

SMV800 SmartLine Multivariable Transmitter

Quick Start Installation Guide

34-SM-25-04, Revision 6, July 2019



This document provides descriptions and procedures for the quick installation of Honeywell's family of SmartLine transmitters. The SmartLine Multivariable transmitter is available in a variety of models for measuring differential pressure, static pressure, process temperature, volume and mass flow and Totalizer.

For full details refer to the manuals listed below for protocols, user Interface (HMI) operation, Installation, configuration, calibration, maintenance, parts, and safety and approvals etc. including options

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Documentation

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Or you can follow the URL to access the online SmartLine HUB page.

The HUB page will contain direct links to open SmartLine product documentation.

URL
<https://hwl.co/SmartLineHUB>

QR Code



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Installation

Evaluate the site selected for the transmitter installation with respect to the process system design specifications and Honeywell's published performance characteristics for your model. Temperature extremes can affect display quality. The display can become unreadable at temperature extremes; however, this is only a temporary condition. The display will again be readable when temperatures return to within operable limits.

Features and Options

The SMV800 is packaged in two major assemblies: the electronics housing and the meter body. The elements in the electronic housing respond to setup commands and execute the software and protocol for the different pressure measurement types. Figure 1 shows the assemblies in the electronics housing with available options. The meter body provides connection to a process system. Several physical interface configurations are available, as determined by the mounting and mechanical connections.

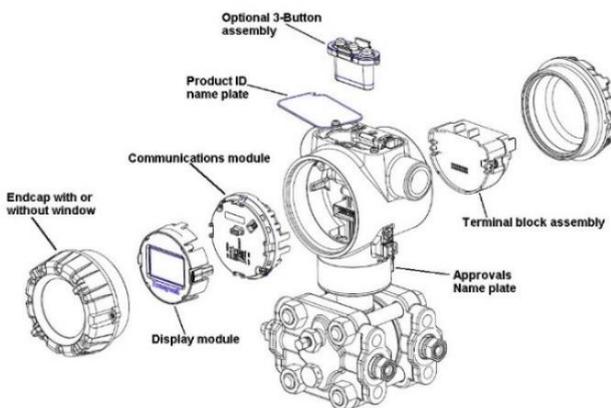


Figure 1: Electronic housing components

The SMV800 SmartLine multivariable transmitter measures differential pressure, static pressure (absolute or gauge), and process temperature. These measurements are used to calculate volumetric or mass flow rates. The measured values and calculated flow can be read by a connected Host.

Available communication protocols are Honeywell Digitally Enhanced (DE), HART and Modbus RTU. Digital or analog (4-20ma) output modes are available. The SMV800 measures process temperature from an external RTD or thermocouple.

Universal temperature input is available as a selectable feature with the device or as license enabled, field upgradable option. With Modbus protocol, Flow calculation capability also is available as selectable feature with the device or as license enabled, field upgradable option while this is a standard feature with HART and DE protocols

Device Variables

SMV800 supports 6 device variables:

1. Differential Pressure
2. Static Pressure
3. Process Temperature
4. Calculated Flow Rate
5. Totalizer
6. Meter Body Temperature.

For DE transmitters, Differential Pressure, Static Pressure, Process Temperature or Flow may be assigned to analog output. In HART transmitters, Differential Pressure, Static Pressure, Process Temperature, Flow and Totalizer may be mapped to device variables PV (analog output), SV, TV or QV and Meter Body temperature may be mapped to SV, TV or QV. All six variables are Modbus process variables.

Mounting the Transmitter

Transmitter models can be attached to a two-inch (50 millimeter) vertical or horizontal pipe using Honeywell's optional angle or flat mounting bracket; alternately you can use your own bracket.

Typical bracket mounted installations

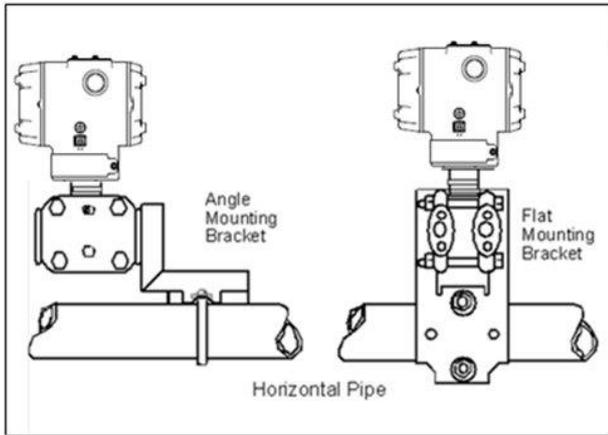


Figure 2: Mounting brackets

Bracket mounting

Mounting bracket, see [Figure 3](#)

Rotate the transmitter housing, see [Figure 4](#)

Level a transmitter with small absolute or differential pressure spans, see [Figure 5](#)

Mounting bracket

Position bracket on 2-inch (50.8 mm) and install "U" bolt around pipe and through holes in bracket. Secure with nuts and lock washers provided.

[Figure 3](#) Example - Angle mounting bracket secured to horizontal or vertical pipe.

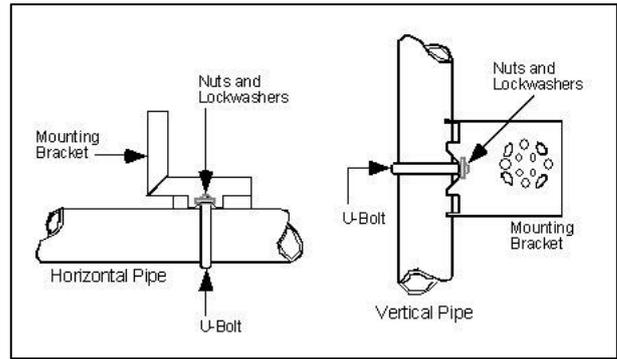


Figure 3: Angle mounting bracket

Rotating Transmitter Housing

Use a 2mm hex wrench to loosen the set screw on outside neck of transmitter one full turn. Rotate the transmitter housing to a maximum of 180 degree increment in left or right direction from center to position you require and tighten set screw (1.46 to 1.68 Nm/13 to 15 lb-in).

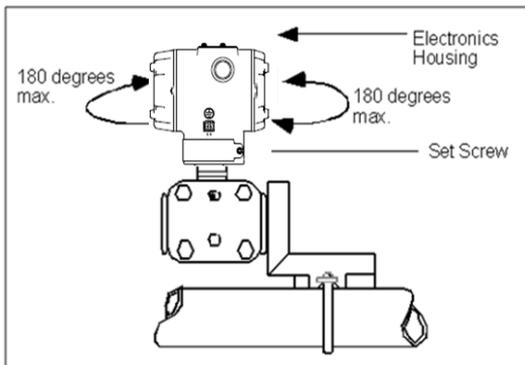


Figure 4: Rotating Transmitter Housing

Leveling Transmitters with Small Absolute or Differential Pressure Spans

Mounting position of these transmitters is critical due to the smaller transmitter spans.

To minimize these positional effects on calibration (zero shift), take the appropriate mounting precautions that follow for the given transmitter model.

See figure below for suggestions on how to level the transmitter using a spirit balance.

To perform a **Zero Trim** after leveling, refer [Trim the Transmitter](#).

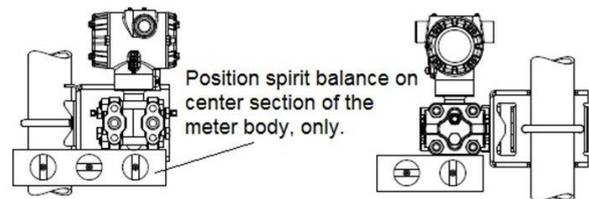


Figure 5: Using level to mount transmitter

For a model SMA810 or SMA845 transmitters, you must ensure that the transmitter is vertical when mounting it. You do this by leveling the transmitter side-to-side and front-to-back.

Mount transmitter vertically to assure best accuracy. Position a spirit balance on pressure connection surface of AP body.

Conduit Entry Connectors, Plugs and Adapters Procedures

It is the user/installer's responsibility to install the transmitters in accordance with national and local code requirements. Conduit entry plugs and adapters shall be suitable for the environment, shall be certified for the hazardous location when required and acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction for the plant.

