



E112

Gauge Head Position Sensor

**ALTHEN**  
SENSORS & CONTROLS

mm

**E112**

Gauge Head Position Sensor

Intrinsically Safe For Hazardous Dust Atmospheres



## ■ FEATURES

- Intrinsically safe for Gas and Dust to: Ex II 1GD
- Gauge head positioning for industrial and scientific applications
- Non-contacting inductive technology to eliminate wear
- Travel set to customer's requirement
- Compact 19 mm diameter body
- Sealing to IP67



E112-170

Our E112 LIPS® (Linear Induction Position Sensor) incorporates electronics system EX07 which is ATEX / IECEx approved for use in potentially explosive gas/vapour and dust atmospheres.

The E112 is designed for gauge head positioning in industrial and scientific applications and is ideal for OEMs seeking good sensor performance for arduous applications in hazardous areas. The E112 sensors, provides a linear output proportional to travel. Each sensor is supplied with the output calibrated to the travel required by the customer, from 5mm to 50mm and with full EMC protection built in.

Overall performance, repeatability and stability are outstanding over a wide temperature range. The sensor is very robust, the body and plunger being made of stainless steel for long service life and environmental resistance.

The plunger is spring loaded with a domed end. The E112 is easy to install with a long ½ inch UNF mounting thread and is supplied with two lock nuts for positioning. Environmental sealing is to IP67.

## ■ SPECIFICATION

### Dimensions

Body diameter	19 mm
Body Length (excluding thread) (Axial version)	160.7 mm
(Radial version)	169.5 mm
Mounting Thread Length	59 mm

For full mechanical details see drawing E112-11

### Spring Force

1.5 - 4.5 N approx.

### Power Supply

+5V dc nom. ± 0.5V, 10mA typ 20mA max

### Output Signal

0.5-4.5V dc ratiometric, Load: 5kΩ min.

### Independent Linearity

≤ ± 0.25% FSO @ 20°C

≤ ± 0.1% FSO @ 20°C available upon request.

\*Sensors with calibrated travel of 10 mm and above.

### Temperature Coefficients

< ± 0.01 %/°C Gain &

< ± 0.01%FS/C Offset

### Frequency Response

> 10 kHz (-3dB)

### Resolution

Infinite

### Noise

< 0.02% FSO

### Intrinsic Safety

Ex II 1GD

Ex ia II C T4 Ga (Ta= -40°C to 80°C)

Ex ia IIIC T135°C Da (Ta= -40°C to 80°C)

Approval only applies to the specified ambient temperature range and atmospheric conditions in the range 0.80 to 1.10 Bar, oxygen ≤ 21%

### Sensor Input Parameters

Ui: 11.4 V, Ii: 0.20A, Pi: 0.51 W.

### (connector option/s)

Ci: 1.16 µF, Li: 50µH

### (cable option/s)

Ci: 1.36µF, Li: 860µH with 1km max. cable

### Environmental Temperature Limits

-40°C to +80°C

-40°C to +125°C

### Sealing

IP67

### EMC Performance

EN 61000-6-2, EN 61000-6-3

### Vibration

IEC 68-2-6: 10 g

### Shock

IEC 68-2-29: 40 g

### MTBF

350,000 hrs 40°C GF

### Drawing List

E112-11

Sensor Outline

Drawings, in AutoCAD® dwg or dxf format, available on request.

Do you need a position sensor made to order to suit a particular installation requirement or specification? We'll be happy to modify any of our designs to suit your needs - please contact us with your requirements.



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Intrinsically safe equipment is defined as "equipment which is incapable of releasing sufficient electrical or thermal energy under normal or abnormal conditions to cause ignition of a specific hazardous atmosphere mixture in its most easily ignited concentration."

**ATEX / IECEx approved to:**

Ex II 1GD

Ex ia IIC T4 Ga ( $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $80^\circ\text{C}$ )

Ex ia IIIC T135°C Da ( $T_a = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $80^\circ\text{C}$ )

Designates the sensor as belonging to; Group II: suitable for all areas except mining, Category 1 GD: can be used in areas with continuous, long or frequent periods of exposure to hazardous gas (Zones 2 to 0) and dust (Zone 20). Gas:

Protection class ia, denotes intrinsically safe for all zones Apparatus group IIC: suitable for IIA, IIB and IIC explosive gases. Temperature class T4: maximum sensor surface temperature under fault conditions  $135^\circ\text{C}$

**Dust:** T135°C: maximum sensor surface temperature under fault conditions  $135^\circ\text{C}$ . Ambient temperature range extended to  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+80^\circ\text{C}$ . It is imperative intrinsically safe sensors be used in conjunction with a galvanic barrier to meet the requirements of the product certification. The X005 Galvanic Isolation Amplifier is purpose made for IS sensors making it the perfect choice. Refer to the X005 datasheet for product specification and output configuration options.

