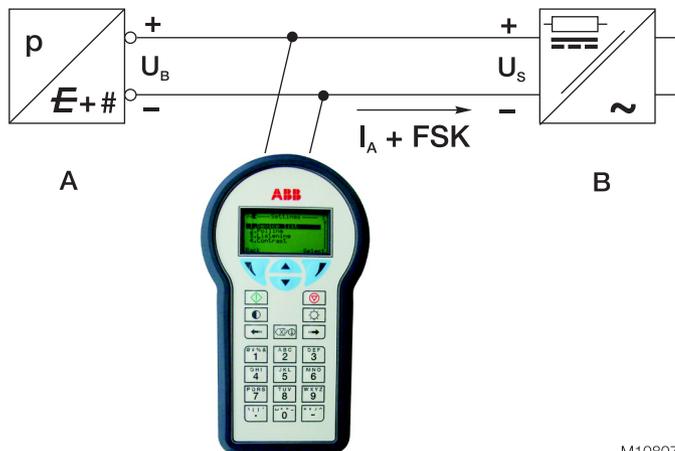


## 11.6 Configuration with the PC/laptop or handheld terminal

The 266 multivariable transmitters can be configured with the aid of the following devices:

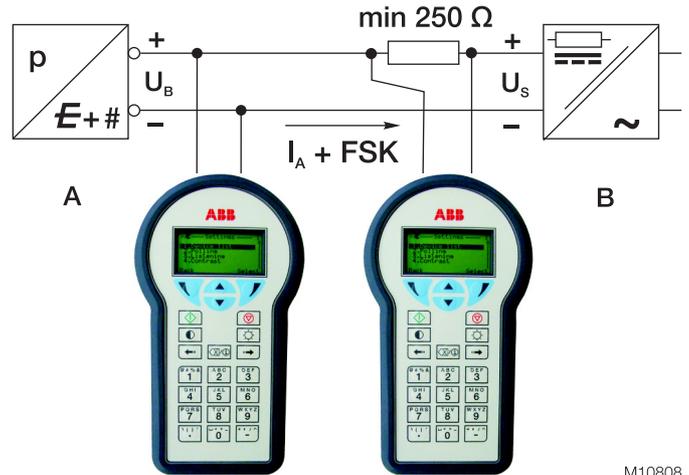
- Handheld terminals such as the ABB DHH800 MFC, or from a different manufacturer, with the prerequisite that the 266 EDD has been loaded and activated in the terminal.
- ABB Asset Vision Basic, a free-of-charge software configurator, that can be downloaded at [www.abb.com/Instrumentation](http://www.abb.com/Instrumentation).
- Software for configuration of field devices, with the prerequisite that it is compatible with EDD or DTM.

A handheld terminal can be connected directly on the 4... 20 mA if the connected feed device is equipped with an integrated communication resistor. If a communication resistor with a resistance of at least 250  $\Omega$  is not present, an additional resistor must be installed. Connect the handheld terminal between the resistor and the transmitter, not between the resistor and the feed device.



M10807

**Fig. 36: Communication structure with handheld terminal**  
A Transmitter | B Energy supply (communication resistor integrated in the feed device)



M10808

**Fig. 37: Connection example with communication resistor in the connecting line**

A Transmitter | B Feed device (without communication resistor)

For additional information see the “Handheld Terminal” operating manual.

When using a graphic user interface (DTM) all configuration possibilities are available. The procedure for program installation is described in the appropriate installation manual delivered with the software. The transmitter can be configured, read out and tested via the program. With the aid of the integrated database a configuration can also be executed in offline mode. Each configuration step is subject to a plausibility check. At each point of the program context-sensitive help can be called via “F1”. Immediately after receipt of the transmitter or after changing the configuration, we recommend that back up the existing configuration on a separate data medium under “Save in database”.

Operating instructions for the program “Asset Vision Basic” are provided in the appropriate user manual.

## 11.7 Damping and transmission function

### 11.7.1 Damping

Pressure transmitter output signals that are noisy as a result of the process can be smoothed (damped) electrically.

The additional time constant can be set in increments of 0.0001 seconds to a value between 0 and 60 seconds.

The damping has no influence whatsoever on the digitally displayed measured value in the physical unit. It only acts on the values that are derived from this, such as the analog output current, the free process variable, the input signal for the controller, etc.

The damping can be set locally via the LCD operating interface (HMI), via the "Asset Vision Basic" software, or via a handheld terminal.

### 11.7.2 Transmission function

In the evaluation of the output signal of the multivariable transmitters, you must bear in mind that these devices can work with different transmission functions.

For the 266Jxx the following can be set:

- Linear for measurements of differential pressure or level
- Square root (x) for flow measurements in accordance with the differential pressure procedure with throttle elements such as orifices, nozzles, Venturi / spin barrels and similar items
- Square root (x3) for flow measurements in open chutes with rectangular or trapezoidal measurement weir.
- Square root (x5) for flow measurements in open chutes with V-measurement weir (triangular weir)
- Bidirectional for flow measurements with bidirectional characteristic curve
- With customer-specific linearization table.
- For cylindrical, horizontal tanks
- For spherical tanks

These transmission functions can also be set for the 266Cxx models, if the rake function is switched off.

For 266Cxx multivariable transmitters, set for mass flow measurement, the following functions are possible:

- Square root (x) for flow measurements in accordance with the differential pressure procedure with throttle elements
- Bidirectional for flow measurements with bidirectional characteristic curve

In addition, all characteristic curves are influenced by the pressure-dependent and temperature-dependent status correction.

For 266Cxx multivariable transmitters set for level measurement, the following functions are possible:

- Linear
- With customer-specific linearization table
- For cylindrical, horizontal tanks
- For spherical tanks

Moreover, all characteristic curves are influenced by the temperature-dependent, for drum water level measurement, also pressure-dependent, density correction.

The output transmission functions can be activated via a configuration tool (integrated digital LCD display, handheld terminal or PC software such as "Asset Vision Basic").

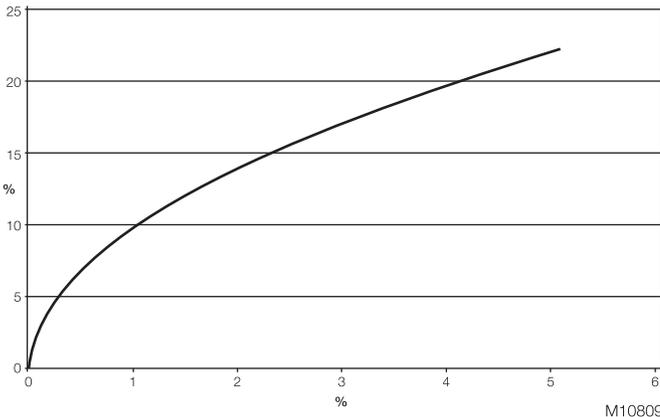
## Description of the transition function

### Linear

When using this function the relationship between the input value (measured value) in % of the calibrated measurement span and the output linear (i.e.: The input value of 0% corresponds to an output value of 0% = 4 mA, the input value of 100% corresponds to an output value of 100% = 20 mA). Additional settings are not possible here.

### Square root

With this function the output (in % of the measuring span) is proportional to the square root in % of the set measuring span (i.e.: The device outputs an analog output signal that behaves proportionally to the flow rate). It is possible to use the complete square root function.

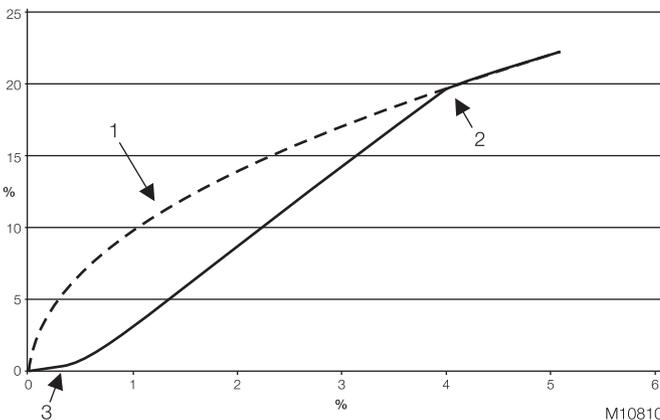


M10809

Fig. 38

In order to avoid the high gains occurring in the vicinity of the zero point, the transmitter works linear with a gradient of 1 to an input value of 0.5% of the set measuring span, and then continues linear to the activation point of the square root function, adjustable between 5% and 20% of the output. This function enables a more stable output signal close to the zero point and avoids errors due to the high gain associated with the square root.

The standard setting is 5% of the upper range value of the flow.