CONDUIT ENTRY PRECAUTIONARY NOTICE

THE CONDUIT/CABLE GLAND ENTRIES OF THIS PRODUCT ARE SUPPLIED WITH PLASTIC DUST CAPS WHICH ARE NOT TO BE USED IN SERVICE.

IT IS THE USER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO REPLACE THE DUST CAPS WITH CABLE GLANDS, ADAPTORS AND/OR BLANKING PLUGS WHICH ARE SUITABLE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT INTO WHICH THIS PRODUCT WILL BE INSTALLED. THIS INCLUDES ENSURING COMPLIANCE WITH HAZARDOUS LOCATION REQUIREMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS OF OTHER GOVERNING AUTHORITIES AS APPLICABLE.

Use the following procedures for installation.

Table 1: Conduit entry connectors and plugs

Step	Action												
1	Remove the protective plastic cap from the threaded conduit entry.												
2	To ensure the environmental ingress protection rating on tapered threads (NPT), a non-hardening thread sealant may be used.												
3	Thread the appropriate size conduit connector or plug (M20 or ½" NPT) into the conduit entry opening. Do not install conduit entry connectors or plugs in conduit entry openings if adapters or reducers will be used.												
4	Tighten plugs per the following table.												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Description</th> <th>Tool</th> <th colspan="2">Torque</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>M20 Conduit Entry</td> <td>10mm Hex Wrench</td> <td>32 Nm</td> <td>24 Lb-ft</td> </tr> <tr> <td>½" NPT Conduit Entry</td> <td>10mm Hex Wrench</td> <td>32 Nm</td> <td>24 Lb-ft</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description	Tool	Torque		M20 Conduit Entry	10mm Hex Wrench	32 Nm	24 Lb-ft	½" NPT Conduit Entry	10mm Hex Wrench	32 Nm	24 Lb-ft
Description	Tool	Torque											
M20 Conduit Entry	10mm Hex Wrench	32 Nm	24 Lb-ft										
½" NPT Conduit Entry	10mm Hex Wrench	32 Nm	24 Lb-ft										

Table 2 - Conduit Adapters

Step	Action								
1	Remove the protective plastic cap from the threaded conduit entry.								
2	To ensure the environmental ingress rating on tapered threads (NPT), a non-hardening thread sealant may be used.								
3	Thread the appropriate size adapter (M20 or ½ NPT) into the conduit entry opening								
4	Tighten adapters as per the following table.								
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Description</th> <th>Tool</th> <th colspan="2">Torque</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>½ to ¾ NPT Adapter</td> <td>1 ¼" Wrench</td> <td>32Nm</td> <td>24Lb-ft</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Description	Tool	Torque		½ to ¾ NPT Adapter	1 ¼" Wrench	32Nm	24Lb-ft
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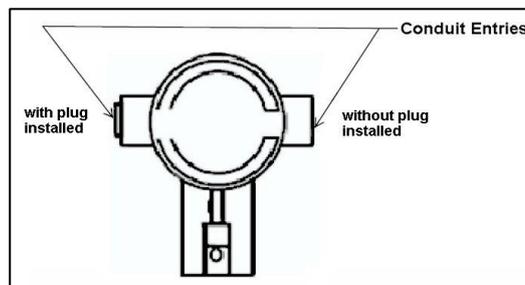


Figure 6: Electronic Housing Conduit Entries

Note. No conduit connectors or plugs come installed in the housings. All housings come with temporary plastic dust protectors (red) installed and are not certified for use in any installation.

After wiring the Transmitter as outline in the next sections, torque the screws to 1.1 Nm (10 lb-in)

Wiring Connections and Power Up Summary

The transmitter (HART/DE) is designed to operate in a two-wire power/current loop with loop resistance and power supply voltage within the HART/DE operating range shown below.

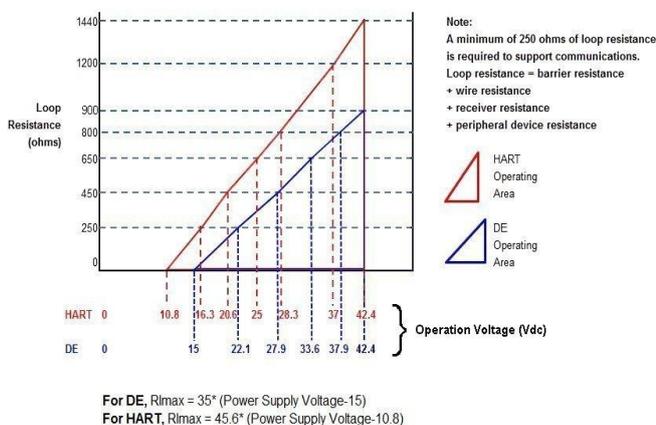


Figure 7: Two-wire power/current loop

A minimum of 250 ohms of loop resistance is required to support communications. Loop resistance = barrier resistance, + wire resistance, +receiver resistance, +peripheral device resistance

Loop wiring is connected to the transmitter by attaching the positive (+) and negative (-) loop wires to the positive (+) and negative (-) terminals on the transmitter terminal block in the electronics housing shown in Figure 8. Connect the loop power wiring shield to earth ground only at the power supply end.

Supply Voltage for SMV Modbus

Modbus (RS-485) Models: 9.5 V to 30 Vdc at terminals.

Power Consumption: Average power consumption is 70 mW at 9.5 V Supply. This includes RS-485 communication at 9600 baud rate at a rate of once per second without termination at room temperature.

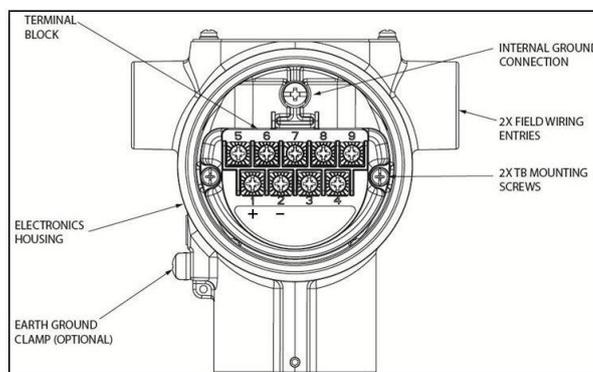


Figure 8: Terminal Block and Grounding Screw location

As shown above, each transmitter has an internal terminal to connect it to earth ground. Optionally, a ground terminal can be added to the outside of the Electronics Housing.

Screw terminals 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 & 8 only required for single input, terminals 4 and 9 are only used for a Modbus device



CAUTION: For proper operation of the transmitter, grounding of the transmitter is mandatory. This minimizes the possible effects of noise on the output signal and affords protection against lightning and static discharge

An optional lightning terminal block can be installed in place of the non-lightning terminal block for transmitters that will be installed in areas that are highly susceptible to lightning strikes. As noted above, the loop power wiring shield should only be connected to earth ground at the power supply end.



Wiring must comply with local codes, regulations and ordinances. Grounding may be required to meet various approval body certification, for example CE conformity. Refer to Appendix A of this document for details.

The HART/DE transmitter is designed to operate in a 2-wire power/current loop with loop resistance and power supply voltage within the operating range; see Figure 7.

With an optional remote meter (for HART/DE), the voltage drop for this must be added to the basic power supply voltage requirements to determine the required transmitter voltage and maximum loop resistance. Additional consideration is required when selecting intrinsic safety barriers to ensure that they will supply at least minimum transmitter voltage, including the required 250 ohms of resistance (typically within the barriers) needed for digital communications.

Wiring Variations

The above procedures are used to connect power to a transmitter. For loop wiring and external wiring, detailed drawings are provided for transmitter installation in non-intrinsically safe areas and for intrinsically safe loops in hazardous area locations.

The screw terminals suitable for wirings up to (16AWG)

- Shielded, twisted-pair cable such as Belden 9318 or equivalent must be used for all signal/power wiring.

Note: If solid core wire is used strip insulation 1/4 in (6 mm). Once inserted under the square washer the stripped portion should be contained under the square washer. If multi-stranded wire is used, a ferrule is to be used and the stripped wire should be in the insulated portion of the ferrule. The ferrule can be also used on the solid core wire.

- The cable shield must be connected at only one end of the cable. Connect it to the power supply side and leave the shield insulated at the transmitter side.

After wiring the Transmitter as outline in the next sections, torque the screws to 1.1 Nm (10 lb-in).