#### Safety Parameters:

Ui: 11.4V, Ii: 0.20A, Pi: 0.51W

Ci =  $1.36\mu\text{F}$  Li =  $860\mu\text{H}$ \* (cable option/s)

Ci =  $1.16\mu\text{F}$  Li =  $50\mu\text{H}$  (connector option/s)

\*Figures for 1km cable where: Ci =  $200\text{pF/m}$  & Li =  $810\text{nH/m}$

Sensors can be installed with a maximum of 1000m of cable.

#### Cable characteristics must not exceed:

**Capacitance:**  $\leq 200\text{ pF/m}$  for max. total of:  $200\text{ nF}$ .

**Inductance:**  $\leq 810\text{ nH/m}$  for max. total of:  $810\mu\text{H}$

For cable lengths exceeding 10 metres a five wire connection is recommended to eliminate errors introduced by cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients.

ATEX / IECEx approved sensors suitable for gas (X series) and mining (M series) applications, are also available.

#### ■ TABLE OF OPTIONS

**CALIBRATED TRAVEL:** Factory set to any length from 0-5mm to 0-50mm (e.g. 36mm).

#### ELECTRICAL INTERFACE OPTIONS

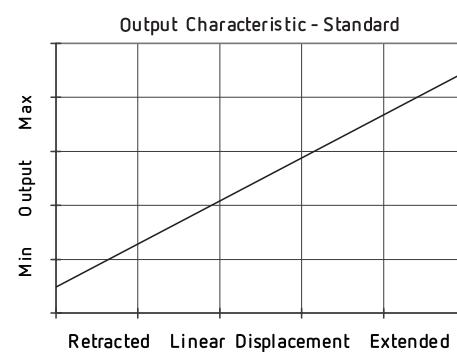
The X005 Galvanic Isolation Amplifier is available with the following output options;

Standard: 0.5 - 9.5V or 4 - 20mA.  
Reverse: 9.5 - 0.5V or 20 - 4mA.

#### CONNECTOR/CABLE OPTIONS

Connector - Binder 713 series	Axial or Radial, IP67
Cable <sup>†</sup> with Pg 9 gland	Axial, IP67

<sup>†</sup>Three core (black jacket) or five core (blue jacket) cable options available. Cable length >50 cm – please specify length in cm up to 15000 cm max. We recommend all customers refer to the 3 or 5-Wire Mode Connection page.

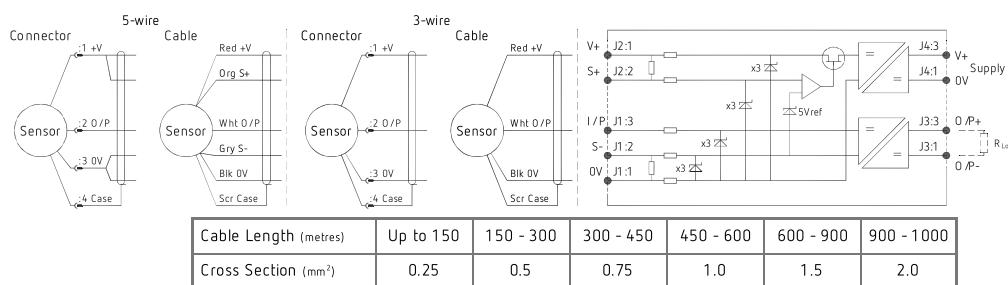


## THREE OR FIVE-WIRE MODE CONNECTION FOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE SENSORS IN HAZARDOUS ATMOSPHERES

The aim of this document is to help readers who do not understand what is meant by three or five wire modes of connection between the galvanic isolation amplifier and sensor, and the factors behind them. It is by no means an in-depth technical analysis of the subject.

