

RETURNING PRODUCTS FOR REPAIR

Please contact Setra (1-800-257-3872, 978-263-1400) before returning unit for repair to review information relative to your application. Many times, only minor field adjustments may be necessary. When returning a product to Setra, the material should be carefully packaged and shipped prepaid to:

Setra Systems, Inc.
159 Swanson Road
Boxborough, MA 01719-1304
Attn: Repair Department

To assure prompt handling, please supply the following information and include it inside the package of returned material:

1. Name and phone number of person to contact.
2. Shipping and billing instructions
3. Full description of the malfunction.
4. Identify any hazardous material used with product.

Notes: Please remove any pressure fittings and plumbing that you have installed and enclose any required mating electrical connectors and wiring diagrams.

Allow approximately 3 weeks after receipt at Setra for the repair and return of the unit. Non-warranty repairs will not be made without customer approval and a purchase order to cover repair charges.

Calibration Services

Setra maintains a complete calibration facility that is traceable to the National Institute of Standards & Technology (NIST). If you would like to recalibrate or recertify your Setra pressure transducers, please call our Repair Department at 1-800-257-3872 (978-263-1400) for scheduling, cost and turnaround estimates.

EMC CERTIFICATION

This product complies with EN61326 Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory use – EMC Requirements for Minimum Requirements and Industrial Locations. Special caution should be taken to meet Standard EN61000-4-5: 1995 Surge Immunity if any of the following conditions apply to the installation: The product is installed outside; all or any part of the cable is exposed to the outside; the cable is greater than 30 meters in length. In order to meet the Surge Immunity requirements, the following conditions must be followed during installation:

1. Shielded cable must be used, and the shield must be tied to earth ground (not power supply ground) on at least one end of the cable shield/drain wire. The shield must be maintained all the way from sensor to the power supply.
2. If unshielded cable is used, an earth grounded metal conduit fitting can be used to replace the shielded cable.
3. For a sensor with a metal body or enclosure, the body/enclosure must be grounded to earth. If a protective metal housing is used, the metal housing should be grounded to earth
4. If a protective plastic housing is used, the housing must be able to withstand at least 2 KV from the housing to earth ground, without damaging the circuit.

LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

SETRA warrants its products to be free from defects in materials and workmanship, subject to the following terms and conditions: Without charge, SETRA will repair or replace products found to be defective in materials or workmanship within the warranty period; provided that:

- a) the product has not been subjected to abuse, neglect, accident, incorrect wiring not our own, improper installation or servicing, or use in violation of instructions furnished by SETRA;
- b) the product has not been repaired or altered by anyone except SETRA or its authorized service agencies;
- c) the serial number or product code has not been removed, defaced, or otherwise changed; and
- d) examination discloses, in the judgment of SETRA, the defect in materials or workmanship developed under normal installation, use and service;
- e) SETRA is notified in advance of and the product is returned to SETRA transportation prepaid.

Unless otherwise specified in a manual or warranty card, or agreed to in a writing signed by a SETRA officer, SETRA pressure and acceleration products shall be warranted for one year from date of sale.

The foregoing warranty is in lieu of all warranties, express, implied or statutory, including but not limited to, any implied warranty of merchantability for a particular purpose.

SETRA's liability for breach of warranty is limited to repair or replacement, or if the goods cannot be repaired or replaced, to a refund of the purchase price. SETRA's liability for all other breaches is limited to a refund of the purchase price. In no instance shall SETRA be liable for incidental or consequential damages arising from a breach of warranty, or from the use or installation of its products.

No representative or person is authorized to give any warranty other than as set out above or to assume for SETRA any other liability in connection with the sale of its products.



Model 204 and 239 Series
PRESSURE TRANSDUCERS

Pressure Transducers (0 to 5 VDC output)

Model 204	Gauge, Absolute, and Vacuum Pressure
Model 204D	Wet/Dry Differential Pressure
Model 239	Differential Pressure

Pressure Transducers (4 to 20 mA output)

Model C204	Gauge, Absolute and Vacuum Pressure
Model C239	Differential Pressure

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General Information and Installation

Your Setra transducer has been carefully calibrated before shipment to you, and it should be handled with the same care given any precision instrument. Pressure range and dimensions are reported on the applicable specifications bulletin.

Ambient Conditions

Do not submerge in liquids, use in ambient conditions corrosive to anodized aluminum, subject to spray or dripping, or use in a high vibration environment. The transducer is very slightly sensitive to acceleration in the pressure fitting axis (see applicable specifications bulletin for acceleration response specifications). Installation is recommended in the vertical position, with the pressure port downward. This position minimizes damage from drippage of pressure system piping.

