

# Ziegler

Redefine Innovative Metering

## Operating Instruction Measuring Transmitter Ziegler PT 602



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## 5 .Overview of the parts

Figure 2 shows those parts of the device of consequence for mounting , electrical connections and other operations described in the Operating Instructions.

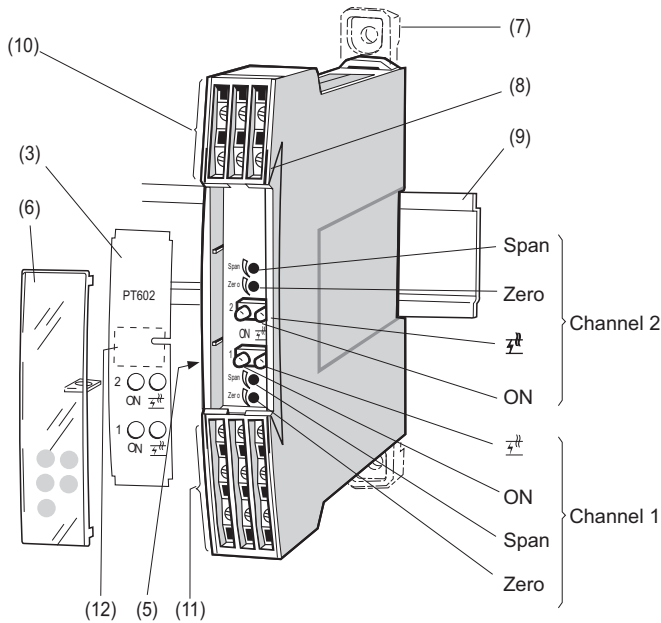


Fig .2 .The two-channel version of Ziegler PT 602

- (3) Front label
- (5) Type label
- (6) Programming connector
- (7) Fixing bracket
- (8) Opening for Pull-out clamps (for opening the housing)
- (9) Top-hat rail 35 x 15 mm or 35 x 7.5 mm (EN022 50 )
- (10) Terminals
- (11) Terminals
- (12) Space for notes
- ON Green LED's for indicating device standing by
- $\frac{\pi}{4}$  Red LED's for indicating operation of open-circuit or short-circuit

## 6 .Technical data

### Measuring input $\rightarrow$

Temperatures with resistance thermometer

for two-wire connection : 150 -to800 +  $\text{C}$

for three -or four-wire connection : 170 -to800 +  $\text{C}$

Min .span 50 K

Max .span 700 K

Measuring ranges : Set within wide limits on DIP switches and a potentiometer

Feeler current : 1 >mA

Max .lead resistance : 25 per lead (loop resistance50 )

### Measuring outputs $\rightarrow$

DC current : 0/4 ... 20 mA switchable

Burden voltage : 10 V

External resistance :  $R_{\text{ext}} \text{Max} . 500$

DC voltage : 0 ... 10 V

Load capacity :  $R_{\text{ext}} \text{min} . 2 \text{ k}$

Residual ripple of output current : 1.5% >p.p.

Response time : 500 >ms

### Open-circuit sensor circuit and short-circuit supervision $\frac{\pi}{4}$

Pick-up level : -At open-circuit approx 1 .to 400 k

-At open-circuit approx 30 ... 0 .

Fault signalling mode : -Frontplate signals  
Red LED for signalling fault

-Output signal at 20...0/4 mA.  
output approx 25 .mA  
at10...0 V ,output approx 12.5 .V

### Power supply $\rightarrow$

AC/DC power pack (DC and 400... 45 Hz)

Table :1 Rated voltages and permissible variations

Nominal voltages $U_N$	Permissible variation
24... 60 V DC / AC	DC33% + ...15 -
85...230 V <sup>1</sup> DC / AC	AC % 15

<sup>1</sup> An external supply fuse must be provided for DC supply voltage <125 V.