Whether opting for a pre-wired Intrinsically Safe sensor or one with a connector, choosing the right mode of connection and cable to suit the application requires careful consideration. Interconnecting cables are not perfect conductors and offer resistance to current flow, the magnitude of resistance<sup>†</sup> depends on conductors resistivity, which changes with temperature, cross sectional area<sup>‡</sup> and length. If the voltage were to be measured at both ends of a length of wire it would be found they are different, this is known as volts drop. Volts drop changes with current flow and can be calculated using Ohm's law, it should be noted that volts drop occurs in both positive and negative conductors. The effects of volts drop can be reduced by increasing the conductors cross sectional area, this does not however eliminate the effects due to temperature variation. There are instances where large cross-section cables are not practical; for example most standard industrial connectors of the type used for sensors have a maximum conductor capacity of 0.75mm<sup>2</sup>, copper prices and ease of installation are other considerations. This is important because the effects of volts drop can significantly alter the perceived accuracy of the sensor which is ratiometric i.e. the output signal is directly affected by the voltage across the sensor. Changes in temperature will also be seen as gain variation in the sensor output. **Three wire mode** connections are common and are suitable in most cases with short or moderate cable runs. Applications that do not require a high degree of accuracy but have cable runs, say in excess of 10m, volts drop can be reduced by introducing a terminal box close to the sensor and using a larger cross-section cable for a majority of the cable run. Sensors supplied with three core cable are calibrated with the cable fitted which largely eliminates errors due to conductor resistance at room temperature however, as mentioned above, small gain errors due to temperature fluctuations should be expected.

**Five wire mode** connections have significant benefits as losses in the positive and negative conductors are compensated for by the galvanic isolation amplifier which can 'sense' the voltage across the sensor and dynamically adjust the output voltage so that the voltage across the sensor is correct. The effects of cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients are eliminated allowing for smaller conductors than a three wire connection for the same cable run. The amplifier can compensate for up to 15Ω per conductor with a current flow of 15mA, which is more than adequate for 150m of 0.25 mm<sup>2</sup> cable, longer lengths will require larger conductors. **For this reason recommends five wire connections for cable lengths exceeding 10 metres in 0.25 mm<sup>2</sup> cable to preserve the full accuracy of the sensor.** See illustrations below for examples of connecting a sensor to the galvanic isolation amplifier.



The table above shows recommended conductor sizes with respect to cable length for both three and five wire connections, based on copper conductors. Three wire connections will introduce a gain reduction of 5% and a ±1% temperature dependence of gain over the range -40°C to +80°C for the cable temperature. (i.e. about -150 ppm/°C for the maximum lengths shown and less pro rata for shorter lengths.) It should be noted that the maximum cable length, as specified in the sensor certification, takes **precedence** and **must not** be exceeded.

Sensors are supplied with three core 0.25 mm<sup>2</sup> cable as standard, however five core 0.25 mm<sup>2</sup> cable can be supplied on request. The galvanic isolation amplifier is available as;

**G005-\*\*\* for 'G' and 'H' prefix sensors / X005-\*\*\* for 'E', 'M' and 'X' prefix sensors**

<sup>†</sup> R = L/A is the resistivity of the conductor (Ωm) L is the length of conductor (m) A is the conductor cross-sectional area (m<sup>2</sup>).

<sup>‡</sup> It is presumed that direct current flow is uniform across the cross-section of the wire, the galvanic isolation amplifier and sensor are a dc system.