Input Sensor Wiring

Connect the input sensors as shown in Figure 9 below:

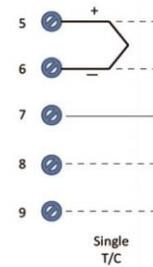


Figure 9: Thermocouple connections

RTD Connections

- Resistance temperature detector (RTD) measurements use the 3 or 4 wire approach. The transmitter determines by itself if a 3 or 4 wire RTD is connected when powered up.

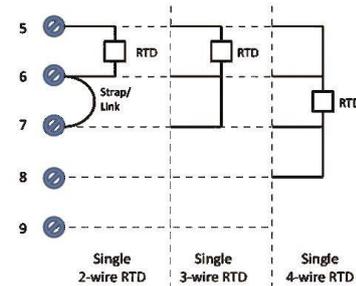


Figure 10: RTD connections

Loop Wiring (HART/DE)

Step	Action
1	See Figure 8, for parts locations.
2	Remove the end cap cover from the terminal block end of the electronics housing.
3	Feed loop power leads through one end of the conduit entrances on either side of the electronics housing. The transmitter accepts up to 16 AWG wire. Shield of the cable to be grounded on the supply/host side.
4	Connect the positive loop power lead to the positive (+) terminal and the negative loop power lead to the negative (-) terminal. Note that the transmitter is not polarity-sensitive.
5	Feed input sensor wires through the 2 nd conduit entrance and connect wire.
6	Replace the end cap, and secure it in place.

Power Supply Wiring (Modbus) Procedure

- See Figure 8, for parts locations. Loosen the end cap lock using a 1.5 mm Allen wrench.
- Remove the end cap cover from the terminal block end of the electronics housing.
- Feed twisted pair shielded power supply leads through one end of the conduit entrances on either side of the electronics housing. The transmitter accepts up to 16 AWG wire. Shield of the cable to be grounded on the Supply/Host side.
- Connect the positive power supply lead to the positive (+) terminal (Terminal #1) and negative power supply lead to the negative (-) terminal (Terminal #2). Note that the transmitter is not polarity-sensitive.
- Modbus communication wires can be fed through the same conduit that is being used for feeding power supply inputs. For details related to Modbus connection refer to Table 3 and the section on [SMV Modbus Half-Duplex Modbus \(RS-485\) Wiring Procedure](#).
- Feed input sensor wires through the 2nd conduit entrance and connect wire.
- Replace the end cap, and secure it in place.

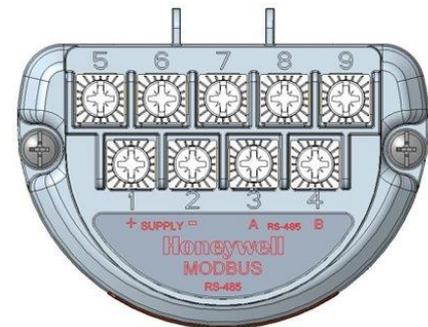


Figure 11: Wiring details for SMV Modbus Terminal block

Table 3: Wiring details for SMV Modbus Terminal block

Terminal Number	Description
1	Power Supply input +ve
2	Power Supply input -ve (Return)
3	Modbus (RS-485) A
4	Modbus (RS-485) B
5	Temperature Sensor Input
6	Temperature Sensor Input
7	Temperature Sensor Input
8	Temperature Sensor Input
9	Modbus (RS-485) Common



If a SMV Modbus transmitter is directly hooked up to DC distributed lines, it is mandatory to use transmitters with lightning protection option.
A wire from the earth ground clamp (ref. **Figure 8**) of transmitter must be connected to earth ground to make the lightning protection effective. Use a size 8 AWG or (8.37mm²) bare or green covered wire for this connection.

SMV Modbus Half-Duplex Modbus (RS-485) Wiring Procedure

The Modbus A, Modbus B & Modbus Common inputs are applied to terminals Terminal #3, Terminal #4 & Terminal #9 respectively. A 3-wire approach for Modbus communication is recommended to avoid potential difference related issues and to ensure error-free communication between drivers and receivers. For Modbus communication, minimum 24 AWG shielded twisted pair cable with nominal characteristic impedance of 120 ohms is recommended. Shield of the communication cable must be connected to chassis ground on host side.

Modbus RS-485 network recommends to use Termination on either side of the network. Typically, 120 ohm DC termination on either ends (Host side & at last device) are provided.

Alternately "AC Termination" feature can be enabled internal to the device (refer Figure 12, Table 3), when transmitter is the last device in the network. In this case, external termination (if any) at the transmitter end needs to be removed.

Multiple termination (apart from both ends of the network), can cause communication failure. For improved performance, DC termination is recommended.



Ensure Power lines & Modbus Communication lines are not swapped during installation/maintenance.

After wiring the Transmitter as outline in the next sections, torque the screws to 1.1 Nm (10 lb-in)

SMV Modbus Transmitter Connection to a PC based Modbus (RS-485) Host

For configuration of the Transmitter using Laptop/PC based application following wiring recommendation are to be followed:

- Supply voltage (9.5V to 30V DC) is to be fed between Terminal #1 & Terminal #2.
- Sensor inputs can be connected on Terminal #5 to Terminal #8 as per the Sensor type
- Isolated USB to RS-485 adaptor is recommended for connecting between PC based Host and Transmitter
- Default configuration of Modbus communication parameters unless otherwise changed is: Baud rate – 9600 bps, Parity – None and Device address - 247.



Before connecting to the PC based Host the device needs to be disconnected from external host (if any).



Isolated RS-485 USB adaptor is recommended when connecting the transmitter to PC.

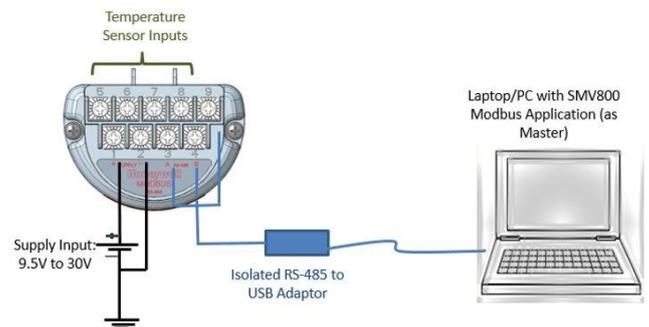


Figure 12: Transmitter configuration via Modbus (RS-485) network port (Refer to Table 3: Wiring details for SMV Modbus Terminal block)



ATTENTION: Please take appropriate steps to avoid ESD damage; the integrated circuits in the Transmitter PWAs are vulnerable to damage by stray static discharges.

Explosion-Proof Conduit Seal



When installed as explosion proof in a Division 1 Hazardous Location, keep covers tight while the transmitter is energized. Disconnect power to the transmitter in the non-hazardous area prior to removing end caps for service.

When installed as non-incendive equipment in a Division 2 hazardous location, disconnect power to the transmitter in the non-hazardous area, or determine that the location is non-hazardous before disconnecting or connecting the transmitter wires.

Transmitters installed as explosionproof in Class I, Division 1, Group A Hazardous (classified) locations in accordance with ANSI/NFPA 70, the US National Electrical Code, with ½ inch conduit do not require an explosionproof seal for installation.

If ¾ inch conduit is used, a LISTED explosionproof seal to be installed in the conduit, within 18 inches (457.2 mm) of the transmitter.

Trim the Transmitter

Procedure to trim the transmitter

For a transmitter with a small differential pressure span, you must ensure that the transmitter is vertical when mounting it. You do this by leveling the transmitter side-to-side and front-to-back. See **Figure 5** for suggestions on how to level the transmitter using a spirit balance. You must also zero the transmitter by following the steps in this table.

Step	Action
1	Attach the transmitter to the mounting bracket but do not completely tighten the mounting bolts
2	Connect a tube between the input connections in the high pressure (HP) and low pressure (LP) heads to eliminate the effects of any surrounding air currents.
3	Connect 24 Vdc power to the transmitter. For HART/DE, connect a digital voltmeter to monitor the PV output.
4	Use applicable communicator to establish communications with the transmitter. For DE transmitter use the SmartLine Configuration Toolkit (SCT3000). For HART, use MCT404-FDC application or other HART Communicator with applicable Honeywell DD's. For MODBUS, use Honeywell's SmartLine Modbus manager PC application
5	While reading the transmitter's output on a communication tool or a voltmeter, position the transmitter so the output reading is at or near zero, and then completely tighten the mounting bolts.
6	The local display or applicable communicator can be used to perform the zero corrects. This corrects the transmitter for any minor error that may occur after the mounting bolts are tightened.
7	Remove the tube from between the input connections, the power, and the digital voltmeter or communication tool.