Power consumption : 1.8 W resp. 3.4 VA

### Accuracy data (acc .to DIN/IEC 770)

Basic accuracy : Max .error 0.5% including linearity and repeatability errors

### Installation data

Terminals : DIN/VDE0609  
Screw terminals with wire guards for light PVC wiring and max 2 x 0.75 mm<sup>2</sup> or 1 x 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>

Permissible vibrations : 2 g acc. to EN 60 068-2-6

Shock : 50  
3 shocks each in 6 directions acc. to EN068-2-27 60



**Electrical insulation :** All circuits (measuring inputs/ measuring outputs / power supply) are electrically insulated.

**Standards**

Housing protection  
(acc .to IEC 529 resp.  
EN529 60 ) :

IP40  
Terminals IP20

Electrical standards : Acc .to IEC 1010 resp .EN010 61

Test voltage : Power supply versus:  
-all 3.7 kV 50 ,Hz,  
1 min.

Measuring inputs versus:  
-Measuring outputs  
2.3 kV, 50 Hz, 1 min.

Measuring inputs versus:  
-Measuring outputs  
2.3 kV, 50 Hz, 1 min.

Measuring inputs 1 versus:  
-Measuring outputs2  
2.3 kV, 50 Hz, 1 min.

**Environmental conditions**

Commissioning  
temperature : 10 -to55 + C<sup>o</sup>

Operating temperature 25 - :to55 + C<sup>o</sup>

Storage temperature : 40 -to70 + C<sup>o</sup>

Annuual mean  
relative humidity : 75%

After replacing the label in the transparent cover ,the transparent cover can be snapped into the front of the device again .This is done by inserting it behind the edge at the bottom and pressing it gently down and to the rear with the finger until it snaps into place (right side of Fig3 .)

**8 .Withdrawing and inserting the device**

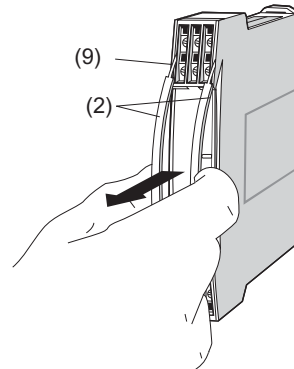



Fig5 .

Insert the pull-out clamps S (2) 17into the openings (9) until they snap into place .Withdraw the front part together with the main PCB out of the housing.

To reassemble the unit ,insert the front part together with the main PCB into the housing until the swallow-tailed sections engage in each other.

**9 .Mounting**

The **Ziegler PT 602** can be mounted either on a top-hat rail or directly onto a wall or mounting plate.



Make sure that the ambient temperature stays within the permissible limits:  
25-and 55 +<sup>o</sup> C

**7 .Exchanging frontplates**

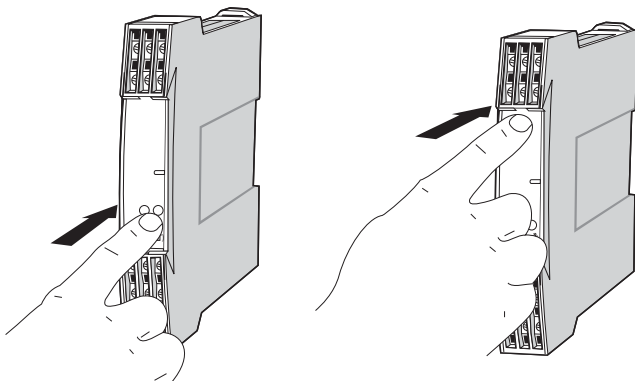


Fig 4 .Left : Removing the transparent cover  
Right : Inserting the transparent cover

Apply gentle pressure to the transparent cover as shown in Fig 4 .until pops out on the opposite side .The label in the cover can be replaced and used for notes.

**9.1 Top-hat rail mounting**

Simply clip the device onto the top-hat rail (EN) (022 50 see Fig6 .)