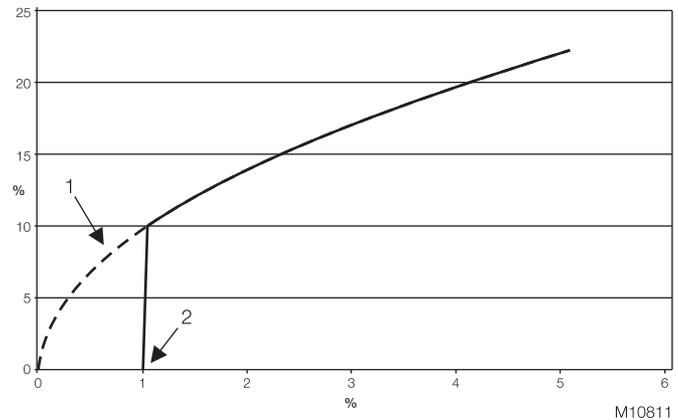


M10810

Fig. 39

- 1 Square root function |
- 2 Activation point square root function, programmable |
- 3 Initial gradient = 1

For leak flow volume suppression for small input signals close to the zero point the transmitter output is set to zero until reaching an adjustable activation point between 0% and 20%. This function ensures the stability for flow measurements. The default setting is 6% of the upper range value of the flow.



M10811

Fig. 40

- 1 Square root function |
- 2 Activation point leak flow volume suppression, programmable

### Square root to the third power

The square root transmission function of  $\times 3$  can be used for flow measurements in open chutes (see Fig. 41 and Fig. 42) with rectangular measuring weirs or trapezoidal measuring weirs, as well as Venturi flumes in accordance with ISO 1438. For these devices the relationship between flow and dammed up height  $h$  (differential pressure measured by the transmitter) is proportional to  $h^{3/2}$  or to the square root of  $h^3$ . For other Venturi flumes or Parshall flumes this relationship is not right. For this function the output (in % of the measuring span) is proportional to the square root to the third power of the input signal in % of the set measuring span. With the aid of the formulas cited, the device provides an output signal that is proportional to the flow rate.

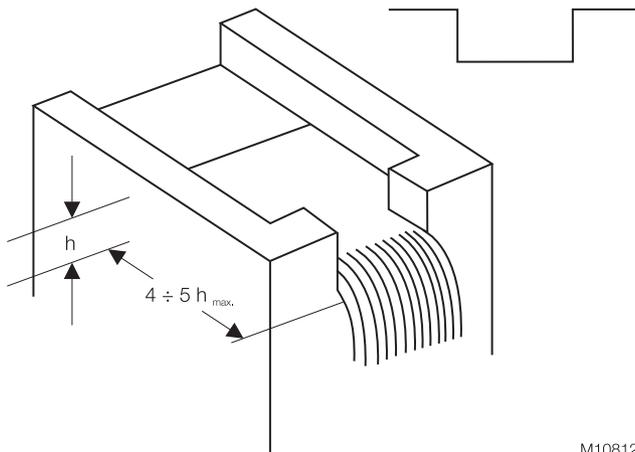


Fig. 41: Rectangular measuring weir

M10812

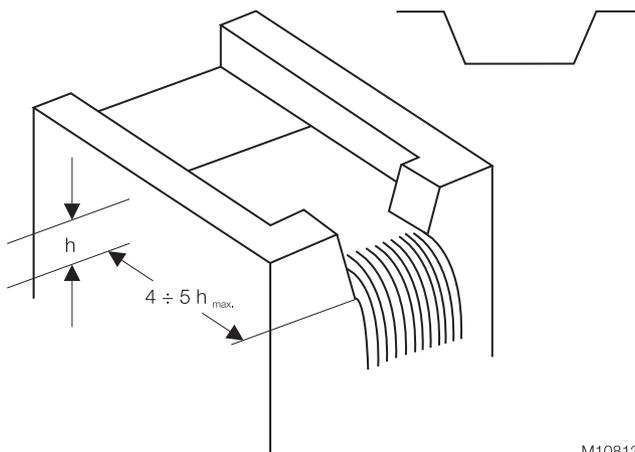


Fig. 42: Trapezoidal weir

M10813

### Square root to the fifth power

The square root transmission function of  $\times 5$  can be used for flow measurements in open flumes of V measuring weirs (triangular weirs) in accordance with ISO 14398 (see Fig. 43); the relationship between flow and dammed up height  $h$  (differential pressure measured by the transmitter) is proportional to  $h^{5/2}$  or to the square root of  $h^5$ . With this function the output in % of measuring span is proportional to the square root to the fifth power of the input signal in % of the set measuring span. The device delivers an output signal that behaves proportionally to the calculated flow rate.

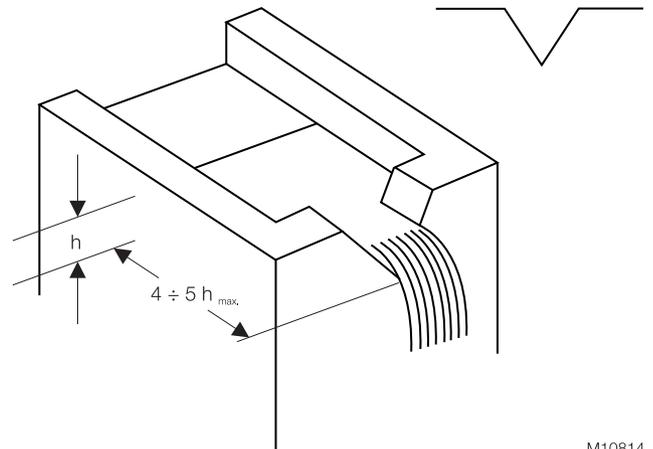


Fig. 43 V measuring weir

M10814

### Customer-specific linearization characteristic curve

The transmission function with a customer-specific linearization curve is normally used for volume measurement in tanks with unusual shapes. There is an assignment to a freely-definable transmission characteristic curve with a maximum of 22 reference points. The first reference point is always the zero point, the last is the upper range value. These two reference points cannot be changed. In between a maximum of 20 points can be freely entered.

These max. 22 points are defined by extrapolating the tank fill data.

After they are determined the 22 reference points are loaded into the device, via a HART handheld terminal or via an appropriate configuration program such as "Asset Vision Basic".

### Flow measurement with bidirectional characteristic curve

This method is used if the transmitter is connected to a bidirectional flow meter (e.g. a wedge meter - wedge-shaped narrowing). The main characteristics:

The bidirectional transmission function acts on the transmitter input (x) as a percentage value of the calibrated measuring span and is calculated with the following formula:

$$\text{Output} = 1/2 + 1/2 \text{ sign}(x) \cdot x \cdot 1/2$$

In this regard x and the output signal of the transmitter are scaled in the range from 0 to 1 for the calculation. The output has the following meaning:

- Output = 0 = analog output signal 4 mA;
- Output = 1 = analog output signal 20 mA;

This function can be used for bidirectional flow rates, for which the primary device is configured for this application.

Example of a bidirectional flow measurement with the following data:

- Max. negative flow: -100 t/h
- Max. positive flow: +100 t/h

The differential pressure generated by the primary element of the flow meter is 2500 mm H<sub>2</sub>O for the max. positive flow and 2500 mm H<sub>2</sub>O for the max. negative flow.

Thus the transmitter must be configured as follows:

<b>Set measuring span:</b>	
4 mA	= LRV = -2500 mm H <sub>2</sub> O
20 mA	= URV = 2500 mm H <sub>2</sub> O
Transmission function	= Bidirectional

After the transmitter has been configured as described above, it supplies the following for:

Negative flow of 100 t/h:	Output signal = 4 mA
No flow:	Output signal = 12 mA
Positive flow of 100 t/h:	Output signal = 20 mA

### Cylindrical horizontal tank

This function is used for the volume measurement in cylindrical horizontal tanks with straight ends. The transmitter calculates the volume and / or the mass from the measured level.

### Spherical tank

This function is used for volume measurement in spherical tanks. The transmitter calculates the volume and / or the mass from the measured level.

## 12 Error messages

### 12.1 Error states and alarms

Error code	Displayed message	Possible cause	Recommended measure	Transmitter reaction
C042.046	Default Value as Process Value	Substitute value for differential pressure active.	The calculation will be executed with the substitute value for differential pressure.	None
		The last valid value for differential pressure active.	The calculation will be executed with the last valid value for differential pressure.	
		The calculation will be executed with the substitute value for absolute pressure.	The calculation will be executed with the substitute value for absolute pressure.	
		Last valid value for absolute pressure active.	The calculation will be executed with the last valid value for absolute pressure.	
		The calculation will be executed with the substitute value for process temperature.	The calculation will be executed with the substitute value for process temperature.	
		Last valid value for process temperature active.	The calculation will be executed with the last valid value for process temperature.	
		Substitute value for line temperature active.	The calculation will be executed with the substitute value for line temperature.	
		Last valid value for line temperature active.	The calculation will be executed with the last valid value for line temperature.	
C056.047	Wrong Process Condition for Flow	Wrong direction for root calculation.	Check process connections for the flow measurement in one direction.	None
		Wrong aggregate status of the measuring medium.	Check the aggregate status of the measuring medium.	
C088.030	Input Simulation Active	The P-dP-value generated on the output is derived from the value simulated on the input.	Use HART configurator (DTM – handheld terminal) to switch the device back into the normal mode (end input simulation).	None
		The static pressure value generated on the output is derived from the value simulated on the input.		
		The sensor temperature value generated on the output is derived from the value simulated on the input.		
C090.033	Loop Test	The analog outputs and digital /analog outputs for the primary variable are held at the desired value. The device is in fixed current mode (loop test).	Use HART configurator (DTM – handheld terminal) to switch the device back into the normal mode (loop test - end fixed output mode).	None