■ INTRINSICALLY SAFE - GAS/VAPOUR ATMOSPHERES

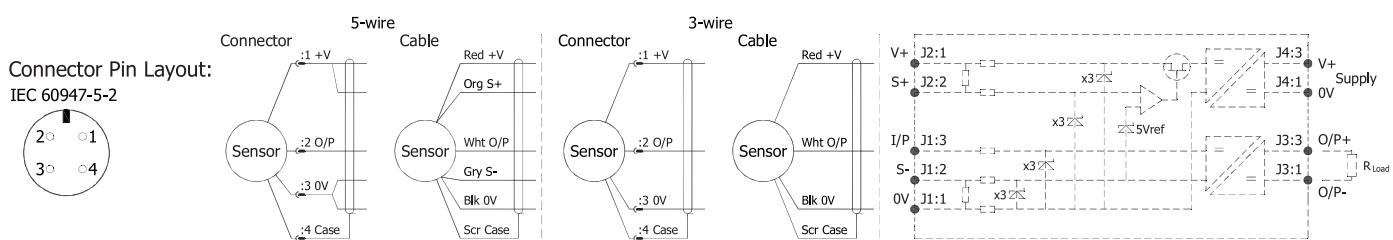
a	b	c	d
E11 2 . Displacement	A	Connections	Z-code
a Displacement (mm)			Value
Displacement in mm e.g. 0 - 34 mm			34
b Output			
Supply V dc $V_s$ (tolerance)	Output	Code	
+5V (4.5 - 5.5V)	0.5 - 4.5V (ratiometric with supply)	A	
c Connections Cable* or Connector			Code
Connector - Axial	IP67 M12 IEC 60947-5-2	J	
Connector - Radial	IP67 M12 IEC 60947-5-2	K	
Cable Gland - Axial	IP67 Pg9 - 3-core cable	Lxx	
Cable Gland - Axial	IP67 Pg9 - 5-core cable	LQxx	
*Supplied with 50 cm as standard, specify required cable length specified in cm. e.g. L2000 specifies cable gland with 20 metres of cable. Nb: restricted cable pull strength.			
d Z-code			Code
Calibration to suit X005 - Default			Z000
$\leq \pm 0.1\%$ @2 0°C Independent Linearity displacement between 10mm & 50mm only!			Z650
Connector with cable option 'J', 'JQ', 'K' or 'KQ' with length required in cm i.e. J100 specifies connector with 100cm of cable.			Z999

Note! All Intrinsically Safe (IS) sensors must have a Z-code suffix.  
IS sensors must be used in conjunction with a Galvanic Isolation Amplifier  
- See X005 for Output options.

## ■ INSTALLATION INFORMATION

For certificate number and safety parameters information for product marked EX04, see next page.

ATEX/IECEx Qualified to Intrinsic Safety Standard Certificate numbers SIRA 13 ATEX2371X IECEx SIR 13.0154X		Ex II 1GD Ex ia IIC T4 Ga ( $T_a = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+80^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) Ex ia IIIC T135 °C Da ( $T_a = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+80^{\circ}\text{C}$ )
Electronics Version	Output Description:	Supply Voltage: $V_s$ (tolerance)
EX07	0.5 - 4.5V (ratio metric with supply) [Output code 'A']	+5V (4.5 - 5.5V)



**Putting Into Service:** The sensor must be used with a galvanic isolation barrier designed to supply the sensor with a nominal 5V and to transmit the sensor output to a safe area.

The barrier parameters must not exceed:

$U_i = 11.4\text{V}$        $I_i = 0.20\text{A}$        $P_i = 0.51\text{W}$   
 $C_i = 1.36\mu\text{F}^*$        $L_i = 860\mu\text{H}^*$  ('Lxx' or 'LQxx' options) \*Figures for 1km cable  
 $C_i = 1.16\mu\text{F}$        $L_i = 50\mu\text{H}$  ('J' or 'K' options)

The sensor is certified to be used with up to 1000m of cable, cable characteristics must not exceed:

Capacitance: 200 pF/m for max. total of: 200 nF

Inductance: 810 nH/m for max. total of: 810  $\mu\text{H}$

Approval only applies to specified ambient temperature range and atmospheric conditions in the range:  
0.80 to 1.10 Bar, oxygen 21%.

The performance of the sensor may be affected by voltage drops associated with long cable lengths; For cable lengths exceeding 10 metres a five wire connection is recommended to eliminate errors introduced by cable resistance and associated temperature coefficients.

N.b. sensors supplied with cable, the free end must be appropriately terminated.

**Warning** - The M12 IEC 60947 connector may be rotated for purposes of convenient orientation of the connector and cable, however rotating the connector more than one complete revolution is not recommended.

**Repeated rotation of the connector will damage the internal wiring!**



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## ■ INSTALLATION INFORMATION

**Special Condition for Safe Use:** The apparatus does not meet the 500 V r.m.s dielectric strength test between circuit and frame, in accordance with clause 6.3.13 of IEC 60079-11:2011. This must be taken into consideration on installation.

When using a Sensor that has an integral cable in a dust application, the free end of the cable shall be appropriately terminated for the zone of use.