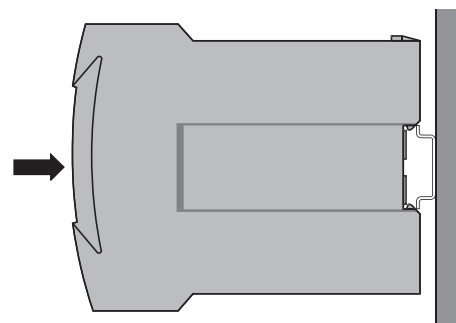


Fig 6 .Mounting on top-hat rails 35 x 15 or 35 x 7.5 mm.

**9.2 Wall mounting**

Drill 2 holes in the wall or panel as shown in the drilling pattern (Fig6.) .Now secure the power pack to the wall or panel using two 4 mm diameter screw.

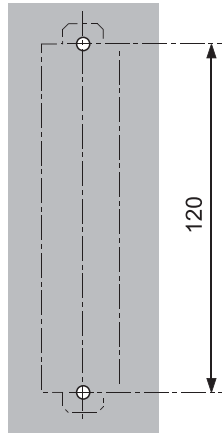


Fig .6 .Drilling pattern.

The while pressing the latch (18) in the base of the device Fig ,8 .left ,(pull out the transmitter securing brackets.(10)  
Now secure the transmitter to the wall or panel using two 4 mm diameter screws.

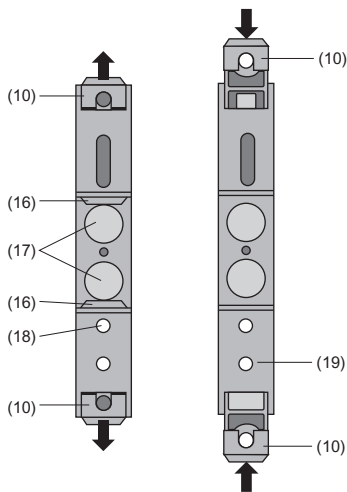


Fig.7 .Rear of device.  
(10)Screw hole brackets  
(16)Top-hat rail clip  
(17)Rubber buffers  
(18)Latch for pulling the screw hole brackets out  
(19)Latch for pushing the screw hole brackets in

**Note :**  
To return the brackets to their original positions ,the latch (19) in the base of the device has to be depressed before applying pressure to the securing brackets (10) (see Fig ,7 .right).

## 10 .Electrical connections

The electrical connections are made to screw terminals which are easily accessible from the front of the transmitter and can accommodate wire gauges up to 1x 2.5 m<sup>2</sup>m.



Make sure that the cables are not live when making the connections!

**The 230V power supply and 250 V contact output is potentially dangerous.**



Note that... ,

- ... the data required to carry out the prescribed measurement must correspond to those marked on the nameplate of **Ziegler PT 602**  
→ **input E** → **output A** and → **power supply H!**
- ... the total loop resistance connected to the output (receiver plus leads) **does not** exceed the maximum permissible value,  $R_{ext}$ . See "Measuring output " in Section "5. Technical data" for the maximum values of  $R_{ext}$ "
- ... the signal input and output cables should be twisted pairs and run as far as possible away from heavy current cables!

In all other respects ,observe all local regulations when selecting the type of electrical cable and installing them!