SET JUMPERS FOR HART/DE

Setting failsafe direction and write protect jumpers

The SmartLine Multivariable transmitter (DE or HART) provides two jumpers to set the desired failsafe action and write protect option. See Figure 13.

The top jumper on the electronics module sets the failsafe direction. The default setting is up-scale failsafe.

Upscale drives the loop to a value greater than 21mA while down scale drives the loop to a value less than 3.8mA.

You can change the failsafe direction by moving the failsafe jumper (top jumper) to the desired position (UP or DOWN).

The bottom jumper sets the write protect.

The default setting is OFF (Un-protected).

When set to the ON (Protected) position, changed configuration parameters cannot be written to the transmitter.

When set to the OFF (Un-protected) position, changed configuration parameters can be written to the transmitter.

ATTENTION: Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) hazards. Observe precautions for handling electrostatic sensitive devices.

Step	Action
1	Turn OFF transmitter power.
2	Loosen the end-cap lock, and unscrew the end cap from the electronics side of the transmitter housing.
3	If applicable, carefully depress the tabs on the sides of the display module and pull it off. If necessary, move the interface connector from the communication module to the display module to provide the preferred orientation of the display module in the window.
4	Set the failsafe jumper (top jumper) to the desired action (UP or DOWN). And the write protect jumper (Bottom jumper) to the desired behavior (Protected or Unprotected) See Figure 14 for jumper positioning.
5	Screw on the end cap and tighten the end-cap lock.
6	Turn ON transmitter power.

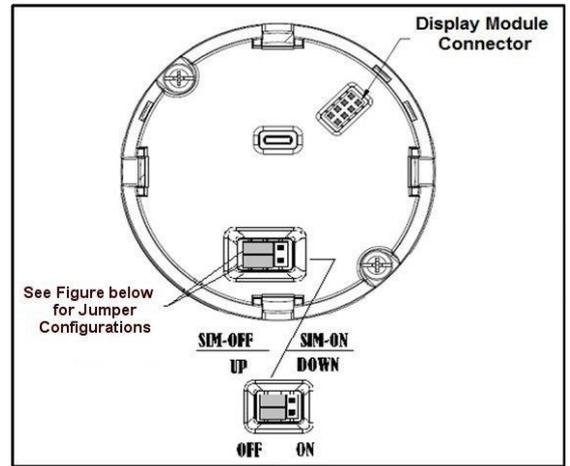


Figure 13: Jumper location HART

Jumper Settings	Description
	Failsafe = UP (High) Write Protect = OFF (Not Protected)
	Failsafe = DOWN (Low) Write Protect = OFF (Not Protected)
	Failsafe = UP (High) Write Protect = ON (Protected)
	Failsafe = DOWN (Low) Write Protect = ON (Protected)

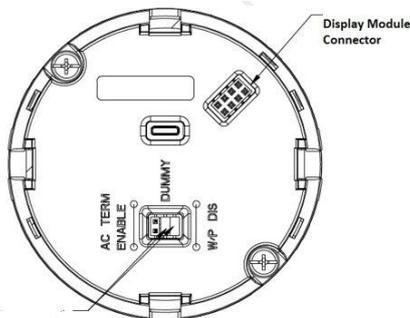
Figure 14: Jumper settings HART

Set of Jumpers for Modbus

The SmartLine Multivariable Modbus transmitter provides two jumpers to set the desired AC Termination setting and write protect option. See Figure 15.

ATTENTION: Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) hazards. Observe precautions for handling electrostatic sensitive devices

Step	Action
1	Turn OFF transmitter power.
2	Loosen the end-cap lock, and unscrew the end cap from the electronics side of the transmitter housing.
3	If applicable, carefully depress the tabs on the sides of the display module and pull it off. If necessary, move the interface connector from the communication module to the display module to provide the preferred orientation of the display module in the window.
4	Set the AC Termination jumper to the desired action and the write protect jumper to the desired behavior (See Figure 15 for jumper positioning).
5	Screw on the end cap and tighten the end-cap lock.
6	Turn ON transmitter power.



See table below for Jumper Configuration

Figure 15: Loading AC termination enable and write protect jumper for Modbus (RS-485)

Table 4: AC Termination and Write Protect Jumpers for Modbus

Jumper Arrangements	Description
	AC termination = OFF (Disabled) Write Protect = OFF (Not Protected)
	AC termination = ON (Enabled) Write Protect = OFF (Not Protected)
	AC termination = ON (Enabled) Write Protect = ON (Protected)
	AC termination = OFF (Disabled) Write Protect = ON (Protected)

Configuration Guide

This transmitter comes with a standard factory configuration. Consult the nameplate for basic information.

Reconfiguration for your particular application can be accomplished by following instructions in the Transmitter User's manual.

This can be found by following the website URL or QR code on page 1 of this document.

Appendix A. PRODUCT CERTIFICATIONS

A1. Safety Instrumented Systems (SIS) Installations
 For Safety Certified Installations, please refer to SMV800 SmartLine Multivariable Safety Manual 34-SM-25-05 for installation procedure and system requirements.

A2. European Directive Information (CE Mark)



APPV-SMV800-CE
Revision: D

EU DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

We,
 Honeywell International Inc.
 Honeywell Field Solutions
 512 Virginia Drive
 Fort Washington, PA 19034 USA

declare under our sole responsibility that the following products,
SMV 800 – Smart Series DE/ HART and MODBUS Multi-Variable Transmitter SMA810, SMA845 and SMG870

to which this declaration relates, is in conformity with the provisions of the European Community Directives, including the latest amendments, as shown in the attached schedule.

Assumption of conformity is based on the application of the harmonized standards and when applicable or required, a European Community notified body certification, as shown in the attached schedule.

The authorized signatory to this declaration, on behalf of the manufacturer, and the Responsible Person is identified below.



Owen J. Murphy
 Product Safety & Approvals Engineering
 Issue Date: 30 September 2018



SCHEDULE
APPV-SMV800-CE
Revision: D

EMC Directive (2014/30/EU)

Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use – EMC Requirements.
 EN 61326-1:2013

Overview of EMC Testing
 Equipment Tested (EUT): SMV845 TRANSMITTER
 Serial No: CE 001

Summary of Tests Performed:

PORT	TEST	STANDARD	CRITERIA [EN 61326-1]	RESULTS
Enclosure	Radiated Emission	CISPR 11	Group 1, Class A 30 – 230 MHz: 40 dB 230 – 1000 MHz: 47 dB	PASS
	ESD Immunity	IEC61000-4-2	+/- 4KV Contact +/- 8KV Air	PASS
	EM Field- RF Radiated Susceptibility	IEC61000-4-3	10 V/m- 80 MHz to 1GHz 3 V/m- 1.4 GHz to 2.0 GHz 1 V/m- 2.0 GHz to 2.7 GHz	PASS
	50Hz/60Hz Magnetic Field Immunity	IEC 6100-4-8	30 A/m	N/A 1
DC Power	EFT(B) Immunity	IEC61000-4-4	+/- 1KV	PASS
	Surge Immunity	IEC61000-4-5	+/- 1KV	PASS
I/O Signal/ Control (Including Earth Lines)	RF Conducted Susceptibility	IEC61000-4-6	3V	PASS
	EFT(Burst) Immunity	IEC61000-4-4	+/- 1KV	2
	Surge Immunity	IEC61000-4-5	+/- 1KV	2
	RF Conducted Susceptibility	IEC61000-4-6	3V	2



SCHEDULE
APPV-SMV800-CE
Revision: D

PORT	TEST	STANDARD	CRITERIA [EN 61326-1]	RESULTS
AC Power	Voltage Dip	IEC61000-4-11	0% during 1 Cycle 40% during 10-12 Cycles 70% during 25-30 Cycles	N/A ¹
	Short Interruptions	IEC61000-4-11	0% during 250-300 Cycles	N/A ¹
	EFT(Burst) Immunity	IEC61000-4-4	2KV	N/A ¹
	Surge Immunity	IEC61000-4-5	1KV/ 2KV	N/A ¹
	RF Conducted Susceptibility	IEC61000-4-6	3V	N/A ¹

- There is no magnetic sensitive circuitry.
- Done as part of the DC Power Testing.
- Product is DC Powered.