Under certain extreme circumstances, the non-metallic and isolated metal parts incorporated in the enclosure of this equipment may generate an ignition-capable level of electrostatic charge. Therefore the equipment shall not be installed in a location where the external conditions are conducive to the build-up of electrostatic charge on such surfaces. This is particularly important if the equipment is installed in a zone 0 location. In addition, the equipment shall only be cleaned with a damp cloth.

**Use:** The sensor is designed to measure linear displacement and provide an analogue output signal.

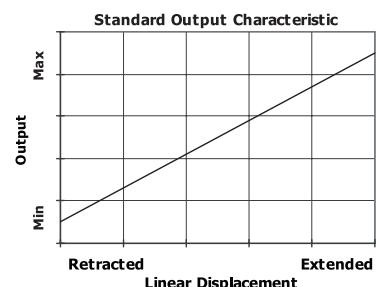
**Assembly and Dismantling:** The unit is not to be serviced or dismantled and re-assembled by the user.

**Maintenance:** No maintenance is required. Any cleaning must be done with a damp cloth.

**Mechanical Mounting:** Via 1/2"x20 UNF mounting thread, adjust sensor position and lock in place using lock nuts provided. Maximum tightening torque: 10Nm.

**Output Characteristic:** Plunger is extended 3.3 mm from end of body at start of normal travel. The output increases as the plunger extends from the sensor body, the calibrated stroke is between 5 mm and 50 mm.

**Incorrect Connection Protection levels:** Not protected – the sensor is not protected against either reverse polarity or over-voltage. The risk of damage should be minimal where the supply current is limited to less than 50mA.



For certificate number and safety parameters information for product marked EX07, see previous page.

ATEX Qualified to Intrinsic Safety Standard Certificate numbers SIRA 00ATEX2076X		Ex II 1GD EEx ia I/IIC T4 (Ta = -40°C to +80°C) Ex ia D 20 T135 °C (Ta = -40°C to +80°C)	
Electronics Version	Output Description:	Supply Voltage: $V_s$ (tolerance)	Load resistance:
EX04	0.5 - 4.5V (ratiometric with supply) [Output code 'A']	+5V (4.5 - 5.5V)	5kΩ min

The barrier parameters must not exceed:

$$U_i = 11.4V \quad I_i = 0.20A \quad P_i = 0.51W$$

$$C_i = 1.36\mu F^* \quad L_i = 710\mu H^* \text{ ('Lxx' option)} \quad * \text{Figures for 1km cable}$$

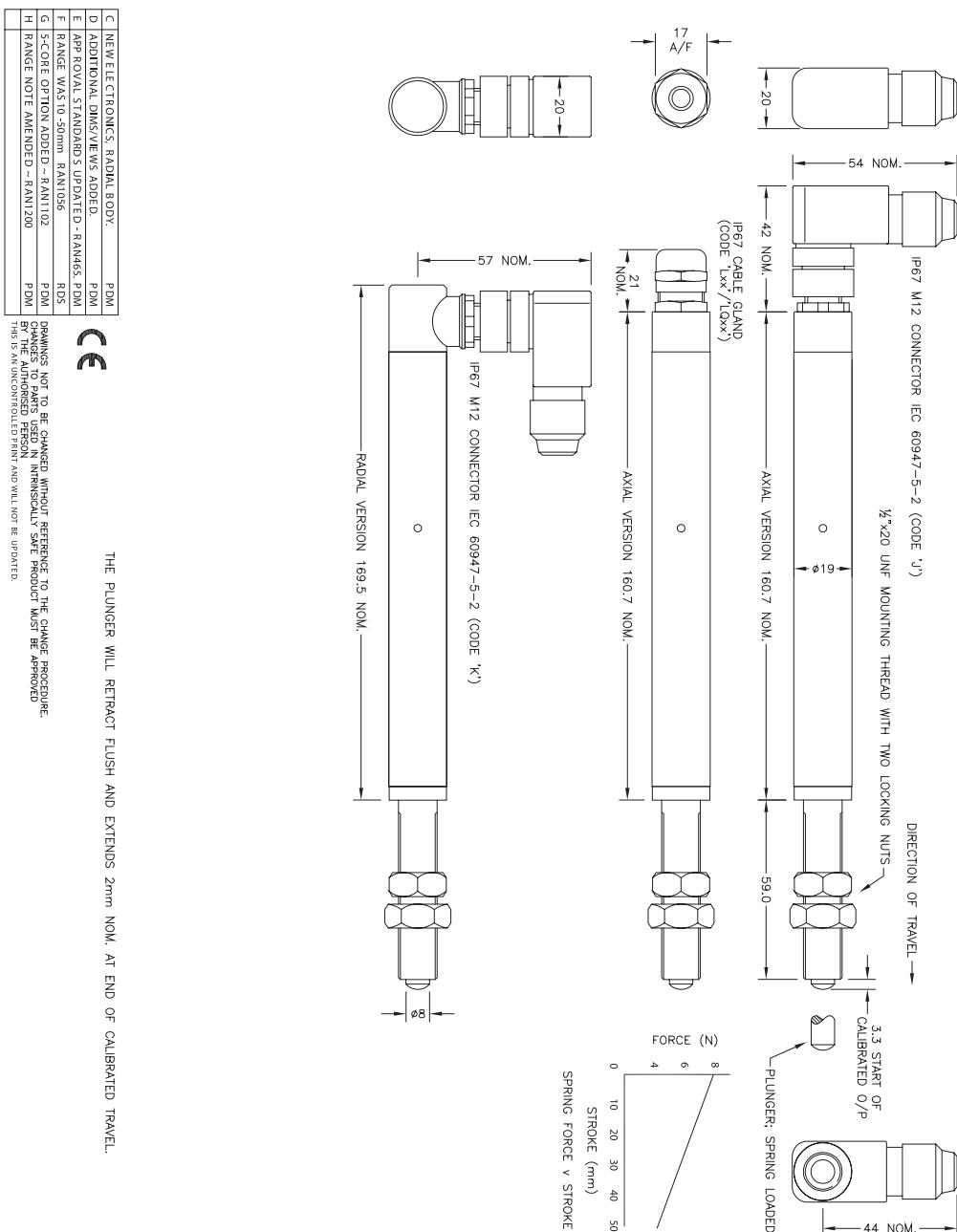
$$C_i = 1.16\mu F \quad L_i = 50\mu H \text{ ('J' or 'K' options)}$$