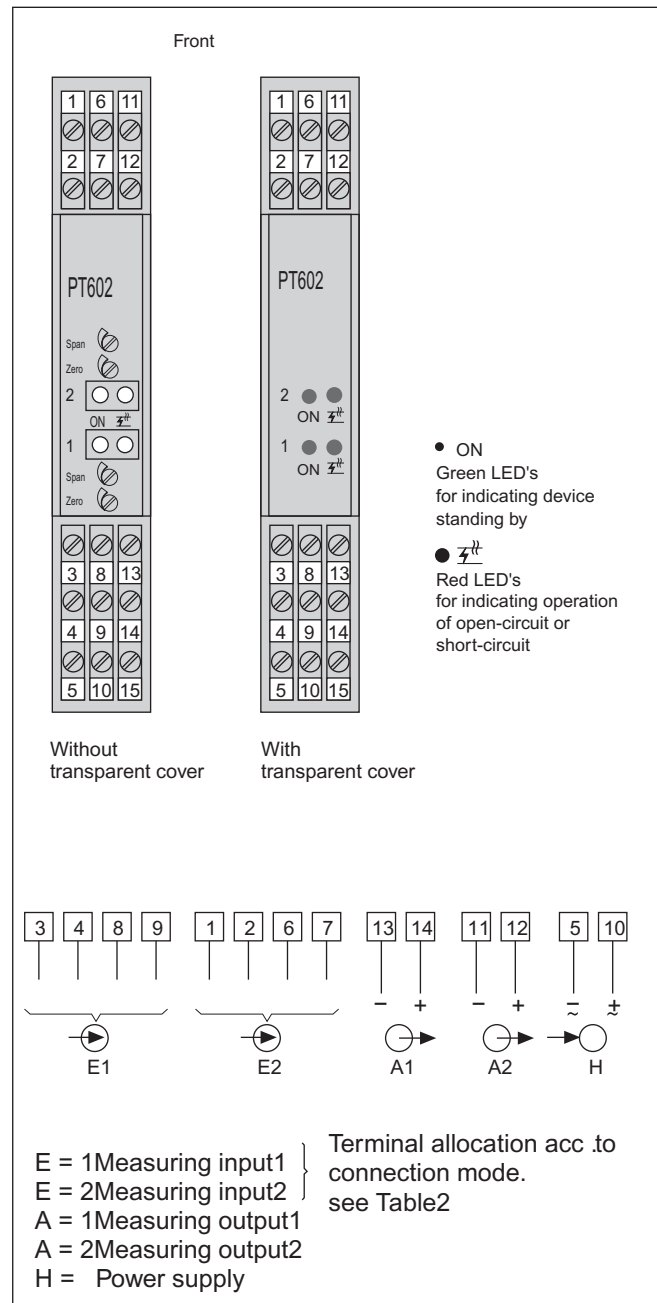


Table 2 Connections of the measuring input leads E 1 and E2

Measuring inputs		Connecting mode*	Connecting diagram Terminal arrangement
Version with 1 input and 1 output	Measuring input $\rightarrow$ E1	Two-wire connection	
		Three-wire connection	
		Four-wire connection	
Version with 2 inputs and 2 outputs	Measuring input $\rightarrow$ E1	Two-wire connection	
		Three-wire connection	
		Four-wire connection	
	Measuring input $\rightarrow$ E2	Two-wire connection	
		Three-wire connection	
		Four-wire connection	

Ziegler PT 602 units with the designations 602-1XX1 and 602-1XX2 can operate with either two-or three wire connections, but units with the type designation 602-1XX3 only operate with a four-wire connection.

## Notes

### 10.1 Connection to resistance thermometers

#### 10.1.1 .Two-wire connection (connection diagram Table 2)

Connect terminals 3 and 8 on the single-channel version for a two-wire connection to the feeler.

Connect terminals 3 and 8 and also 1 and 6 on the two - channel version .A resistance up to 25 per lead is permissible which is taken into account during configuration (see Section.11.2.2 )

#### 10.1.2 .Three-wire connection (connection diagram Table 2)

It is assumed that the three leads of a three-wire connection have identical resistance and no compensation is necessary . The lead resistance must not be greater than 25 per lead.

#### 10.1.3 .Four-wire connection (connection diagram Table 2)

The four-wire measurement is independent of lead resistance within wide limits and therefore no compensation is necessary . The lead resistance must not be greater than 25 per lead.

### 10.2 Measuring output leads

Connect the output leads for output A 1 to terminals (-)13 and 14(+) and for output A 2 (field indicator) to terminals 11 (-) and 12(+) acc. to Section "10. Electrical connections".