R-2367P

Test Report No :

Testing performed at:

Retiff Testing Laboratories
 3131 Detwiler Road
 Harleysville, PA 19438
 USA

ATEX Directive (2014/34/EU)

EC-Type Examination Certificate No: SIRA 15ATEX2039X Protection : Intrinsic Safety, Flameproof and Dust

Equipment Group II Category 1 G
 Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (Ta= -50°C TO 70°C)
 Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (Ta= -50°C TO 45°C)
 FISCO Field Device

Equipment Group II Category 1/ 2 G and Group II Category 2 D
 Ex db IIC T5 Ga/Gb (Ta= -50°C TO 85°C)
 Ex db IIC T6 Ga /Gb(Ta= -50°C TO 65°C)
 Ex tb IIIC T95°C Db (Ta= -50°C TO 85°C)

Harmonized Standards :
 EN 60079-0: 2012/A11 :2013 EN 60079-1: 2014 EN 60079-26: 2015
 EN 60079-31: 2013 EN 60079-11: 2012



SCHEDULE
APPV-SMV800-CE
Revision: D

Type Examination Certificate No: SIRA 15ATEX4040 Protection : Non Sparking "n" and FISCO
 Equipment Group II Category 3 G
 Ex ec IIC T4 Ga (Ta= -50°C TO 70°C)
 Ex ic IIC T4 Ga (Ta= -50°C TO 45°C)
 FISCO Field Device

Harmonized Standards :
 EN 60079-0: 2012/A11: 2013 EN 60079-11: 2012 EN 60079-7: 2015

ATEX Notified Body for EC Type Certificates

Sira Certification Service [Notified Body Number: 0518]
 Unit 6, Hawarden Industrial Park,
 Hawarden, Deeside, CH5 3US,
 United Kingdom

ATEX Notified Body for Quality Assurance

DEKRA Certification B.V. [Notified Body Number: 0344]
 Meander 1051
 6825 MJ Arnhem
 The Netherlands

Pressure Equipment Directive (PED) (2014/68/EU)

ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code Section VIII 'Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels: 2000

Pressure Transmitter	PED Module
Absolute Pressure	
SMA 810	Sound Engineering Practice (SEP)
SMA 845	
Gauge Pressure	
SMG870	Module A

A3. Hazardous Locations Certifications

AGENCY	TYPE OF PROTECTION	Electrical Parameters	Ambient Temperature
FM Approvals™	Explosion proof: Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D Class I, Zone 0/1, AEx db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb Dust Ignition Proof: Class II, Division 1, Groups E, F, G; Suitable for Division 1, Class III; Class II, Zone 21, AEx tb IIC T 95°C Db	Note 1	T95 °C /T5: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65°C
	Intrinsically Safe: Class I, II, III, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D, E, F, G Class I Zone 0 AEx ia IIC T4 Ga	Note 2	T4: -50°C to 70°C
	Non-Incendive and Intrinsically Safe: Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D Class I Zone 2 AEx nA IIC T4 Gc Class I Zone 2 AEx ic IIC T4 Gc	Note 1	T4: -50°C to 85°C
	Enclosure: Type 4X/ IP66/ IP67		
	Standards: FM 3600:2018; ANSI/ ISA 60079-0: 2013; FM 3615:2018; ANSI/ ISA 60079-1 :2015; FM 3616: 2011 ; ANSI/ ISA 60079-31 :2015; FM 3610:2018; ANSI/ ISA 60079-11 :2014; FM 3810 : 2018; ANSI/ ISA 60079-26 :2017; FM 3611:2018; ANSI/ ISA 60079-15 : 2013; ANSI/ ISA 61010-1: 2004;NEMA 250 : 2003 ; ANSI/ IEC 60529 : 2004		

CSA-Canada	Explosion proof: Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D Dust Ignition Proof: Class II, III, Division 1, Groups E, F, G Suitable for Division 1, Class III; Zone 0/1, Ex db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb Class I, Zone 0/1, AEx db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb Ex tb IIC T 95°C Db Class II, Zone 21, AEx tb IIC T 95°C Db	Note 1	T5: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65°C
	Intrinsically Safe: Class I, II, III, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D, E, F, G; Ex ia IIC T4 Ga	Note 2	T4: -50°C to 70°C
	Non-Incendive and Intrinsically Safe: Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D Ex nA IIC T4 Gc Class I Zone 2 AEx nA IIC T4 Gc	Note 1	T4: -50°C to 85°C
	Enclosure: Type 4X/ IP66/ IP67		
Standards: CSA C22.2 No 0: 2010 (R2015); CSA C22.2 No. 0-M91; CSA C22.2 No 25:2017; CSA C22.2 No 30M; 1986(R2016);CSA C22.2 No 61010-1: 2012 (R2017); CAN/ CSA-C22.2 No.157: 1992(R2016); CSA C22.2 No 213: 2017; CSA C22.2 No 60529:2016; CSA C22.2 No 60079-0:2015; CSA C22.2 No 60079-1:2016; CSA C22.2 60079-11:2014; CSA C22.2 60079-15:2016; CSA C22.2 60079-31:2015; ISA 12.12.01:2017; ANSI/UL 61010-1: 2016; ANSI/ UL 60079-0:2013(R2017); ANSI/ UL 60079-1:2015; ANSI/ UL 60079-11:2014; ANSI/ UL 60079-15:2013(R2017); ANSI/ UL 60079-26 :2017; ANSI/ UL 60079-31 :2015; ANSI/ IEC 60529-2004(R2011); ANSI/UL 122701: 2017; UL 913:2015; UL 916: 2015; FM3615: 2006; FM 3616: 2011; FM 3600: 2011; ANSI/UL 50E: 2015			

ATEX	Flameproof: Sira 15ATEX2039X II 1/2 G Ex db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb II 2 D Ex tb IIC T 95°C..T125°C Db	Note 1	T5/ T95°C: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65°C
	Intrinsically Safe: Sira 15ATEX2039X II 1 G Ex ia IIC T4 Ga	Note 2	T4: -50°C to 70°C
	Non Sparking and Intrinsically Safe: Sira12ATEX4234X II 3 G Ex ec IIC T4 Gc	Note 1	T4: -50°C to 85°C
Standards: EN 60079-0: 2012+A11: 2013; EN 60079-1 :2014; EN 60079-11 : 2012; EN 60079-31 : 2014; EN 60079-26 :2015; ; EN 60079-7: 2015/A1: 2018			
IECEX	Flameproof: Sira 15ATEX2039X II 1/2 G Ex db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb II 2 D Ex tb IIC T 95°C..T125°C Db		
	Intrinsically Safe: IECEX SIR 15.0022X Ex ia IIC T4 Ga	Note 2	T4: -50°C to 70°C
	Non Sparking: IECEX SIR 15.0022X Ex ec IIC T4 Gc	Note 1	T4: -50°C to 85°C
	Flameproof: Ex db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb Ex tb IIC T 95°C..125°C Db Enclosure: IP66/ IP67	Note 1	T5: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65°C
Standards: IEC 60079-0: 2011; IEC 60079-1:2014; IEC 60079-11: 2011;IEC 60079-7: 2015; IEC 60079-31: 2013; IEC 60079-26: 2014			
CCoE (India)	Intrinsically Safe: Ex ia IIC T4 Ga	Note 2	T4: -50°C to 70°C
	Non Sparking: Ex ec IIC Gc	Note 1	T4: -50°C to 85°C
	Flameproof: Ex db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb Ex tb IIC T95°C..T125°C Db	Note 1	T5: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65°C
SAEx (South Africa)	Intrinsically Safe: Ex ia IIC T4 Ga	Note 2	T4: -50°C to 70°C
	Non Sparking: Ex ec IIC Gc	Note 1	T4: -50°C to 85°C
	Flameproof: Ex db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb Ex tb IIC T95°C..T125°C Db Enclosure: IP66/ IP67	Note 1	T5: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65°C