Error code	Displayed message	Possible cause	Recommended measure	Transmitter reaction
F098.034	Analog Output Saturated	<p>The analog output for the primary variable is on the other side of upper measuring limit and no longer presents the process value. The analog output (4 ... 20 mA) corresponds to the configured upper current limit.</p> <p>The analog output for the primary variable is on the other side of the lower current limit and no longer represents the process value. The analog value (4 ... 20 mA) corresponds to the lower current limit.</p>	Set current limit, or if possible, work range.	None
F099.007	Process Temperature out of Limits	Wrong PT100 connection, line break or deviating process conditions.	Check the Pt100 connections and process conditions.	None
F100.005	Static Pressure Out of Limits	The static pressure of the process exceeds the limits of the measuring cell. An overshoot of the static pressure can reduce accuracy, mechanically damage the membrane, and make a calibration or replacement necessary. A wrong transmitter model may have been selected.	You must check whether the pressure transmitter is suitable for the process conditions. It is likely that a different transmitter type is required.	None
F102.004	P-dP Out Of Limits	The measuring range has not been calculated correctly or the wrong transmitter model has been selected.	You must check whether the pressure transmitter is suitable for the process conditions. It is likely that a different transmitter type is required.	None
F104.032	Pressure Overrange	This effect may have been induced by other devices in the process (valves, etc.). A pressure range overshoot can result in reduced accuracy or mechanical damage of the diaphragm material and can make calibration or replacement necessary.	You must check whether the pressure transmitter is suitable for the process conditions. It is possible that a different transmitter type is required.	None
F106.035	Unreliable Output Current	<p>The D/A converter is not correctly calibrated.</p> <p>Device is not correctly calibrated.</p>	<p>Calibrate the output; if the error persists the electronics module must be replaced.</p> <p>Check device configuration.</p>	<p>Analog alarm</p> <p>signal</p>
F108.040	Output ReadBack Failure	The output circuit may have been interrupted or not calibrated correctly.	Execute a calibration of the D/A converter. If the error persists, replace the electronics module.	Analog alarm signal

Error code	Displayed message	Possible cause	Recommended measure	Transmitter reaction
F109.003	Process Temperature Sensor Fail	A/D converter error of the temperature sensor.	Check the connection of the temperature electronics. Temperature electronics must be replaced if the problem persists.	Alarm current
		Wire break of wrong Pt100 connection.	Check the Pt100 connections and process conditions.	
		The reference voltage for the temperature measurement is not correct.	The PCB for the temperature measurement should be replaced.	
		The difference between the main channel and the reference measurement is outside of tolerance.		
F110.002	Sensor Temperature Fail	Error in the current circuit for scanning the temperature.	The measuring cell must be replaced.	Analog alarm signal
F112.001	Static Pressure Sensor Fail	Error in the current circuit for scanning the static pressure.	The measuring cell must be replaced.	Analog alarm signal
F114.000	P-dP Sensor Fail	Mechanical damage on the measuring cell. Measuring cell loses filling fluid, diaphragm is torn, sensor damaged.	The measuring cell must be replaced.	Analog alarm signal
F116.023	Electronic Memory Failure	Electronic memory is damaged.	The electronics must be replaced.	Analog alarm signal
F118.017	Sensor Memory Fail	Measuring cell memory damaged.	The measuring cell must be replaced.	Alarm current
F120.016	Sensor Invalid	The measuring cell signal is not updated correctly due to an electronics error, a measuring cell error or a poorly connected measuring cell cable.	Check the cable connection and replace measuring cell if the problem persists.	Analog alarm signal
		The model / the version of the measuring cell is no longer compatible with the connected version of the electronics.	The measuring cell must be replaced.	
M014.037	Configuration Error	See the operating manual for possible cause of the error.	Use HART configurator (DTM – handheld terminal) to correct the configuration.	None
M016.039	PILD-Changed Op. Conditions	The process conditions have changed to such an extent that new settings are required for the PILD algorithm.	New training is required for this new process condition.	None

Error code	Displayed message	Possible cause	Recommended measure	Transmitter reaction
M018.038	PILD Output	Both impulse lines between the measuring cell and the process are either clogged or closed by valves.	Check valves and impulse line. If required, clean the impulse lines and start PILD training.	None
		The impulse line between the pressure measuring cell and the process is either clogged on the high pressure side or closed by valves.		
		The impulse line between the pressure measuring cell and the process is either clogged on the low pressure side or closed by valves.		
		One of the impulse lines between the pressure measuring cell and the process is either clogged or closed by valves.		
M020.042	Replace Info	The electronics or the measuring cell have been replaced, but replacement mode has not been executed.	Execute replacement mode: Place switch SW 1 of the electronics in position 1 = activate replacement mode. With switch SW 2 select whether measuring cell or the electronics have been replaced. Switch device off and on. Return switch SW 1 of the electronics to position 0.	None
		The electronics or the measuring cell has been replaced and replacement mode for a new measuring cell must be executed.	Execute replacement mode: Only the data of the electronics can be copied into the measuring cell. Place switch SW 1 on (1) to activate replacement mode 1 - with switch SW2 select new measuring cell (1). Switch device off and on. Place switch SW 1 on (0) to deactivate replacement mode.	
		The electronics or the measuring cell has been replaced, replacement mode has been activated, but in the wrong direction (SW 2 = 0).	Change replacement direction (if possible). Switch SW 1 is already in position (1), replacement mode is activated. Switch SW 2 to position (1) for "new measuring cell". Switch device off and on. Place switch SW 1 is position (0) to deactivate replacement mode.	

Error code	Displayed message	Possible cause	Recommended measure	Transmitter reaction
M022.041	Electronic Temperature Out of Limits	The electronics temperature underranges the permissible lower limit value. Error in the current circuit for scanning the temperature.	The electronics should be replaced as soon as possible.	None
		The temperature of the electronics exceeds its upper limit value. Error in the current circuit for scanning the temperature.		
M024.036	Power Supply Warning	The energy supply of the device is close to the lower permissible limit.	Check the voltage on the connection terminal block and for values outside of the valid range check the external energy supply.	None
		The energy supply of the device is close to the permissible high limit.		
M026.024	NV Electronic Memory Burn Error	Writing to non-volatile memory was not successful.	The electronics module should be replaced as soon as possible.	None
M028.018	NV Sensor Memory Burn Error	Writing to non-volatile memory of the measuring cell was not successful.	The measuring cell should be replaced as soon as possible.	None
M030.020	Electronic Interface Error	Data exchange between measuring cell and electronics is faulty.	Switch transmitter off and back on again. Check whether error persists. If yes, replace electronics module as soon as possible.	None
S038.044	Binary Output max Frequency reached	The process works outside of the range.	The setting of the binary output must be compared with the process conditions.	None
S040.045	MV Input Value out of Range	Differential pressure input value outside of the range.	Check the value of the differential pressure.	None
		Static pressure input value outside of the range.	Check the value of the static pressure.	
		Temperature range outside of the range.	Check the value of the temperature.	
S044.043	MV Calculation out of Range	Flow is outside of the range.	Compare the settings of the multivariable configuration with the process conditions.	None
		The volume flow is outside of the range.		
		The heat flow is outside of the range.		
		The calculated fill height is outside of the range.		
		The volume is outside of the range.		
		The mass is outside of the range.		

Error code	Displayed message	Possible cause	Recommended measure	Transmitter reaction
S052.031	Max Working Pressure Exceeded	The static pressure of the process increases the maximum permissible working pressure (operating pressure) for the transmitter. Exceeding the maximum working pressure (operating pressure) can entail mechanical damage on the process connections (flanges, pipes, etc.) or cause dangerous situations.	You must check whether the pressure transmitter is suitable for the process conditions.	None
S054.006	Sensor Temperature Out of Limits	The temperature of the process environment influences the pressure transmitter. Excess temperatures can reduce accuracy, impair device components, and make a calibration or replacement necessary.	You must check whether the pressure transmitter is suitable for the process conditions. A different type of installation could be necessary, e.g. use of diaphragm seals.	None

## 13 Ex relevant specifications

### 13.1 Explosion protection requirements and IP degree of protection (ATEX)

According to ATEX Directive (European Directive 94/9/EC of March 23, 1994) and applicable European standards which assure compliance with essential safety requirements, i.e.,

- EN 60079-0 (General requirements)
- EN 60079-1 (Equipment protection by flameproof enclosures "d")
- EN 60079-11 (Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i")
- EN 60079-15 (Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres - Part 15: Construction, test and marking of type of protection "n" electrical apparatus)
- EN 60079-26 (Equipment with equipment protection level (EPL) - Ga)
- EN 61241-0 (General requirements)
- EN 61241-1 (Protection by enclosures "tD")
- EN 61241-11 (Protection by intrinsic safety "iD")

the transmitters are certified for the following device groups, categories, and media in dangerous atmosphere, temperature classes, and types of protection. Simple sketches of example applications appear below.