Note !The maximum permissible external resistance  $R_{ext\ max}$  of the Ziegler PT **602** must not be exceeded (see Section .6" Technical data")

### 10.3 Connecting the power supply

Connect the power supply to terminals 5 ( and) 10 ) acc. to Section .10" Electrical Connections."

A two-pole switch must be including in the supply connection where facility for switching Ziegler PT **602** is desired.

**Note :** An external supply fuse must be provided for DC supply voltage  $125 < V$ .

## 11 .Configuration

The coarse calibration is performed on the DIP switches (Fig . 8) and the fine calibration on the potentiometers marked "Zero "and" Span "(see Section .10"Electrical connection") .It is necessary to remove the cover to set the DIP switches (see Section .8"Withdrawing and Inserting the device").

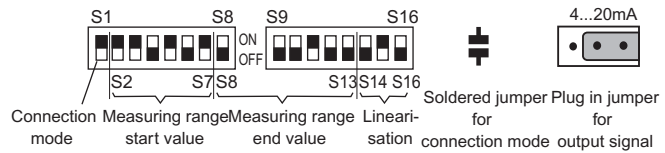


Fig .8.DIP switches ,soldered jumper and jumper plug configuration the Ziegler PT **602** (illustration for the preferred single-channel version).

### 11.1 .Swith positions S1 and soldered jumper (⚡) for connection mode of the resistance thermometer



As can be seen from the following table , measurement transmitters 1...602-1 and-602 1...2 can be used for two and three-wire connection .The device must be recalibrated if the connection mode is changed.

**Devices with the type designation 602-1...3 are only intended for a four-wire connection and cannot be changed.**

Connection mode	Lead resistance $R_L$	Soldered jumper	Switch position S1
Two-wire connection	$R_{L\ total}$ 0...25		
	$R_{L\ total}$ 50...25<	closed	
Three-wire connection	25 per lead		
Four-wire connection		open	

### 11.2 .Switch positions (S2...S7) for measuring range start value

#### 11.2.1 .Three and four-wire connection

Set DIP switches S...2S 7to the positions given in the following table for the desired minimum value of the measuring range.

#### Example:1

Minimum value of the measuring range 820 C  
Switch positions" ON-ON-OFF-OFF-OFF-ON"

Measuring range start value °C	S ... 2S7	Measuring range start value °C	S ... 2S7
- 170 ... -149		295 ... 301	
-149 ... -119		301 ... 306	
-119 ... 98-		306 ... 315	
... 98- 76-		315 ... 326	
... 76- 58-		326 ... 335	
... 58- 41-		335 ... 344	
... 41- 20-		344 ... 350	
... 20- 0		350 ... 359	
0 ... 24		359 ... 367	
24 ... 47		367 ... 375	
47 ... 64		375... 384	
64 ... 82		384 ... 393	
82 ... 99		393... 400	
99 ... 116		400 ... 408	
116 ... 131		408 ... 415	
131 ... 146		415 ... 422	
146 ... 163		422 ... 429	
163 ... 180		429 ... 435	
180 ... 197		435 ... 443	
197 ... 209		443 ... 450	
209 ... 219		450 ... 456	
219 ... 228		456 ... 462	
228 ... 240		462 ... 466	
240 ... 251		466 ... 470	
251 ... 265		470 ... 476	
265 ... 275		476 ... 481	
275 ... 281		481 ... 488	
281 ... 286		488 ... 494	
286 ... 291		494 ... 499	
291 ... 295		499 ... 500	

### 11.2.2 .Two-wire connection

To determine the switch positions for the desired minimum value of the measuring range ,add the resistances of the sensor and the leads ( $R_{total}$ ) .If the total lead resistance ( $R_{total}$ ) exceeds  $25 \Omega$  , subtract  $25 \Omega$  .