INMETRO (Brazil)	Intrinsically Safe: Ex ia IIC Ga	Note 2	T4: -50°C to 70°C
	Non Sparking: Ex ec IIC T4 Gc	Note 1	T4: -50°C to 85°C
	Flameproof: Ex db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb Ex tb IIC T 95°C..T125°C Db Enclosure: IP66/ IP67	Note 1	T5: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65°C
	Standards: ABNT NBR IEC 60079-0:2013 (IEC 60079-0:2011); ABNT NBR IEC 60079-1:2009 (IEC 60079-1:2007); ABNT NBR IEC 60079-11:2013 (IEC 60079-11:2011); ABNT NBR IEC 60079-15:2012 (IEC 60079-15:2010); ABNT NBR IEC 60079-26:2008 (IEC 60079-26:2006); ABNT NBR IEC 60079-31:2014 (IEC 60079-31:2013).		
NEPSI (CHINA)	Intrinsically Safe: Ex ia IIC T4 Ga	Note 2	T4: -50°C to 70°C
	Non Sparking: Ex nA IIC T4 Gc	Note 1	T4: -50°C to 85°C
	Flameproof: Ex d IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb Ex tb IIC Db T95°C..T125 °C Enclosure: IP66/ IP67	Note 1	T5: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65°C
KOSHA (Korea)	Flameproof: Ex d IIC T6..T5 Ex tD A21 T 95°C..T125 °C	Note 1	T5: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65°C
	Intrinsically Safe: Ex ia IIC Ga	Note 2	T4: -50°C to 70°C
EAC Ex (Russia)	Ex d IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb Ex tb IIC T95°C Db	Note 1	T5: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65°C
	Intrinsically Safe: Ex ia IIC T4 Ga	Note 2	T4: -50 °C to 70°C
	Non Sparking: 2 Ex nA IIC T4 Gc Enclosure : IP 66/67	Note 1	T4: -50°C to 85°C
Notes Operating Parameters: Voltage= 11 to 42 V Current= 4-20 mA Normal (3.8 – 23 mA Faults)			
Intrinsically Safe Entity Parameters Vmax= Ui= 30 V Imax= Ii= 225mA Ci=4 nF Li= 0 uH Pi= 0.9 W			
SIL 2/3 Certification	IEC 61508 SIL 2 for non-redundant use and SIL 3 for redundant use according to EXIDA and TÜV Nord Sys Tec GmbH & Co. KG under the following standards: IEC61508-1: 2010; IEC 61508-2: 2010; IEC61508-3: 2010.		

MODBUS Communications		
AGENCY	TYPE OF PROTECTION	Ambient Temperature
FM Approvals™	Explosion proof: Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D Class I, Zone 0/1, AEx db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb	T95 °C /T5: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65°C
	Dust Ignition Proof: Class II, Division 1, Groups E, F, G; Suitable for Division 1, Class III; Class II, Zone 21, AEx tb IIIC T 95°C Db	
	Non-incendive Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D Class I Zone 2 AEx nA IIC T4 Gc	T4: -50°C to 85°C
	Enclosure: Type 4X/ IP66/ IP67	
	Standards: FM 3600:2018; FM 3610: 2018; ANSI/ ISA 60079-0: 2013; FM 3615:2018; ANSI/ ISA 60079-1 :2015; FM 3616 : 2011 ; ANSI/ ISA 60079-31 :2015; FM 3810 : 2018; ANSI/ ISA 60079-26 :2017; FM 3611:2018; ANSI/ ISA 60079-15 : 2013; FM 3810 : 2005; ANSI/ ISA 61010-1: 2004;NEMA 250 : 2003 ; ANSI/ IEC 60529 : 2004	
CSA-Canada And USA	Explosion proof: Class I, Division 1, Groups A, B, C, D Dust Ignition Proof: Class II, III, Division 1, Groups E, F, G Suitable for Division 1, Class III; Zone 0/1, Ex db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb Class I, Zone 0/1, AEx db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb Ex tb IIIC T 95°C Db Class II, Zone 21, AEx tb IIIC T 95°C Db	T5: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65 °C
	Non-Incendive Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D Ex nA IIC T4 Gc Class I Zone 2 AEx nA IIC T4 Gc	
	Enclosure: Type 4X/ IP66/ IP67	
	Standards: CSA C22.2 No 0: 2010(R2015); CSA C22.2 No. 94-M91; CSA C22.2 No 25:2017; CSA C22.2 No 30M; 1986(R2016);CSA No 61010-1: 2012(R2017); CSA C22.2 No 213: 2017; CSA C22.2 No 60529:2016; CSA C22.2 No 60079-0:2015; CSA C22.2 No 60079-1:2016;; CSA C22.2 60079-15:2016; CSA C22.2 No 60079-26: 2016; CSA C22.2 60079-31:2015; ANSI/UL 12.12.01:2017; ANSI/UL 61010-1: 2016; ANSI/ UL 60079-0:2013(R2017); ANSI/ ISA 60079-1:2015; ANSI/ UL 60079-15:2013(R2017); ANSI/ UL 60079-26 :2017; ANSI/ UL 60079-31 :2015; ANSI/IEC 60529: 2004(R2011); ANSI/ UL 913:2015; ANSI/ UL 916: 2015; ANSI/ UL 122701: 2017; FM 3615: 2006; FM 3600: 2011; ANSI/UL 50E: 2015	

ATEX	Flameproof: Sira 15ATEX2039X II 1/2 G Ex db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb II 2 D Ex tb IIIC T 95°C..T125°C Db	T5/ T95°C: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65°C
	Non Sparking Sira12ATEX4234X II 3 G Ex ec IIC T4 Gc	T4: -50°C to 85°C
	Standards: EN 60079-0: 2012+A11: 2013; EN 60079-1: 2014; EN 60079-31 : 2014; EN 60079-26 :2015; ; EN 60079-7: 2015/A1: 2018	
Enclosure: IP66/ IP67		
IECEX	Non Sparking: IECEX SIR 15.0022X Ex ec IIC T4 Gc	T4: -50°C to 85°C
	Flameproof: Ex db IIC T6..T5 Ga/Gb Ex tb IIIC T 95°C..125 °C Db	T5: -50 °C to 85°C T6: -50 °C to 65°C
	Enclosure: IP66/ IP67	
Standards: IEC 60079-0: 2011; IEC 60079-1 :2014;IEC 60079-7: 2015; IEC 60079-31: 2013; IEC 60079-26: 2014		

A4. Marking ATEX Directive

General:

The following information is provided as part of the labeling of the transmitter:

- Name and Address of the manufacturer
- Notified Body identification: DEKRA Quality B.V., Arnhem, the Netherlands



A.5 Conditions of Use” for Ex Equipment”, Hazardous Location Equipment or “Schedule of Limitations”:

Apparatus Marked with Multiple Types of Protection

The user must determine the type of protection required for installation the equipment.

The user shall then check the box [] adjacent to the type of protection used on the equipment certification nameplate. Once a type of protection has been checked on the nameplate, the equipment shall not then be reinstalled using any of the other certification types.

- Process temperature no greater than +125°C.
- Maximum permissible working pressure is 207 BAR (3000 psig)

- Instruments installed in dusty hazardous areas must be cleaned regularly to prevent buildup of dust layers. For safe operation, use only wet cloth when cleaning or wiping the device. Cleaning must only be done when local conditions around the device are free of potentially explosive atmospheres. Do not use dry cloth or any solvents.

Painted surface of the SMV800 may store electrostatic charge and become a source of ignition in applications with a low relative humidity less than approximately 30% relative humidity where the painted surface is relatively free of surface contamination such as dirt, dust or oil. Cleaning of the painted surface should only be done with a damp cloth.

- The installer shall provide transient over-voltage protection external to the equipment such that the voltage at the supply terminal of the equipment does not exceed 140 % of the voltage rating of the equipment.

Flame-proof Installations: The Transmitter can be installed in the boundary wall between an area of EPL Ga/ Class I Zone 0/ Category 1 and the less hazardous area, EPL Gb/ Class I Zone 1/ Category 2. In this configuration, the process connection is installed in EPL Ga/ Class I Zone 0/ Category 1, while the transmitter housing is located in EPL Gb/ Class I Zone 1/ Category 2.

- Carbon disulphide is excluded for Ex d installations as the enclosure has a volume greater than 100 cm³.
- For information on flameproof joint dimensions and repair, contact the manufacturer using instructions given in the user’s manual.