### 13.2 Applications for "Ex ia" transmitters categories 1 G and 1 D

ATEX II 1 G Ex ia IIC T4/T5/T6 and II 1 D Ex iaD 20 T85°C.  
FM approval FM09ATEX0069X

The meaning of the ATEX code is as follows:

- II: Equipment group for hazardous areas above ground (not mines)
- 1: Category
- G: Gas (dangerous media)
- D: Dust (dangerous media)
- T85°C: Maximum surface temperature of the transmitter housing at an ambient temperature Ta of up to 40 °C for dust (not for gas) with a dust layer up to 50 mm thick

The rest of the code relates to the degree of protection according to the relevant EN standards:

- Ex ia: Type of protection "Intrinsic Safety", level of protection "a"
- IIC: Explosion group gases
- T4: Temperature class of the transmitter (corresponds to a maximum surface temperature of 135 °C) with a Ta from -50 ... 85 °C
- T5: Temperature class of the transmitter (corresponds to a maximum surface temperature of 100 °C) with a Ta from -50 ... 40 °C
- T6: Temperature class of the transmitter (corresponds to a maximum surface temperature of 85 °C) with a Ta from -50 ... 40 °C

#### 13.2.1 Example applications

As shown in the figures below, the transmitter can be used in Zone 0 (gas) and Zone 20 (dust).

##### Application with gas

Zone 0  
266 Tx category 1G Ex ia



##### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

The transmitter must be connected to a power supply unit (associated apparatus) with "Ex ia" certification.

---

##### Application with dust

Zone 20  
266 Tx category 1D IP6x (Ex ia)



##### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

Protection is afforded primarily by the IP degree of protection; the low level of power consumed from the power supply unit is also a contributing factor. The degree of protection can be either [ia] or [ib].

---

### 13.3 Applications for Ex ia transmitters categories 1/2 G and 1/2 D

ATEX II 1/2 G Ex ia IIC T4/T5/T6 and II 1/2 D Ex iaD 21 T85°C.  
FM approval FM09ATEX0069X

#### **i** IMPORTANT (NOTE)

This ATEX category is determined by both the application and the intrinsic safety level of the transmitter power supply unit (associated apparatus) which can sometimes be [ib] instead of [ia]. The intrinsic safety level of a system is determined by the device with the lowest level of intrinsic safety.

The meaning of the ATEX code is as follows:

- II: Equipment group for hazardous areas above ground (not mines)
- 1/2: Category - This means the transmitter is suitable for use in the partition to category 1 (e.g., sensor category 1 / transmitter category 2) (see next application sketch).
- G: Gas (dangerous media)
- D: Dust (dangerous media)
- T85°C: Maximum surface temperature of the transmitter housing at an ambient temperature  $T_a$  of  $-50 \dots 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  for dust (not for gas) with a dust layer up to 50 mm thick
- T135°C: As above, but for dust with a  $T_a$  of  $85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

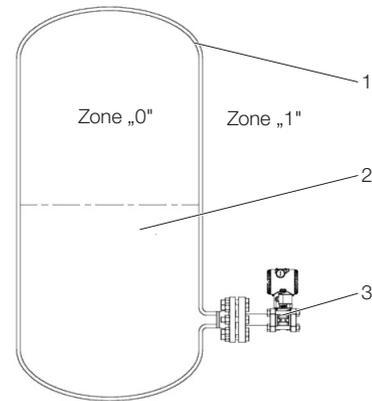
The rest of the code relates to the degree of protection according to the relevant EN standards:

- Ex ia: Type of protection "Intrinsic Safety", level of protection "a"
- IIC: Explosion group gases
- T4: Temperature class of the transmitter (corresponds to a maximum surface temperature of  $135 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) with a  $T_a$  from  $-50 \dots 85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- T5: Temperature class of the transmitter (corresponds to a maximum surface temperature of  $100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) with a  $T_a$  from  $-50 \dots 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
- T6: Temperature class of the transmitter (corresponds to a maximum surface temperature of  $85 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ) with a  $T_a$  from  $-50 \dots 40 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

About the example applications:

Only the "measuring cell" of this transmitter can be connected in Zone 0 (gas); the remaining parts of the transmitter, i.e., its housing, can only be used on Zone 1 (gas) (see figure). The reason for this is that the measuring cell of the transmitter has internal partitioning elements conforming to EN 60079-26 and EN 60079-1 which separate the power tap from the area of the process in which the atmosphere is potentially explosive at all times. Where applications in areas with combustible dusts are concerned, the transmitter is suitable for "Zone 21" according to EN 61241-0 and EN 61241-11 as shown in the corresponding section of the example applications.

### 13.3.1 Example applications



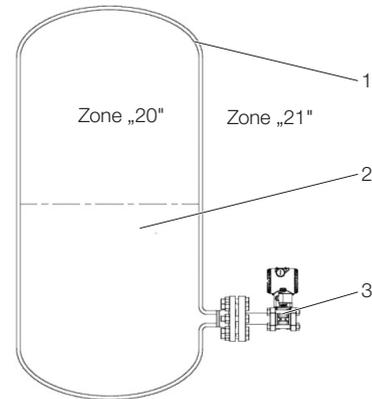
M10767

Fig. 44: Application with gas

- 1 Container | 2 Dangerous medium (process) |
- 3 266TX transmitter, category 1/2 G, Ex ia

#### **i** IMPORTANT (NOTE)

The transmitter can be connected to a power supply unit (associated apparatus) with [ib] or [ia] degree of protection.



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Fig. 45: Application with dust

- 1 Container | 2 Dangerous medium (process) |
- 3 266TX transmitter, category 1/2 D, Ex ia

#### **i** IMPORTANT (NOTE)

Protection is afforded primarily by the IP degree of protection; the low level of power consumed from the power supply unit is also a contributing factor. The degree of protection can be either [ia] or [ib].

### 13.4 Application for Ex d transmitters categories 1/2 G and 1/2 D

ATEX II 1/2 G Ex d IIC T6 -

ATEX II 1/2 D Ex tD A21 IP67 T85°C (-50 °C ≤ Ta ≤ 75 °C).

FM approval FM09ATEX0068X

The meaning of the ATEX code is as follows:

- II: Equipment group for hazardous areas above ground (not mines)
- 1/2: Category - This means the transmitter is suitable for use in the partition to category 1 (e.g., sensor category 1 / transmitter category 2) (see next application sketch).
- G: Gas (dangerous media)
- D: Dust (dangerous media)
- T85°C: Maximum surface temperature of the transmitter housing at an ambient temperature Ta of 75 °C for dust (not for gas) with a dust layer up to 50 mm thick

The rest of the code relates to the degree of protection according to the relevant EN standards:

- Ex d: Flameproof enclosure
- IIC: Explosion group gases
- T6: Temperature class of the transmitter (corresponds to 85 °C maximum) with an ambient temperature from -50 ... 75 °C

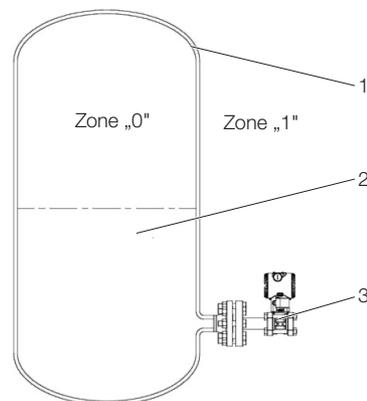
About the example applications:

Only the "measuring cell" of this transmitter can be connected in Zone 0 (gas); the remaining parts of the transmitter, i.e., its housing, can only be used on Zone 1 (gas) (see figure).

The reason for this is that the measuring cell of the transmitter has internal partitioning elements conforming to EN 60079-26 and EN 60079-1 which separate the power tap from the area of the process in which the atmosphere is potentially explosive at all times.

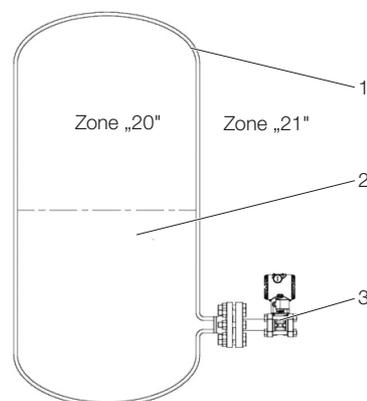
Where applications in areas with combustible dusts are concerned, the transmitter is suitable for "Zone 21" according to EN 61241-1 as shown in the corresponding section of the example applications.

### 13.4.1 Example applications



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**Fig. 46: Application with gas**  
**1 Container | 2 Dangerous medium (process) |**  
**3 266TX transmitter, category 1/2 G, Ex d**



M10768

**Fig. 47: Application with dust**  
**1 Container | 2 Dangerous medium (process) |**  
**3 266TX transmitter, category 1/2 D, Ex d**

**i**

#### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

Protection is afforded primarily by the IP degree of protection; the low level of power consumed from the power supply unit is also a contributing factor. The degree of protection can be either [ia] or [ib].