Example:2

Measuring range 0 100...0 C

Total lead resistance  $R_L$  35 (subtract  $25 \Omega$  )

The minimum value is given by sensor + lead resistance:

$$R_{total} = 100 \Omega + 10 \Omega$$

At 260 C a Pt 100 has a resistance of 110  $\Omega$  The minimum value of the measuring range that has to be set on DIP switches S...2S 7 is therefore 260 C i.e. the switches positions are " ON-ON-OFF-OFF-ON-ON."

### 11.3 Switch positions for setting the span (S8...S13)

Select the desired span in the following table and place switch S 8 in block 1 and switches S...9S 13 in block 2 in the corresponding positions.

Example:3

Measuring span 0 616 C

Switch positions " ON-ON-ON-OFF-OFF-ON"

Measuring span °C	S ... 8S13	Measuring span °C	S ... 8S13
50 ... 68		445 ...	
85 ...		450 ...	
101 ...		458 ...	
122 ...		466 ...	
140 ...		477 ...	
150 ...		485 ...	
159 ...		490 ...	
174 ...		494 ...	
193 ...		502 ...	
207 ...		512 ...	
220 ...		519 ...	
237 ...		526 ...	
254 ...		535 ...	
271 ...		544 ...	
288 ...		553 ...	
303 ...		561 ...	
318 ...		570 ...	
329 ...		578 ...	
339 ...		584 ...	
353 ...		589 ...	
364 ...		597 ...	
370 ...		603 ...	
376 ...		606 ...	
387 ...		610 ...	
399 ...		616 ...	
408 ...		623 ...	
417 ...		628 ...	
423 ...		633 ...	
428 ...		640 ...	
434 ...		646 ...	
440 ...		700 ...	



### 11.4 .Switch positions (S14...S16) for linearisation

A switch combination has to be set to linearise the range that depends on the minimum value of the measuring range (TA) and the temperature range (TE - TA) .Fig 9 .shows how the switch positions are determined for the example of a measuring range of 600...100°C .The correct switch positions for this example are" OFF-ON-ON."