WARNING: DO NOT OPEN WHEN AN EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERE MAY BE PRESENT

Non-Incendive Equipment:

Division 2: This equipment is suitable for use in a Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D; T4 or Non-Hazardous Locations Only

WARNING: DO NOT OPEN WHEN AN EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERE MAY BE PRESENT

Intrinsically Safe: Must be installed per drawing 50128060

The enclosure is manufactured from low copper aluminum alloy. In rare cases, ignition sources due to impact and friction sparks could occur. This shall be considered during installation, particularly if equipment is installed a Zone 0 location.

If a charge-generating mechanism is present, the exposed metallic part on the enclosure is capable of storing a level of electrostatic that could become incendive for IIC gases. Therefore, the user/ installer shall implement precautions to prevent the buildup of electrostatic charge, e.g. earthing the metallic part. This is particularly important if equipment is installed a Zone 0 location.

WARNING: SUBSTITUTION OF COMPONENTS MAY IMPAIR SUITABILITY FOR USE IN HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS

All Protective Measures:

WARNING: FOR CONNECTION IN AMBIENTS ABOVE 60°C USE WIRE RATED 105°C

Control Drawing

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ISS	REVISION & DATE	APPD						
D	7/6/2016 ECN 2016- 3826	QJM						

SMV800 Multi-Variable Transmitter, ANALOG, HART/DE and FF/ PA Communications

- Intrinsically safe installation shall be in accordance with
 - FM (USA): ANSI/NFPA 70, NEC Articles 504 and 505.
 - CSA (Canada): Canadian Electrical Code (CEC), part 1, section 18.
 - ATEX: Requirements of EN 60079-14, 12.3 (See also 5.2.4).
 - IECEX: Requirements of IEC 60079-14, 12.3 (See also 5.2.4).
- ENTITTY approved equipment shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's Intrinsic Safety Control Drawing.
- The Intrinsic Safety ENTITY concept allows the interconnection of two ENTITY Approved intrinsically safe devices with ENTITTY parameters not specifically examined in combination as a system when:
 - Uo, Voc, or Vc ≤ UI or Vmax; Io, Isc, or If ≤ I or Imax; Ca or Co ≥ CI + Ccable; La or Lo ≥ Li + Lcable; Po ≤ Pi
 Where two separate barrier channels are required, one dual-channel or two single-channel barriers may be used, where in either case, both channels have been Certified for use together with combined entity parameters that meet the above equations.
- System Entity Parameters:
 - SMV800 Transmitter: Vmax Voc or Uo, Imax Isc or Io;
 - SMV800 Transmitter: Ci + Ccable ≤ Control Apparatus Ca;
 - SMV 800 Transmitter: Li + Lcable ≤ Control Apparatus La.
- When the electrical parameters of the cable are unknown, the following values may be used:
 - Capacitance: 197pF/m (60 pF/ft)
 - Inductance: 0.66µH/m (0.020µH/ft).
- Control equipment that is connected to Associated Equipment must not use or generate more than 250 V.
- Associated equipment must be FM, CSA ATEX or IECEX (depending on location) listed. Associated equipment may be installed in a Class I, Division 2 or Zone 2 Hazardous (Classified) location if so approved.
- Non-Galvanically isolated equipment (grounded Zener Barriers) must be connected to a suitable ground electrode per:
 - FM (USA): NFPA 70, Article 504 and 505. The resistance of the ground path must be less than 1.0 ohm.
 - CSA (Canada): Canadian Electrical Code (CEC), part 1, section 10.
 - ATEX: Requirements of EN 60079-14, 12.2.4.
 - IECEX: Requirements of IEC 60079-14, 12.2.4.
- Intrinsically Safe DIVISION 1/ Zone 0 WARNING: SUBSTITUTION OF COMPONENTS MAY IMPAIR SUITABILITY FOR USE IN HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS.
- Division 2/ Zone 2: WARNING: DO NOT OPEN WHEN AN EXPLOSIVE GAS ATMOSPHERE IS PRESENT.
- NO REVISION OF THIS CONTROL DRAWING IS PERMITTED WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE AGENCIES listed.
- For release approvals see ECN 2015-5936.

DRAWN				Honeywell			
CHECKED				CONTROL DRAWING			
DEV ENG				SMV800 SERIES MULTI-VARIABLE			
MFG ENG				TRANSMITTER			
QA ENG				DIVISIONS 1 & 2 / ZONE 0 & 2			
TOLERANCE UNLESS NOTED				50128060			
MASTER FILE TYPE: MS WORD				ANGULAR DIMENSION		SCALE: None USED ON	
				A/A4		Sh. 1 OF 4	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INMETRO

- Instalação de segurança intrínseca devem estar de acordo com Requisitos de IEC 60079-14, 12.3 (See also 5.2.4).
- ENTIDADE equipamento aprovado deve ser instalado de acordo com a segurança intrínseca Desenho de Controle do fabricante.
- O conceito de Segurança Intrínseca ENTIDADE permite a interligação de dois entidade credenciada dispositivos de segurança intrínseca com parâmetros de entidade não examinados especificamente em combinação como um sistema quando:

$U_o, V_{oc}, \text{ or } V_t \leq U_i \text{ or } V_{max}; I_o, I_{sc}, \text{ or } I_t \leq I_i \text{ or } I_{max}; C_a \text{ or } C_o \geq C_i + C_{cable}, L_a \text{ or } L_o \geq L_i + L_{cable}, P_o \leq P_i$.

Quando forem necessários dois canais separados de barreira, um dual-channel ou duas barreiras de canal único pode ser usado, onde em ambos os casos, ambos os canais foram certificados para uso em conjunto com os parâmetros entidade combinada que atendam as equações acima.
- Parâmetros da Entidade de sistema:

$V_{max} V_{oc} \text{ or } U_o, I_{max} I_{sc} \text{ or } I_o;$
 $C_i + C_{cable} \leq \text{Control Apparatus } C_a;$
 $L_i + L_{cable} \leq \text{Control Apparatus } L_a.$
- Quando os parâmetros eléctricos do cabo não são conhecidos, podem ser utilizados os seguintes valores:

Capacidade: 197pF/m (60 pF/ft)
 Indutância: 0.66µH/m (0.020µH/ft).
- Os equipamentos de controle que está ligado à Associated Equipment não deve usar ou gerar mais de 250 V.
- Equipamentos associados devem ser IECExor INMETRO (dependendo da localização) listados. Equipamentos associados podem ser instalados em uma perigosos (classificados) local Classe I, Divisão 2 ou Zona 2 se for aprovado.
- O equipamento não Galvanicamente isolado (Barreiras Zener aterradas) deve ser conectado a um eletrodo de aterramento adequado por IECEx or INMETRO: Requisitos de IEC 60079-14, 12.2.4.
- Intrínsecamente seguro Divisão 1 / Zona 0 AVISO: substituição de componentes pode prejudicar a adequação para uso em locais perigosos.
- Divisão 2 / Zona 2: AVISO: NÃO aberto quando uma atmosfera de gás explosiva.
- Nenhuma revisão deste desenho CONTROL é permitida sem autorização dos órgãos listados.

Honeywell

A/A4

50128060

SCALE: None REV D DATE 7/6/2016 SH. 2 of 4

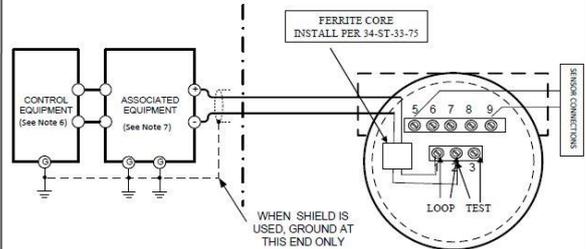
SMV800 HART/DE

Terminal	ENTITY PARAMETERS	Associated Apparatus
1,2 (Loop)	$U_i \text{ or } V_{max} \leq 30V$	$U_o, V_{oc} \text{ or } V_t \leq 30V$
	$I_i \text{ or } I_{max} \leq 225 \text{ mA}$	$I_o \text{ (sc or It) } \leq 225 \text{ mA}$
	$P_i \text{ or } P_{max} = 0.9W$	$P_o \leq 0.9 W$
	$C_i \leq 4 \text{ nF}$	$C_a \text{ or } C_o \geq C_{cable} + C_{control}$
5, 6, 7, 8 (SENSOR)	$L_i \leq 9 \mu H$	$L_a \text{ or } L_o \geq L_{cable} + L_{control}$
	$C_o \leq 39 \mu F$	----
	$L_o = 4.99 \text{ H}$	----