### 13.5 Applications for Ex nL transmitters categories 3 G and 3 D

ATEX II 3 G Ex nL IIC T4/T5/T6 (for T4 =  $-50\text{ °C} \leq T_a \leq 85\text{ °C}$ ), (for T5 and T6 =  $-50\text{ °C} \leq T_a \leq 40\text{ °C}$ ) and II 3D Ex tD A22 IP67 T85°C

Electrical data:

$U_i = 42\text{ V DC}$   $I_i < 25\text{ mA}$   $C_i < 13\text{ nF}$   $L_i < 0.22\text{ mH}$

FM approval "statement of conformity" - FM09ATEX0070X

---

#### **i** IMPORTANT (NOTE)

- This provides the technical basis for the ABB declaration of conformity.
  - When installed, power must be supplied to this transmitter by a voltage limiting device which will prevent the rated voltage of 42 V DC being exceeded.
- 

The meaning of the ATEX code is as follows:

- II: Equipment group for hazardous areas above ground (not mines)
- 3: Category
- G: Gas (dangerous media)
- D: Dust (dangerous media)
- T85°C: Maximum surface temperature of the transmitter housing at an ambient temperature  $T_a$  of 40 for dust (not for gas) with a dust layer up to 50 mm thick

The rest of the code relates to the degree of protection according to the relevant standards:

- Ex nL: Degree of protection "n", equipment with energy limitation
- IIC: Explosion group gases
- T4: Temperature class of the transmitter (corresponds to a maximum surface temperature of 135 ) with a  $T_a$  from  $-50\text{ °C}$  to 85
- T5: Temperature class of the transmitter (corresponds to a maximum surface temperature of 100 ) with a  $T_a$  from  $-50\text{ °C}$  to 40
- T6: Temperature class of the transmitter (corresponds to a maximum surface temperature of 85 °C) with a  $T_a$  from  $-50\text{ °C}$  to 40

This transmitter can be used in Zone 2 (gas) and Zone 22 (dust).

### 13.5.1 Example applications

#### Application with gas

Zone 2

266 Tx category 3G Ex nL

---

#### **i** IMPORTANT (NOTE)

The transmitter must be connected to a power supply unit with a maximum output voltage of 42 V DC. The current  $I_i$  of the transmitter is less than 25 mA.

---

#### Application with dust

Zone 22

266 Tx category 3D IP6x (Ex nL)

---

#### **i** IMPORTANT (NOTE)

Protection is afforded primarily by the IP degree of protection; the low level of power consumed from the power supply unit is also a contributing factor.

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#### **i** IMPORTANT (NOTE) Transmitter with combined approval

Before the transmitter is installed, the selected degree of protection must be indelibly marked on the explosion protection certification plate. The transmitter can then only be operated with this degree of protection throughout its entire service life. If two or more degrees of protection are indelibly marked on the explosion protection certification plate, the transmitter must not be used in areas categorized as hazardous. The selected degree of protection may only be changed by the manufacturer further to repeat testing and assessment.

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## 13.6 Electrical data for the LCD display

HART version

$U_i = 30 \text{ V DC}$ ,  $C_i = 5 \text{ nF}$ ,  $L_i = 10 \text{ }\mu\text{H}$

Temperature class gas	Temperature class dust	Ta min. [°C]	Ta max. [°C]	I <sub>max</sub> [mA]	Power [W]
T4	T135°C	-50	60	100	0.75
T4	T135°C	-50	60	160	1
T5	T100°C	-50	56	100	1.75
T6	T85°C	-50	44	50	0.4

### 13.7 Explosion protection requirements (North America)

According to Factory Mutual standards for the assurance of fundamental safety requirements

FM 3600: Electrical Equipment for use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations, General Requirements.

FM 3610: Intrinsically Safe Apparatus and Associated Apparatus for Use in Class I, II, III, Division 1, and Class I, Zone 0 & 1 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.

FM 3611: Nonincendive Electrical Equipment for Use in Class I and II, Division 2 and Class III Division 1 and 2 Hazardous (Classified) Locations.

FM 3615: Explosionproof Electrical Equipment.

FM 3810: Electrical and Electronic Test, Measuring and Process Control Equipment.

NEMA 250: Enclosure for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)

The transmitters in the 2600T series have FM certification for the following “Class”, “Divisions” and “Gas groups”, “Hazardous classified locations”, “Temperature class” and “Types of protection”:

- Explosionproof (US) for Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, and D, hazardous (classified) locations
- Explosionproof (Canada) for Class I, Division 1, Groups B, C, and D, hazardous (classified) locations
- Dust Ignition proof for Class II, III Division 1, Groups E, F, and G, hazardous (classified) locations
- Suitable for Class II, III, Division 2, Groups F and G, hazardous (classified) locations

- NonIncendive for Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C and D, in accordance with Nonincendive field wiring requirements for hazardous (classified) locations.
- Intrinsically Safe for use in Class I, II and III, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D, E, F, and G in accordance with Entity requirements for hazardous (classified) locations.
- Temperature class T4 to T6 (dependent on the maximum input current and the maximum ambient temperature).
- Ambient Temperature range -40 ... 85 °C (dependent on the maximum input current and the maximum temperature class).
- Electrical Supply range Minimum 10.5 Volts, Maximum 42 Volts (dependent on the type of protection, maximum ambient temperature, maximum temperature class and communication protocol).
- Type 4X applications Indoors/Outdoors.

The corresponding control drawing shows how to install the transmitters correctly in the field.

All connected devices must have FM approval.

## 14 Technical Data

### 14.1 Betriebsgrenzwerte 266CRx/JRx

SEE ALSO DATA SHEET DS/S26 FOR INFORMATION ON OTHER POSSIBLE RESTRICTIONS BASED ON DIAPHRAGM SEAL VERSIONS.

#### 14.1.1 Pressure limits

##### Gauge pressure limits

The transmitter models 266CRx/JRx can operate without damage within the following overpressure limits:

Sensors	Filling fluid	Gauge pressure limits
C to R	Silicone oil	0.07 kPa abs., 0.7 mbar abs., 0.5 mm Hg and 2 MPa, 20 bar, 290 psi or 10 MPa, 100 bar, 1450 psi or 41 MPa, 410 bar, 5,945 psi depending on code variant selected
C to R	Fluorocarbon (Galden)	17.5 kPa abs., 175 mbar abs., 131 mmHg and 2 MPa, 20 bar, 290 psi or 10 MPa, 100 bar, 1450 psi or 41 MPa, 410 bar, 5,945 psi depending on code variant selected

##### Static pressure limits

The transmitter models 266CRx/JRx can operate within the specifications with the following overpressure limits:

Sensors	Filling fluid	Static pressure limits
C to R	Silicone oil	3.5 kPa abs., 35 mbar abs., 0.5 psia and 2 MPa, 20 bar, 290 psi or 10 MPa, 100 bar, 1450 psi or 41 MPa, 410 bar, 5,945 psi depending on code variant selected
C to R	Carbon fluoride (Galden)	17.5 kPa abs., 175 mbar abs., 2.5 psia and 2 MPa, 20 bar, 290 psi or 10 MPa, 100 bar, 1450 psi or 41 MPa, 410 bar, 5,945 psi depending on code variant selected

The overpressure limits and upper static pressure limits can be lowered by means of the nominal pressure rating of the diaphragm seal flange; see remote seal data sheet DS/S26.seal

##### Test pressure

The transmitters can withstand a pressure test with the following line pressure without leaking:

Model	Test pressure
266CRX / JRX	1.5 x nominal pressure (static pressure limit) simultaneously on both sides <sup>1)</sup>

1) or double the value of the pressure sensor flange pressure stage, depending on which value is less. Meets hydrostatic test requirements of ANSI/ISA-S 82.03.

### 14.1.2 Temperature limits °C (°F)

#### Environment

This is the operating temperature.

All models	Ambient temperature limits
Silicone oil	-40 and 85 °C (-40 and 185 °F)
Fluorocarbon (Galden)	-40 and 85 °C (-40 and 185 °F)

All models	Ambient temperature limits
Integrated LCD display <sup>1)</sup>	-40 and 85 °C (-40 and 185 °F)
Viton gasket	-20 and 85 °C (-4 and 185 °F)
PTFE gasket	-20 and 85 °C (-4 and 185 °F)

1) Below -20 °C (-4 °F) and above 70 °C (158 °F), it may no longer be possible to read the LCD display clearly.

#### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

For applications in potentially explosive environments, the temperature specified on the certificate / approval applies dependent upon the degree of protection sought.

#### Process

All models	Process temperature limits
Silicone oil	-40 and 121 °C (-40 and 250 °F) <sup>1)</sup>
Fluorocarbon (Galden)	-40 and 121 °C (-40 and 250 °F) <sup>2)</sup>
Viton gasket	-20 and 121 °C (-4 and 250 °F)
PTFE gasket	-20 and 85 °C (-4 and 185 °F)

1) 85 °C (185 °F) for applications under 10 kPa, 100 mbar abs., 1.45 psia up to 3.5 kPa abs., 35 mbar abs., 0.5 psia

2) 85 °C (185 °F) for applications below atmospheric pressure up to 17.5 kPa abs., 175 mbar abs., 2.5 psia

The table below contains the specifications for diaphragm seal filling fluids when used in transmitters with (a) diaphragm seal(s).