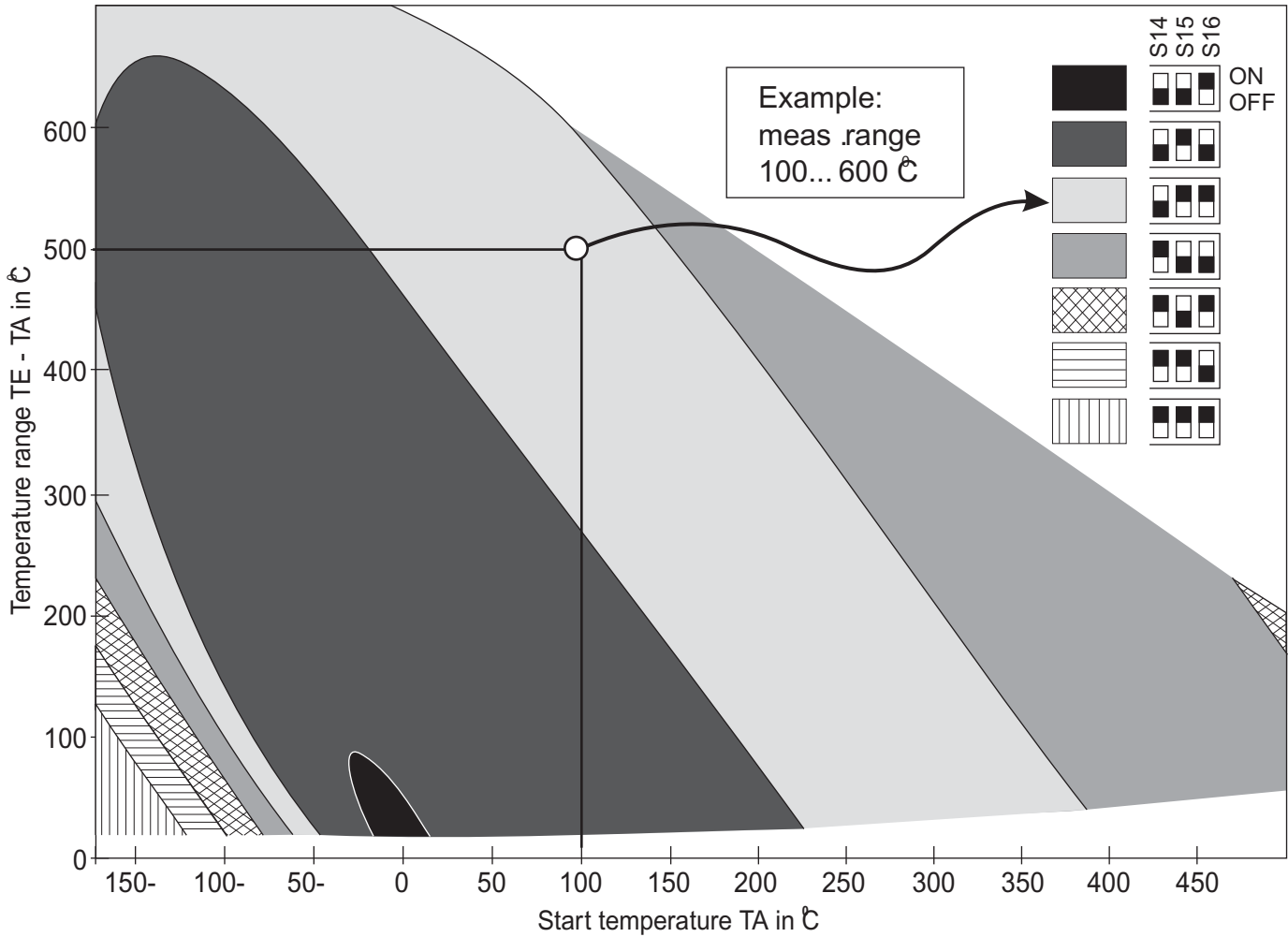


Fig .9 .Switch positions (S...14S16) for linearisation.  
 TA = Measuring range start value  
 TE = Measuring range end value

### 11.5 Jumper plug positions for output signal range

There is a jumper plug for each channel that enables the output current range to be selected (see Fig10 ).

Current [mA]	Plug-in-jumpers
0...20	
4...20	

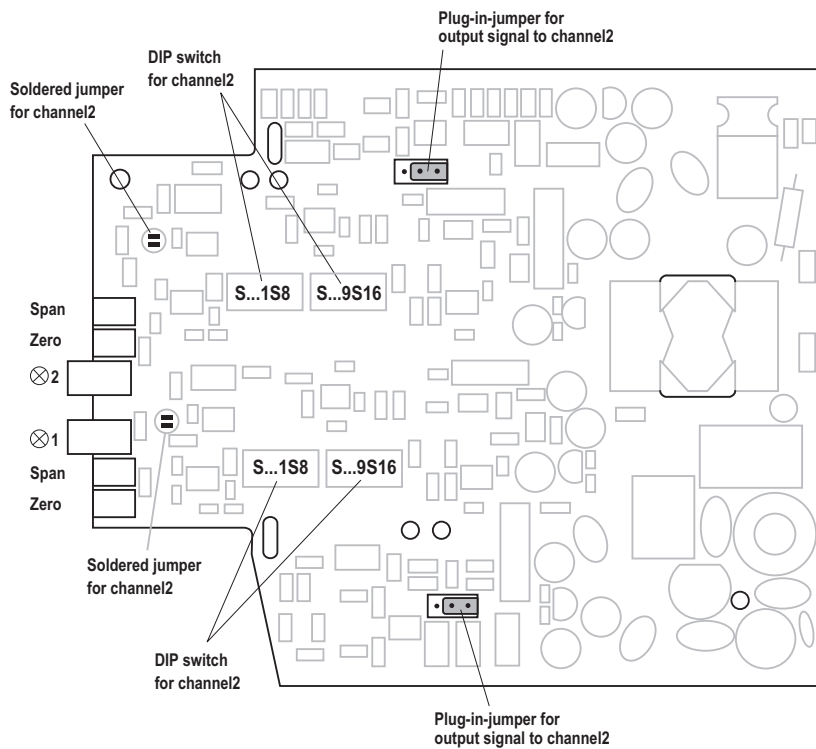


Fig .10 .Position of the DIP switches S...1S ,16plug-in jumpers and soldered jumpers.