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Installation of Pressure Fittings

Your transducer is designed for most accurate operation when subjected to pressures within the designated pressure range. Refer to the catalog bulletin specifications for proof pressure limits. Subjection to excessive pressure voids the warranty. **DO NOT OVERPRESSURE.**

Standard sealants such as Teflon pipe tape generally are satisfactory. For the most sensitive pressure ranges, excessive high torquing of a metal pressure fitting may cause slight zero shift which may be trimmed out using the zero adjustment. Use of a plastic fitting often shows no noticeable zero shift. The torquing effect does not appreciably affect linearity or sensitivity. The wrench flat on the 204 and 239 series should be used when installing the positive pressure fitting.

A. Positive Pressure Fitting and Media Compatibility

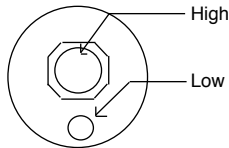
Model 204, C204, 204D: 1/4"-18 NPT internal fitting
For use with gases or liquids compatible with 17-4 PH stainless steel. (316 stainless steel optional)

Model 239, C239: 1/8"-27 NPT internal fitting
For use with gases compatible with stainless steel, hard anodized 6061 aluminum, Buna N "O" ring. (stainless steel in place of aluminum optional)

B. Reference Pressure Fitting and Media Compatibility (Differential pressure measurements only.)

Model 204D: 1/8"-27 NPT internal fitting
For use with clean dry air, non-corrosive or non-conductive gases.
Maximum line pressure 1000 psig.

204D, 239, C239



Model 239, C239: 1/8"-27 NPT internal fitting
For use with non-corrosive, non-condensing clean dry air or other gases. Maximum line pressure 250 psig.

Notes:

- (1) Differential pressure Models can be used to measure gauge pressure by leaving the reference port open to atmosphere.
- (2) Line Pressure refers to pressure applied to both high and low sides of the sensing device simultaneously. Refer to the product data sheet to determine maximum differential pressure and overpressure limits.

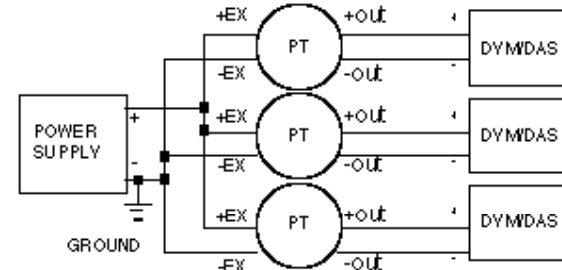
PS - Power Supply (nominal 24 VDC)

PT - Pressure Transducer (4-Wire Circuit)

DVM/DAS - Digital Voltmeter or Data Acquisition System

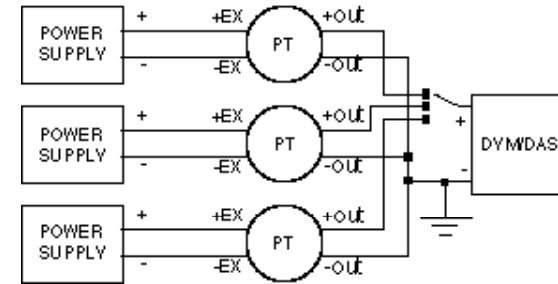
Option #1

Uses a single, ground referenced power supply for excitation and separate, isolated differential input (not ground referenced) readout or data acquisition system for each pressure transducer output.



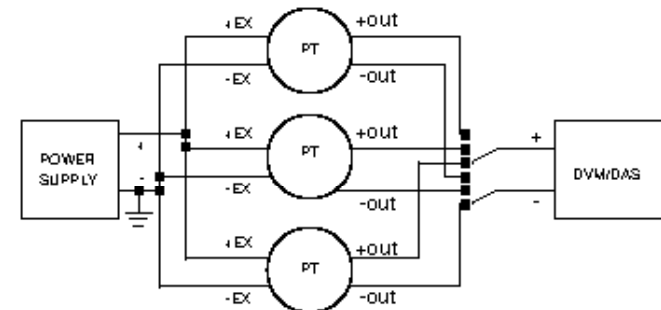
Option #2

Uses a separate, isolated power supply for each pressure transducer's excitation and a single, ground reference (single ended input) readout or data acquisition system for all of the outputs.



Option #3

Uses a single, ground referenced power supply for excitation and either a single, isolated readout with a bipolar switch that "breaks before makes" both the + output and the - output of each pressure transducer, or a single data acquisition system with a multiplexer (MUX).



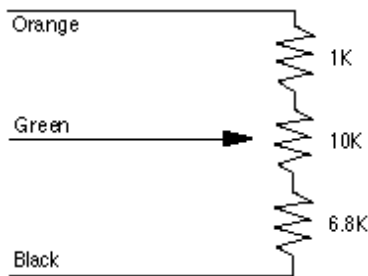
Note: The shield is internally commoned to the case and pressure port of the transducer. When the shield is connected to ground, the case and pressure port of the transducer will also be commoned to that ground.