The sensor is certified to be used with up to 1000m of cable, cable characteristics must not exceed:

Capacitance: ≤ 200 pF/m for max. total of: 200 nF

Inductance: ≤ 660 nH/m for max. total of: 660 μH

With the exception of the certificate number and safety parameters above, all other notes regarding Putting Into Service, Use, Assembly and Dismantling etc. on previous page apply to sensors marked EX04 or EX07.



NOTE-- READ INSTALLATION SHEET E112-19 FOR FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.	
ATEX-HPEC APPROVED TO	
APPROVED FOR USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH A GALVANICALLY ISOLATED BARRIER.	
NOTE: APPROVAL ONLY APPLIES AT NORMAL ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE!	

C	21.04/10	CHECKED BY	X	+0.4
D	05.07/11	RDS	X	+0.2
E	10.03/14		X	+0.1
F	9/11/15	DESCRIPTION	G	12.04/17
G	05/09/17	E112 INTRINSICALLY SAFE	H	05/09/17
H	05/09/17	GAUGE HEAD POSITION SENSOR		
SCALE	12.5mm	DRAWING NUMBER	E 112-11	REV H
	←→	SHEET	1	OF 1

½" LOCK NUTS NOT SHOWN ON END VIEWS FOR CLARITY.

#### ELECTRICAL OPTIONS/ SPECIFICATIONS

##### OUTPUT

0.5 TO 4.5V RATIO METRIC

5V

SUPPLY

0.5 TO 12mA TYP. 20mA MAX.

CABLE: 0.2mm<sup>2</sup> O/A SCREEN PUR JACKET – SUPPLIED

WITH 50cm OR REQUIRED LENGTH IN cm (150cm MAX).

STANDARD 3-CORE: JACKET Ø4mm BLACK

e.g. "L50"

OPTIONAL 5-CORE: JACKET Ø4.6mm BLUE

e.g. "L50"

CABLE/CONNECTOR<sup>®</sup> CONNECTIONS:

3 CORE

5 CORE

CONNECTOR

RED

ORG

:1

+V<sub>O</sub>

BLACK

BLK

:3

+SENSE (5-WIRE ONLY)

GRAY

:3

-SENSE (5-WIRE ONLY)

WHITE

:2

OUTPUT

WHITE

:4

BODY

SCREEN

:4

BODY

OUT

WHITE

:4

BODY</