Filling fluid (application)	Process temperature and pressure limits			
	Tmax °C (°F) @ Pabs > than	Pmin mbar abs (mm Hg)	Tmax °C (°F) @ Pmin	Tmin °C (°F)
Silicone oil DC 200 10 cSt	250 (480) @ 385 mbar	0.7 (0.5)	130 (266)	-40 (-40)
Silicone oil Baysilone PD5 5 cSt	250 (480) @ 900 mbar	0.7 (0.5)	45 (123)	-85 (-121)
Fluorocarbon Galden G5 (oxygen applications)	160 (320) @ 1 bar	2.1 (1.52)	60 (140)	-20 (-4)
Fluorocarbon Halocarbon 4.2 (oxygen applications)	180 (356) @ 425 mbar	4 (3)	70 (158)	-20 (-4)
Silicone polymer Syltherm XLT (low-temperature applications)	110 (230) @ 118 mbar	2.1 (1.52)	20 (68)	-100 (-148)
Silicone oil DC 704 (high- temperature applications)	375 (707) @ 1 bar	0.7 (0.5)	220 (328)	-10 (14)
Vegetable oil Neobee M-20 (food and beverage, sanitary applications) with FDA approval	200 (390) @ 1 bar	10 (7.2)	20 (68)	-18 (0)
Mineral oil Esso Marcol 122 (food and beverage, sanitary applications) with FDA approval	250 (480) @ 630 mbar	0.7 (0.5)	110 (230)	-6 (21)
Glycerin water 70 % (food and beverage, sanitary applications) with FDA approval	93 (200) @ 1 bar	1000 (760)	93 (200)	-7 (-20)

Flushing ring gasket material	Process limits		
	Pressure (max.)	Temperature	P x T
Garlock	6.9 MPa, 69 bar, 1000 psi	-73 and 204 °C (-100 and 400 °F)	250000 (°F x psi)
Graphite	2.5 MPa, 25 bar, 362 psi	-100 and 380 °C (-148 and 716 °F)	
PTFE	6 MPa, 60 bar, 870 psi	-100 and 250 °C (-148 and 482 °F)	

## Storage

Models 266XRT	Storage temperature range
Storage temperature	-50 and 85 °C (-58 and 185 °F)
Integrated LCD display	-40 and 85 °C (-40 and 185 °F)
	Humidity during storage
Relative humidity	Up to 75 %

## 14.2 Betriebsgrenzwerte 266CSx/JSx

### 14.2.1 Pressure limits

#### Gauge pressure limits

The transmitter models 266CSX/JSX can operate without damage within the following overpressure limits:

Sensors	Filling fluid	Gauge pressure limits
A	Silicone oil	0.5 kPa abs., 5 mbar abs., 0.07 psia and 0.6 MPa, 6 bar, 87 psi or 2 MPa, 20 bar, 290 psi depending on code variant selected <sup>1)</sup>
A	Fluorocarbon (Galden)	17.5 kPa abs., 175 mbar abs., 2.5 psia and 0.6 MPa, 6 bar, 87 psi or 2 MPa, 20 bar, 290 psi depending on code variant selected <sup>1)</sup>
C to R	Silicone oil	0.5 kPa abs., 5 mbar abs., 0.07 psia and 2 MPa, 20 bar, 290 psi or 10 MPa, 100 bar, 1450 psi or 41 MPa, 410 bar, 5,945 psi depending on code variant selected <sup>1)</sup>
C to R	Fluorocarbon (Galden)	17.5 kPa abs., 175 mbar abs., 2.5 psia and 2 MPa, 20 bar, 290 psi or 10 MPa, 100 bar, 1450 psi or 41 MPa, 410 bar, 5,945 psi depending on code variant selected <sup>1)</sup>

1) 1 MPa, 10 bar, 145 psi for Kynar-PVDF

#### Static pressure limits

The transmitter models 266CSX/JSX can operate within the specifications with the following limits:

Sensors	Filling fluid	Static pressure limits
A	Silicone oil	3.5 kPa abs., 35 mbar abs., 0.5 psia and 0.6 MPa, 6 bar, 87 psi or 2 MPa, 20 bar, 290 psi depending on code variant selected <sup>1)</sup>
A	Fluorocarbon (Galden)	17.5 kPa abs., 175 mbar abs., 2.5 psia and 0.6 MPa, 6 bar, 87 psi or 2 MPa, 20 bar, 290 psi depending on code variant selected <sup>1)</sup>
C to R	Silicone oil	3.5 kPa abs., 35 mbar abs., 0.5 psia and 2 MPa, 20 bar, 290 psi or 10 MPa, 100 bar, 1450 psi or 41 MPa, 410 bar, 5,945 psi depending on code variant selected <sup>1)</sup>
C to R	Fluorocarbon (Galden)	17.5 kPa abs., 175 mbar abs., 2.5 psia and 2 MPa, 20 bar, 290 psi or 10 MPa, 100 bar, 1450 psi or 41 MPa, 410 bar, 5,945 psi depending on code variant selected <sup>1)</sup>

1) 1 MPa, 10 bar, 145 psi for Kynar-PVDF

## Test pressure

The transmitters can withstand a pressure test with the following line pressure without leaking:

Model	Test pressure
266CSX / JSX	1.5 x nominal pressure (static pressure limit) simultaneously on both sides <sup>1)</sup>

1) Meets hydrostatic test requirements of ANSI/ISA-S 82.03.

## 14.2.2 Temperature limits °C (°F)

### Environment

This is the operating temperature.

All models	Ambient temperature limits
Silicone oil	-40 and 85 °C (-40 and 185 °F)
Fluorocarbon (Galden)	-40 and 85 °C (-40 and 185 °F)

All models	Ambient temperature limits
Integrated digital display (LCD) <sup>1)</sup>	-40 and 85 °C (-40 and 185 °F)
Viton gasket	-20 and 85 °C (-4 and 185 °F)
PTFE gasket	-20 and 85 °C (-4 and 185 °F)

1) Below -20 °C (-4 °F) and above 70 °C (158 °F), it may no longer be possible to read the digital display (LCD) clearly.

### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

For applications in potentially explosive environments, the temperature specified on the certificate / approval applies dependent upon the degree of protection sought.

## Process

All models	Process temperature limits
Silicone oil	-40 and 121 °C (-40 and 250 °F) <sup>1)</sup>
Fluorocarbon (Galden)	-40 and 121 °C (-40 and 250 °F) <sup>2)</sup>
Viton gasket	-20 and 121 °C (-4 and 250 °F)
PTFE gasket	-20 and 85 °C (-4 and 185 °F)

1) 85 °C (185 °F) for applications under 10 kPa, 100 mbar abs., 1.45 psia up to 3.5 kPa abs., 35 mbar abs., 0.5 psia

2) 85 °C (185 °F) for applications below atmospheric pressure up to 17.5 kPa abs., 175 mbar abs., 2.5 psia

## Storage

Models 266XRT	Storage temperature range
Storage temperature	-50 and 85 °C (-58 and 185 °F)
Integrated digital display (LCD)	-40 and 85 °C (-40 and 185 °F)

	Humidity during storage
Relative humidity	Up to 75 %

### 14.3 Electrical data and options

#### Power supply

The transmitter operates from 10.5 ... 42 V DC with no load and is protected against reversed polarity (additional loads enable operation above 42 V DC).

During use in Ex ia zones and in other intrinsically safe applications, the power supply must not exceed 30 V DC. Minimum operating voltage with "surge protection" option: 12.3 V DC

#### Ripple

Max. 20 mV over a 250 Ω load as per HART specifications.

#### Load limitations

Total loop resistance at 4 ... 20 mA and HART:

$$R \text{ (k}\Omega\text{)} = \frac{\text{Versorgungsspannung} - \text{Mindestbetriebsspannung (VDC)}}{22 \text{ mA}}$$

A minimum resistance of 250 Ω is required for HART communication.

#### Displays (optional)

##### Integrated LCD display (code L1)

Wide-screen LCD display, 128 x 64 pixels, 52.5 x 27.2 mm (2.06 x 1.07 in.) dot matrix. Multilanguage. Four keys for device configuration and management. Easy setup for quick commissioning. Customized visualizations which the user can select. Total value and actual value flow indication. The LCD display can also be used to show static pressure, sensor temperature, and diagnostics messages, as well as make configuration settings.

##### Integrated LCD display with TTG operation (code L5)

As with the integrated LCD display above, but featuring an innovative TTG (through-the-glass) keypad which can be used to activate the device's configuration and management menus without having to remove the transmitter housing cover. The TTG keys are protected against accidental activation.



M10142

Fig. 48: Integrated LCD display with TTG operation

##### Surge protection (optional)

Up to 4 kV

- Voltage: 1.2 μs rise time / 50 μs delay time at half value
- Current: 8 μs rise time / 20 μs delay time at half value

##### Output signal

Two-wire output, 266CXX:

4 ... 20 mA based on mass / standard volume flow or level, full compensation of all pressure (P) and temperature (T) effects.

Two-wire output, 266JXX:

4 ... 20 mA related to differential pressure, pressure, or temperature

The HART communication provides the digital process variables of differential pressure, absolute pressure, and process temperature, which are superimposed on the 4 ... 20 mA signal (protocol according to Bell 202 FSK standard).