Cable leads indicated below are connected into the transducer circuitry on this transducer as ordered.

Connection of the remote control leads extends the internal zero and sensitivity adjustments. The Transducer was factory calibrated with the remote control wiring disconnected.

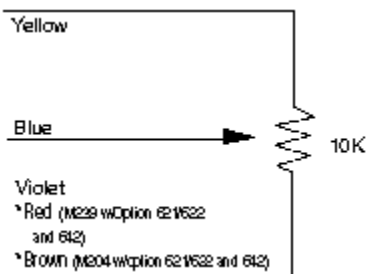
CAUTION: The remote control leads directly access active circuit elements. Inadvertent short-circuiting to each other, to ground, or other miswiring may cause immediate circuit damage. Keep remote control wiring either free of other contact or else keep the leads properly wired as shown below.

Note: All resistance elements are 0.1 watt or greater. All remote circuits have voltages less than 10 volts and currents less than 1 mA.



Remote Zero Adjustment (standard)

The transducer has been preset with the regular internal zero adjustment potentiometer. If remote zero control is desired, connect the orange, green and black leads as shown with external resistors and potentiometers.



Remote Sensitivity Adjustment (optional)

The transducer has been preset with the regular internal sensitivity adjustment potentiometer. If remote sensitivity control is desired (Option 642), connect the yellow, blue and violet* leads and adjustable resistance as shown.

*For Models 239 and 204 w/options 621/622 and 642, replace violet lead as shown.

Fixed

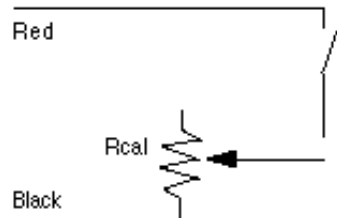


Remote Calibration Signal (optional)

Two types of calibration signal zero offset are offered:

Fixed calibration signal closing red to black leads.

Adjustable



Adjustable calibration signal, on closing circuit with an adjustable resistance between red and black leads. Suggest use of a 100K potentiometer.

Connections (Model 204, 239)

Cable Lead	Function	Note: Other leads in the cable are not used with
White	Positive Excitation	the standard pressure transducer unless the transducer has been wired for Remote Control (see Remote Control Instructions).
Yellow	Positive Output	
Brown	Negative Output	
Black	Negative Excitation - (to circuit ground)	
Shield	Case	

Connections (Model 204, 239) (Grey or White Cable)

Cable Lead	Function
Red	Positive Excitation
Black	Negative Excitation
White	Negative Output
Green	Positive Output
Shield	Case

Electrical! - The electrical circuit is equivalent to a 4 terminal network, which means negative excitation lead shall not be connected to negative signal output lead.

The pressure transducer must be operated with the case connected to earth ground to meet EMC requirement. Best performance will be achieved by connecting the shield and negative excitation lead if it is feasible and allowed.

The circuit has internal protection:

- Reversed excitation voltage for at least 5 minutes.
- Short-circuit or signal output leads.
- Short duration power line transients up to 150 volts.

Note on long cable use:

In some instances, use of long cables (several hundred feet length) may introduce enough cable capacitance into the circuit to cause output oscillations. If encountered, this oscillation may be eliminated by connecting a 100 ohm resistor (1/8th watt or larger) in series to each of the output leads at the end of the 2 foot transducer cable. These series resistors, of course, add to the output resistance.

Atmospheric Reference (Gauge Pressure Transducers only)

Lower range units are subject to excessive thermal zero shift unless vented to atmosphere. The electrical cable provides this equalization vent. Do not seal the electrical cable when installing

4 Electrical Information for Optional ± 15 VDC (Option 622) and ± 24 VDC (Option 621)

Excitation Pressure Transducers

Note: Any figures in parentheses () pertain to the ± 24 VDC excitation units only.

Connections

Cable Lead	Function
White	+15 (+24) Positive Excitation
Black	Power Supply Ground
Violet	- 15 (-24) Negative Excitation
Yellow	Positive Output
Brown	Negative Output
Shield	Case

Note: Other leads in the cable are not used for electrical Option 621 and 622 unless the transducer has been wired for Remote Control (see Remote Instructions)

Electrical - Electrical Option 622 permits operation from a ± 15 VDC and electrical Option 621 permits operation from a ± 24 VDC supply (common return grounded), and provides you with the negative signal output lead also at the common ground potential. Thus many transducers can be operated from one power supply into single-ended loads. Circuit is reversed voltage protected for at least 5 minutes. Internal transient suppression network is provided for short duration transients to 150 volts.

Grounding - For general usage and best results (lowest noise) grounding of the shield/case to the black lead is recommended.