## 12 .Commissioning

Switch on the measuring inputs and the power supply .The green LED's lights continuously after switching on.

**i** The power supply unit must to capable of supplying a brief current surge when switching on .The instruments presents a low impedance at the instant of switching which requires a current Istart of...

...Istart  $\square$  160 mA for the version with a power supply range of 60 - 24 V DC/AC  
or  
...Istart 160 mA for the version with a power supply range of 230 - 85 V DC/AC

## 13 .Maintenance

No maintenance is required.

## 14 .Releasing the transmitter

Release the transmitter from a top-hat rail as shown in Fig.11 .

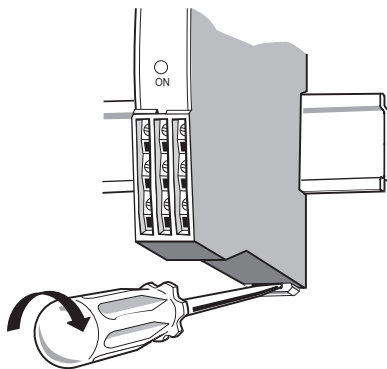


Fig.11 .

## 15 .Dimensional drawings

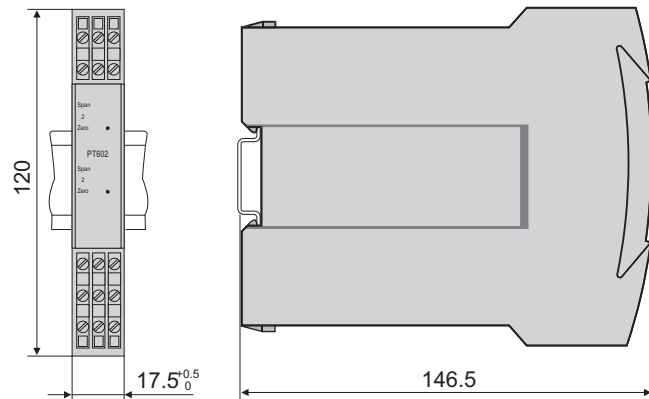


Fig .12 .in housing S17clipped onto a top-hat rail ( 35c 15 mm or 35 x 7.5 mm .acc.to EN022 50 ).

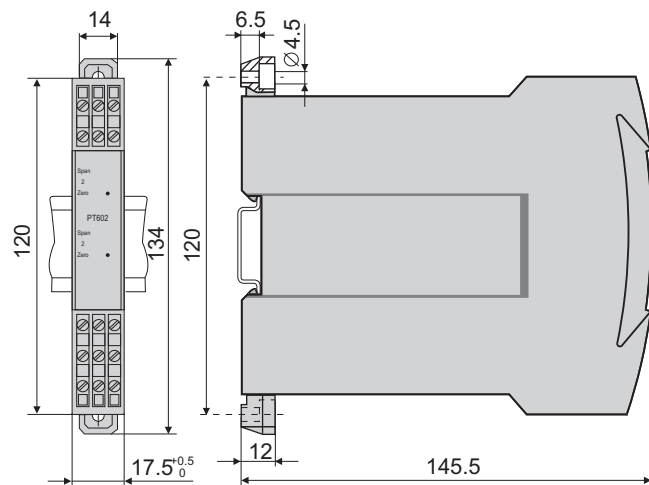


Fig .13 .in housing S17 screw hole mounting brackets pulled out.

## ZIEGLER INSTRUMENTS

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