### Digital output (pulse / limit output)

This digital output can be set as a pulse or limit output (transistor output) by making parameter changes using the software.

NPN transistor with open-collector output

Contact switching capacity	10 ... 30 V, maximum 120 mA DC
Low-level output voltage	0 ... 2 V
High-level output voltage	Maximum 30 V
Quiescent current	500 $\mu$ A

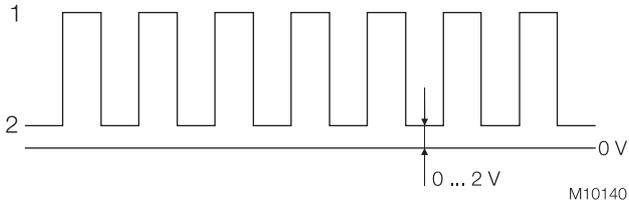


Fig. 49: High and low level (pulse output)  
1 High level | 2 Low level

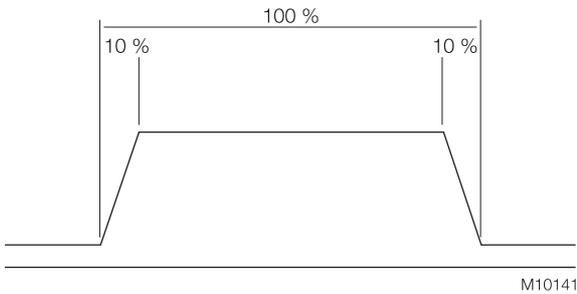


Fig. 50: Edge steepness

### Pulse output

The scaled, electrically isolated pulse output can be used for flow measurement by means of an external counter.

Pulse output frequency with 100% output	Maximum 10 kHz
Duty cycle	50% $\pm$ 10% @ 0.1 Hz to 10 kHz
Minimum pulse width	50 $\mu$ s at 10 kHz, duty cycle 1:1

### Limit output

The output is set to a static high or low signal when a given limit is overshoot / undershot.

### Output function, model 266CXX

The 4 ... 20 mA output signal is not linear; instead, it corresponds to the compensated flow or level.

### Output function, model 266JXX

The 4 ... 20 mA output signal corresponds to the differential pressure, pressure, or temperature, depending on the configuration.

### Output current limits (according to NAMUR standard)

Overload condition

- Lower limit: 3.8 mA (configurable from 3.8 ... 4 mA)
- Upper limit: 20.5 mA (configurable from 20 ... 21 mA)

### Alarm current

- Minimum alarm current: 3.6 mA (configurable from 3.6 ... 4 mA)
  - Maximum alarm current: 21 mA (configurable from 20 ... 22 mA)
- Default setting: High alarm current (max. alarm current)

### Process diagnostics (PILD)

Plugged impulse line detection (PILD) generates a warning via the HART communication. The device can also be configured to drive the analog output signal to the "alarm current".

## 15 Maintenance / Repair



### WARNING – Bodily injury

The device can be operated at high pressure and with aggressive media.

Any medium that squirts out can cause severe injuries.

Depressurize the pipeline/tank before opening the transmitter connection.



### NOTICE – Potential damage to parts

The electronic components of the printed circuit board can be damaged by static electricity (observe ESD guidelines).

Make sure that the static electricity in your body is discharged before touching electronic components.

If pressure transmitters are used as intended under normal operating conditions, no maintenance is required.

It suffices if the measuring range start and/or the span are checked at specific intervals - depending on the operating conditions. If deposits are expected to accumulate in the measuring cell, the measuring cell should be cleaned on a regular basis, in accordance with the operating conditions. Preferably the measuring cell should be cleaned in a workshop.



### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

For transmitters in safety-relevant applications in accordance with IEC 61508, verification in accordance with the paragraph “Acceptance test” in chapter “Functional safety in accordance with IEC 61508” is prescribed at fixed time intervals.

Repair and maintenance tasks must only be executed by employees of an authorized customer service organization. For replacement and repair of individual components use original parts.



### WARNING – bodily injury!

Transmitters with explosion protection must be either repaired by the manufacturer or approved by a certified expert after the repair. Comply with the relevant safety regulations and take the appropriate safety precautions before, during, and after repair work.

### 15.1 Dismounting



### WARNING – Potential danger if device is disassembled incorrectly!

Before removing or disassembling the device, check for hazardous process conditions such as pressure on the device, high temperatures, aggressive or toxic media, and so on.

Carefully read the instructions in the sections “Safety”, “Mounting”, and “Electrical connections”, and perform the specified steps in reverse order.

### 15.2 Safeguard the housing cover for devices with “Ex d” type of protection

After tasks on the transmitter housing, for devices with “Ex d” type of protection strictly ensure that the housing cover is safeguarded again. To do this, a safety screw (hexagon socket screw) is provided on both facing sides of the electronics housing, at the bottom.

1. Screw the housing cover hand tight onto housing.
2. Turn the safety screw counterclockwise to secure the cover. The screw is unscrewed until the screw head arrests the housing cover.



M10803

Fig. 51  
1 Safety screw

### 15.3 Mounting / dismantling the button unit



Fig. 52

1. Unscrew the fixing screws of the rating plate and swing the rating plate to the side to obtain access to the local operating elements.
2. Unscrew the fixing screws (1) of the button unit that hold the spring-loaded plastic part.
3. Remove the seal (3) that is located below the plastic cover of the button unit.
4. Now the three operating buttons (4) and the springs (5) can be taken out.

### 15.4 Mounting / dismantling the LCD display

1. On the side of the electronics module / LCD display, unscrew the housing cover.



#### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

For devices with “Ex d” / “Flameproof Enclosure type of protection”, comply with the instructions in the section “Securing the housing cover of devices with “Ex d” type of protection.”

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2. Fit on the LCD display. Depending on the install position of the multivariable transmitter, the LCD display can be fit on in four different positions. Consequently it can be rotated by  $\pm 90^\circ$  or  $\pm 180^\circ$ .
2. Screw on the housing cover hand tight.

### 15.5 Measuring cell of the multivariable transmitter

Normally the measuring cell of the transmitter is essentially maintenance-free. Nevertheless the following should be checked regularly:

- The sealing points of connected lines must be intact. There must not be any visible cracks on the process flanges.
- There must be no leaks at the connection points between sensor and flange and on the vent / drain valves.
- The screws on the process flanges must not show any corrosion.

If defects are detected in the inspection described above, the parts in question must be replaced with original spare parts. If information on spare parts is required, contact an ABB office or refer to the spare parts list. If spare parts are used that are not original parts, the guarantee is invalidated.

## 15.6 Removing / installing the process flange

1. Unscrew the fixing screws of the process flanges in cross pattern (hexagon socket wrench AF 13 mm (0.51 inch)).
2. Carefully take off the process flanges so that the separating diaphragms are not damaged.
3. Clean the separating diaphragms, and if necessary the process flanges with a soft brush and a suitable cleaning agent.



### **NOTICE – potential damage to parts!**

Components can be damaged through the use of the wrong cleaning tools.

Do not use any sharp-edged or pointed tools.

---

4. Insert new O-rings into the process flanges.
5. Fit the process flanges onto the measuring cell.  
The flange surfaces of both process flanges must be positioned in one plane and at right angles to the electronics housing (vertical process flanges are the exception).
6. Check the thread of the screws for the process flanges for ease of movement. To do this, screw on the nuts by hand to the screw head. If this is not possible, use new screws and nuts.
7. Lubricate the screw thread and the seat of the threaded union, e.g. with “Anti-Seize AS 040 P” (supplier: P.W. Weidling & Sohn GmbH & Co. KG, Münster, Germany).



### **IMPORTANT (NOTE)**

For the oil-free and grease-free version, after installation of the process flange, the measuring chambers must be cleaned again.

---

8. Installation of the process flanges
  - 8.1. First tighten the screws / nuts of the process flanges with a torque wrench to a pre-tightening torque of  $MJ = 2 \text{ Nm}$  (0.2 kpm), working in a cross pattern.
  - 8.2. Then tighten the screws / nuts of the process flanges with a pre-tightening torque of  $MJ = 10 \text{ Nm}$  (1,0 kpm), working in a cross pattern.
  - 8.3. Retighten all screws / nuts (in a cross pattern), this time with a total tightening angle of  $\alpha A = 180^\circ$ ; in two steps,  $90^\circ$  for each step.
  - 8.4. Some transmitters have size M10 screws. Tighten these screws with a total tightening angle of  $\alpha A = 270^\circ$ ; in three steps,  $90^\circ$  each step.

### 15.6.1 Replacing the measuring cell

1. Disconnect the transmitter from the process via the valve manifold or the shut-off valves.
2. Open the vent valves to vent the measuring cell.
3. Disconnect the energy supply and the wiring supply to the transmitter.
4. Unscrew and remove the 4 fixing screws (1), with which the transmitter is bolted onto the mounting bracket or valve manifold.