Power Supply Advice - This transducer has been designed to operate from a dual ± 15 VDC (± 24 VDC) source. Stated another way, the supply is a 30V (48V) center tapped supply. The ± 15 V (± 24 V) is 15 V (24 V) above the common power return lead, and the - 15 V (- 24 V) is 15 V (24 V) below the common power return lead.

All three power leads must be connected. The transducer will not function if just the +15 V (+24 V) and -15 V (-24 V) leads are connected to the power source.

To avoid circuit damage due to excessive voltage, the positive supply voltage should be held within the range of +15 V to +20 V (+22 V to +30 V), and the negative supply voltage should be held within the range of -10 V to -20 V (-10 V to -24 V).

Note on long cable use:

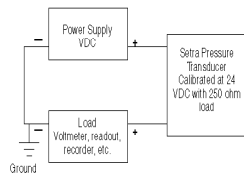
In some instances, use of long cables (several hundred feet length) may introduce enough cable capacitance into the circuit to cause output oscillations. If encountered, this oscillation may be eliminated by connecting a 100 ohm resistor (1/8th watt or larger) in series to each of the output leads at the end of the 2 foot transducer cable. These series resistors, of course, add to the output resistance.

Electrical Information for 4 to 20 mA Pressure Transducers

Electrical - The circuit is designed to operate as a true two-wire 4 to 20 mA pressure transducer.

Connection

The Setra 4 to 20 mA transducer has two electrical leads. These may be connected for current

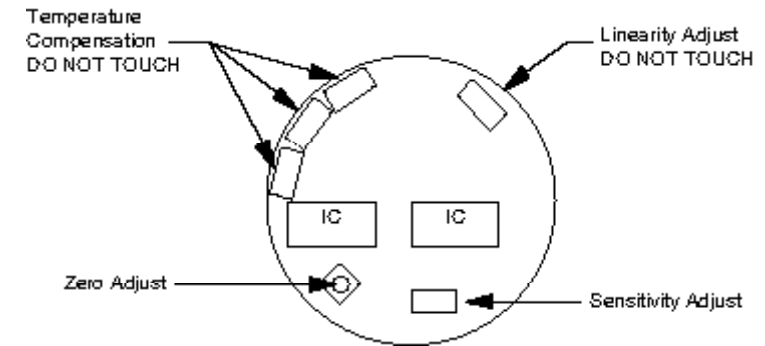


flow in either direction, without change in performance or damage. We suggest that the electrical cable shield be connected to the system loop circuit's ground, thereby improving electrical noise rejection.

Adjustments for Zero and Sensitivity

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Adjustments for Voltage Output Pressure Transducers (cover must be removed)



Caution: TURN OFF EXCITATION POWER DURING COVER REMOVAL OR REPLACEMENT

Zero Pressure Output - Can be adjusted to zero by potentiometer as shown in diagram. Unit factory - adjusted to zero output (± 10 mV for Model 204 and ± 20 mV for Model 239).

Sensitivity (span) - Can be adjusted by potentiometer as shown on outline diagram. Unit factory - adjusted to order specifications.

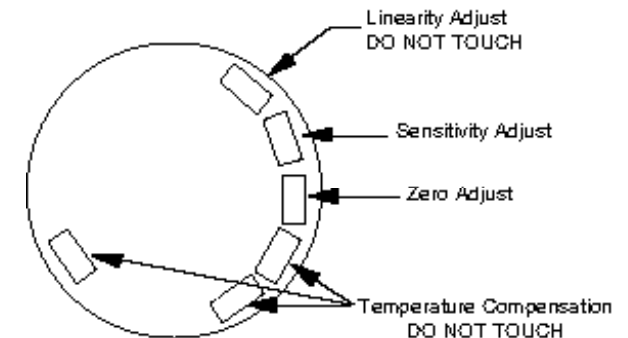
Linearity - DO NOT TOUCH - Factory adjusted for best linearity. Touching any adjustments other than zero output or sensitivity may necessitate recalibration.

Note: Sensitivity (span) adjustment is not recommended unless a primary pressure standard (dead weight tester, etc.) is available for use as a reference.

Adjustments for Current Output Pressure Transducers (cover must be removed)

Zero Pressure Output - Zero output can be adjusted ± 0.2 mA about the nominal 4 mA. The zero adjustment is the potentiometer shown in the diagram. Changing zero will not change span.

Sensitivity (span) - Sensitivity can be adjusted approximately ± 5 mA from the nominal 16 mA full scale span. The sensitivity adjustment potentiometer is located as shown in the diagram and may be adjusted without affecting linearity calibration.



Linearity - DO NOT TOUCH - Factory adjusted for best linearity. Touching any adjustments other than zero output or sensitivity may necessitate recalibration.

Note: Sensitivity (span) adjustment is not recommended unless a primary pressure standard (dead weight tester, etc.) is available for use as a reference.