NON-HAZARDOUS LOCATION

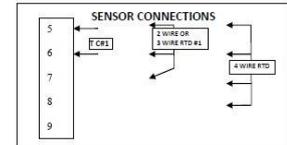
HAZARDOUS (CLASSIFIED) LOCATION

CLASS I, DIVISION 1, GROUPS A, B, C, D, E, F & G;
 ZONE 0 IIC & ZONE 2 IIC,
 CLASS I DIVISION 2, GROUPS A, B, C, D;



FOR DIV 2 / ZONE 2 INSTALLATIONS

CONTROL EQUIPMENT PARAMETERS
 $U_{max} = U_i = 42V, 4-20 \text{ mA}, P_o \leq 1 W$
 NOTE: ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT NOT REQUIRED



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A/A4

50128060

SCALE: None REV D DATE 7/6/2016 SH. 3 of 4

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INMETRO

- Instalação de segurança intrínseca devem estar de acordo com Requisitos de IEC 60079-14, 12.3 (See also 5.2.4).
- ENTIDADE equipamento aprovado deve ser instalado de acordo com a segurança intrínseca Desenho de Controle do fabricante.
- O conceito de Segurança Intrínseca ENTIDADE permite a interligação de dois entidade credenciada dispositivos de segurança intrínseca com parâmetros de entidade não examinados especificamente em combinação como um sistema quando:

$U_o, V_{oc}, \text{ or } V_t \leq U_i \text{ or } V_{max}; I_o, I_{sc}, \text{ or } I_t \leq I_i \text{ or } I_{max}; C_a \text{ or } C_o \geq C_i + C_{cable}, L_a \text{ or } L_o \geq L_i + L_{cable}, P_o \leq P_i$.

Quando forem necessários dois canais separados de barreira, um dual-channel ou duas barreiras de canal único pode ser usado, onde em ambos os casos, ambos os canais foram certificados para uso em conjunto com os parâmetros entidade combinada que atendam as equações acima.
- Parâmetros da Entidade de sistema:

$V_{max} V_{oc} \text{ or } U_o, I_{max} I_{sc} \text{ or } I_o;$
 $C_i + C_{cable} \leq \text{Control Apparatus } C_a;$
 $L_i + L_{cable} \leq \text{Control Apparatus } L_a.$
- Quando os parâmetros eléctricos do cabo não são conhecidos, podem ser utilizados os seguintes valores:

Capacidade: 197pF/m (60 pF/ft)
 Indutância: 0.66µH/m (0.020µH/ft).
- Os equipamentos de controle que está ligado à Associated Equipment não deve usar ou gerar mais de 250 V.
- Equipamentos associados devem ser IECExor INMETRO (dependendo da localização) listados. Equipamentos associados podem ser instalados em uma perigosos (classificados) local Classe I, Divisão 2 ou Zona 2 se for aprovado.
- O equipamento não Galvanicamente isolado (Barreiras Zener aterradas) deve ser conectado a um eletrodo de aterramento adequado por IECEx or INMETRO: Requisitos de IEC 60079-14, 12.2.4.
- Intrínsecamente seguro Divisão 1 / Zona 0 AVISO: substituição de componentes pode prejudicar a adequação para uso em locais perigosos.
- Divisão 2 / Zona 2: AVISO: NÃO aberto quando uma atmosfera de gás explosiva.
- Nenhuma revisão deste desenho CONTROL é permitida sem autorização dos órgãos listados.

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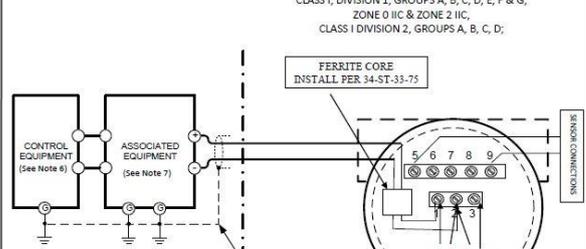
SMV800 HART/DE

Terminal	ENTITY PARAMETERS	Associated Apparatus
1,2 (Loop)	$U_i \text{ or } V_{max} \leq 30V$	$U_o, V_{oc} \text{ or } V_t \leq 30V$
	$I_i \text{ or } I_{max} \leq 225 \text{ mA}$	$I_o \text{ (sc or It) } \leq 225 \text{ mA}$
	$P_i \text{ or } P_{max} = 0.9W$	$P_o \leq 0.9 W$
	$C_i \leq 4 \text{ nF}$	$C_a \text{ or } C_o \geq C_{cable} + C_{control}$
5, 6, 7, 8 (SENSOR)	$L_i \leq 9 \mu H$	$L_a \text{ or } L_o \geq L_{cable} + L_{control}$
	$C_o \leq 39 \mu F$	----
	$L_o = 4.99 \text{ H}$	----

NON-HAZARDOUS LOCATION

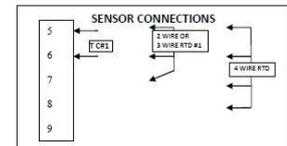
HAZARDOUS (CLASSIFIED) LOCATION

CLASS I, DIVISION 1, GROUPS A, B, C, D, E, F & G;
 ZONE 0 IIC & ZONE 2 IIC,
 CLASS I DIVISION 2, GROUPS A, B, C, D;



FOR DIV 2 / ZONE 2 INSTALLATIONS

CONTROL EQUIPMENT PARAMETERS
 $U_{max} = U_i = 42V, 4-20 \text{ mA}, P_o \leq 1 W$
 NOTE: ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT NOT REQUIRED



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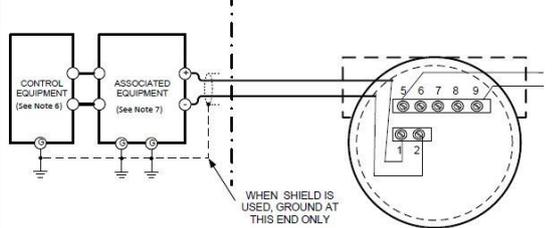
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SMV800 FOUNDATION FIELDBUS/ PROFIBUS

TERMINALS	NON RISCO		RISCO	
	ENTITY PARAMETERS	Associated Apparatus	ENTITY PARAMETERS	Associated Apparatus
1, 2 (F) CONNECTION	Ui or Vmax ≤ 30V	Uo, Voc or Vi ≤ 30V	Ui or Vmax ≤ 17.5	Uo, Voc or Vi ≤ 18V
	Ii or Imax ≤ 225 mA	Io (Isc or It) ≤ 225 mA	Ii or Imax ≤ 380 mA	Io (Isc or It) ≤ 380 mA
	Pi or Pmax = 1W	Po ≤ 1W	Pi or Pmax = 5.32W	Po ≤ 5.32W
	Cap 0 nF	Cap or Co ≥ Cable + Controller	Cap 0 nF	Cap or Co ≥ Cable + Controller
5, 6, 7, 8 (SENSOR)	Lin 0 μH	Lk or Lo ≥ Cable + Controller	Lin 0 μH	Lk or Lo ≥ Cable + Controller
	Co = 39 μF	---	Co = 39 μF	---
	Lo = 4.99 H	---	Lo = 4.99 H	---

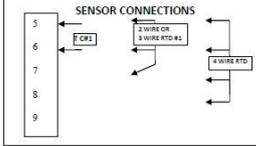
NON-HAZARDOUS LOCATION

HAZARDOUS (CLASSIFIED) LOCATION
CLASS I, CLASS II, DIVISION 1, GROUPS A, B, C, D, E, F & G;
ZONE 0 IIC & ZONE 2 IIC,
CLASS I DIVISION 2, GROUPS A, B, C, D;



DIV 2 / ZONE 2 INSTALLATIONS

CONTROL EQUIPMENT PARAMETERS
Umax=Ui= 32V, 25 mA, Po ≤ 1 W
NOTE : ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT NOT REQUIRED



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Sales and Service

For application assistance, current specifications, pricing, or name of the nearest Authorized Distributor, contact one of the offices below.

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Web: Knowledge Base search engine <http://bit.ly/2N5Vldj>

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Web: Knowledge Base search engine <http://bit.ly/2N5Vldj>

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While we provide application assistance personally, through our literature and the Honeywell web site, it is up to the customer to determine the suitability of the product in the application.

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 To learn more about SmartLine Transmitters, visit www.honeywellprocess.com
 Or contact your Honeywell Account Manager

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