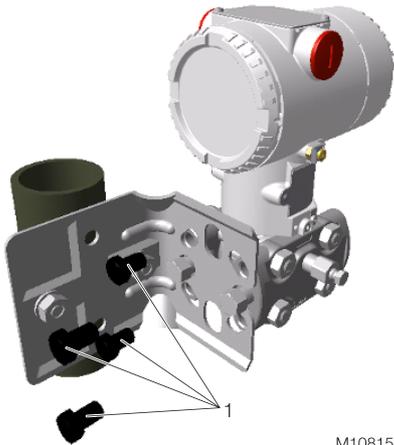


Fig. 53

M10815

5. Open the housing cover of the electronics side, unscrew both fixing screws (1) and pull out the electronics module.

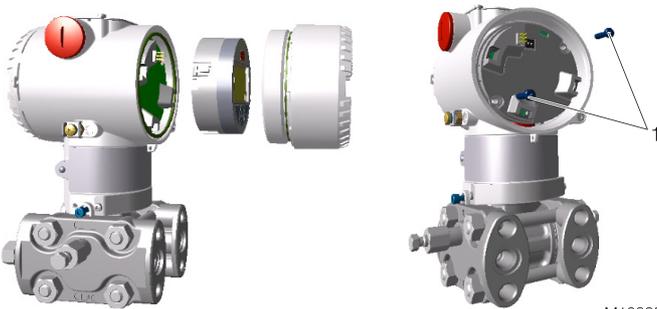


Fig. 54

M10825

6. The electronics module is connected via a ribbon cable with connector to the measuring cell; carefully unplug this connector from the electronics module.
7. Unscrew the electronics housing of the pressure transmitter. To do this, unscrew the fixing screws (2), so that the housing can be turned.
8. Turn the electronics housing counterclockwise until it can be taken off.



Fig. 55

M10826

9. Unscrew the fixing screws of the measuring cell and remove the process flanges.
10. After each dismounting, the O-rings (3) must be replaced.

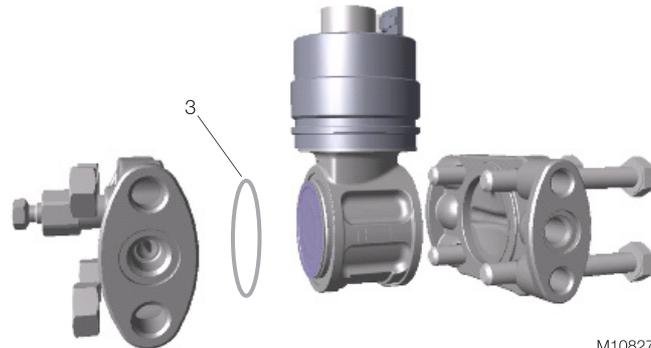


Fig. 56

M10827

11. Attach the flanges. To do this, executed the steps described above in the reverse sequence. When the transmitter is reassembled, it can be reconfigured. The 266 transmitter is equipped with a self-adjustment function and thus applies the previous configuration data automatically.
12. Before the transmitter is switched on again, place the DIP switches 1 and 2 (4) in the upper position. Connect the transmitter to the energy supply and wait for 10 seconds; then return the DIP switches 1 and 2 (4) to the lower position.

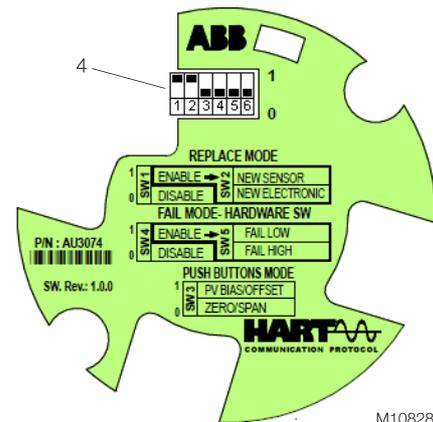


Fig. 57

M10828

13. Screw the transmitter onto its mounting bracket and onto the valve manifold. To correct a possible zero point offset, we recommend that you execute the "PV-BIAS" function. See chapter "Correction of measuring range beginning / zero point offset".

## 16 Appendix

### 16.1 Approvals and certifications

#### CE mark



The version of the device as provided by us meets the requirements of the following EU directives:

- EMC Directive 2004/108/EC
- Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC
- Pressure Equipment Directive (PED) 97/23/EC
- ATEX directive 94/9/EC

#### Explosion protection

Designation relating to intended use in potentially explosive atmospheres in compliance with:



- ATEX Directive (additional identification with CE mark)



#### IMPORTANT (NOTE)

All documentation, declarations of conformity, and certificates are available in ABB's download area.  
[www.abb.com/pressure](http://www.abb.com/pressure)

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**EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY**  
 EG-KONFORMITÄTSERKLÄRUNG  
 ATTESTATION DE CONFORMITE CE

<b>Manufacturer:</b> <i>Hersteller / Fabricant:</i>	<b>ABB Automation Products GmbH Minden</b>	<b>Manufacturer:</b> <i>Hersteller / Fabricant:</i>	<b>ABB SpA</b>
<b>Address:</b> <i>Anschrift / Adresse:</i>	<b>Schillerstraße 72 D-32425 Minden</b>	<b>Address:</b> <i>Anschrift / Adresse:</i>	<b>Via Statale 113 I-22016 Lenno (Co)</b>
<b>Product name:</b> <i>Produktbezeichnung: Désignation du produit:</i>	<b>Pressure Transmitter - 266 Druck-Messumformer – 266 Transmetteur de Pression – 266</b>	<b>Product name:</b> <i>Produktbezeichnung: Désignation du produit:</i>	<b>Pressure Transmitter - 266 Druck-Messumformer – 266 Transmetteur de Pression – 266</b>

**This product meets the requirements of the following European directives:**

*Das Produkt stimmt mit den Vorschriften folgender Europäischer Richtlinien überein:  
 Les produits répondent aux exigences des Directives C.E. suivantes:*

**2004/108/EC Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive \***

*EMV-Richtlinie \*  
 Directives concernant la compatibilité électromagnétique \**

**2006/95/EC EC-Low-Voltage Directive \***

*Niederspannungsrichtlinie\*  
 Directives concernant la basse tension \**

**\* including alterations and German realization by the EMC law and the instruments safety law**

*\* einschließlich Änderungen und deutscher Umsetzung durch das EMVG und Gerätesicherheitsgesetz*

*\* y compris les modifications et la réalisation allemande par la loi concernant la compatibilité électromagnétique et la sécurité d'appareils*

**Conformity with the requirements of these Directives is proven by complete adherence to the following standards:**

*Die Übereinstimmung mit den Vorschriften dieser Richtlinien wird nachgewiesen durch die vollständige Einhaltung folgender Normen:*

*La conformité avec les exigences de ces directives est prouvée par l'observation complète des normes suivantes:*

**EN 61 000-6-1 / EN 61 000-6-2 / EN 61 000-6-3 / EN 61 000-6-4 / EN 61 010-1**

**97/23/EC Pressure Equipment Directive, Category III Module H (for pressure PS > 200 bar)**

*Druckgeräterichtlinie, Kategorie III Modul H (für Druck PS > 200bar)  
 Directive Equipements sous Pression, Catégorie III Module H (pour pression PS > 200 bar)*

CE 0045 For Minden Manufacturer      CE 0474 For Lenno Manufacturer

**Pressure/druck/Pression PS ≤ 200bar: SEP**

**For products in Ex design according to identification on nameplate the following is additionally applicable:**

*Für Geräte in Ex-Ausführung gemäß Kennzeichnung auf Typschild gilt zusätzlich:*

*Pour des produits en exécution Ex selon marque sur plaque signalétique le suivant est aussi applicable :*



**94/9/EC ATEX-Directive**

*ATEX Richtlinie  
 ATEX Directive*

**Ex: The standards of the relevant type-examination certificates shall apply**

*Es gelten die Normen der entsprechenden EG-Baumusterprüfbescheinigungen*

*Il convient d'appliquer les normes des certificats d'homologation CE*

Date: 27.10.2010

**Wolfgang Scholz**  
 Leiter R&D  
 Head of R&D  
 Responsable R&D

**Manfred Klüppel**  
 Leiter Qualitätssicherung  
 Head of Quality Assurance  
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 Head of Certifications Management  
 Responsable de la gestion Certifications

**ABB Automation Products GmbH**

**ABB SpA**

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**Statement on the contamination of devices and components**

Repair and / or maintenance work will only be performed on devices and components if a statement form has been completed and submitted.

Otherwise, the device / component returned may be rejected. This statement form may only be completed and signed by authorized specialist personnel employed by the operator.

**Customer details:**

Company: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Contact person: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_  
Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

**Device details:**

Typ: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial no.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reason for the return/description of the defect: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Was this device used in conjunction with substances which pose a threat or risk to health?**

Yes  No

If yes, which type of contamination (please place an X next to the applicable items)?

Biological	<input type="checkbox"/>	Corrosive / irritating	<input type="checkbox"/>	Combustible (highly / extremely combustible)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Toxic	<input type="checkbox"/>	Explosiv	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other toxic substances	<input type="checkbox"/>
Radioactive	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Which substances have come into contact with the device?

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_

We hereby state that the devices / components shipped have been cleaned and are free from any dangerous or poisonous substances.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Town/city, date Signature and company stamp

# Notes

# Notes

# Contact us

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