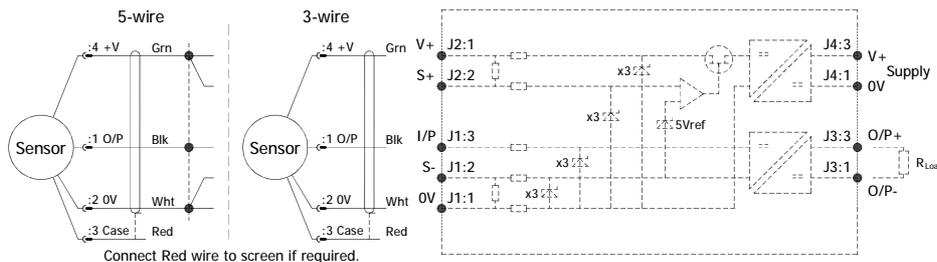


# Installation Information

## TIPS<sup>®</sup> X623 LARGE ANGLE SUBMERSIBLE TILT SENSOR INTRINSICALLY SAFE FOR HAZARDOUS GAS/VAPOUR ATMOSPHERES

ATEX /IECEx Qualified to Intrinsic Safety Standard Certificate numbers SIRA 13ATEX2371X IECEx SIR 13.0154X		Ex II 1G Ex ia IIC T4 Ga (Ta = -40°C to +80°C)	
Electronics Version	Output Description:	Supply Voltage: V <sub>s</sub> (tolerance)	Load resistance:
EX07	0.5 - 4.5V (ratiometric with supply) [Output code 'A']	+5V (4.5 - 5.5V)	5kΩ min

Connector Pin Layout:  
MC BH 4 M (face view)



**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:-

$U_i = 11.4V$        $I_i = 0.20A$        $P_i = 0.51W$   
 $C_i = 1.36\mu F^*$        $L_i = 860\mu H^*$       (with cable) \*Figures for 1km cable  
 $C_i = 1.16\mu F$        $L_i = 50\mu H$       (without cable)

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 μH

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

N.b. Cable free end must be appropriately terminated, including preventing water ingress into the cable.  
 See page 2 for connector handling instructions.  
 The sensor is sealed to IP68 350 Bar.

**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.

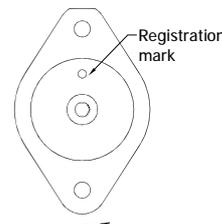
**Use:** The sensor is designed to measure rotational displacement and provide an analogue output signal.

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

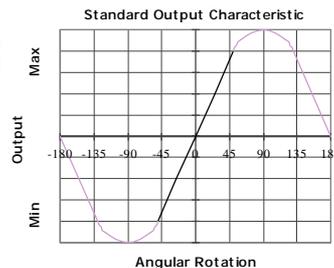
**Maintenance:** No maintenance is required. Any cleaning must be done with a damp cloth.

**Mechanical Mounting:** Flange mounted, flange holes are 5.5mm diameter on a 54mm pitch. As shipped, the sensor calibrated mid-point will be obtained with the flange in the vertical plane, as shown. Mechanical adjustment of the mid point can be achieved by loosening two M4 grub screws in the edge of the flange and rotating the sensor body. **Note:** the sensor should be mounted on a vertical face.

**Output Characteristic:** The sensor has full rotational freedom and two sectors, 180° apart, over which linear response can be achieved. At the mid point of the calibrated range the output signal will be half full scale deflection, and the mounting flanges will be vertical. In the calibrated range the output increases as the sensor is rotated in an anti-clockwise direction viewed from the flange face - see drawing above. The calibrated output is factory set to be between 15 and 160°.



Direction of increasing output in calibrated sector



**Incorrect Connection Protection levels:-** 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.

# Installation Information

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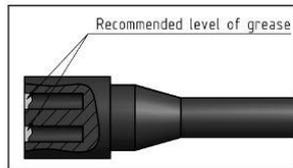
### Handling

- Always apply grease before mating
- Disconnect by pulling straight, not at an angle
- Do not pull on the cable and avoid sharp bends at cable entry
- When using a bulkhead connector, ensure that there are no angular loads
- Do not over-tighten the bulkhead nuts
- SubConn<sup>®</sup> connectors should not be exposed to extended periods of heat or direct sunlight. If a connector becomes very dry, it should be soaked in fresh water before use

### Cleaning

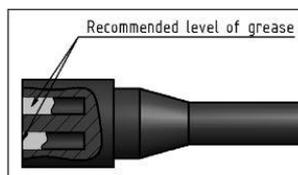
- General cleaning and removal of any accumulated sand or mud on a connector should be performed using spray based contact cleaner (isopropyl alcohol)
- New grease must be applied again prior to mating

### Greasing and mating above water (dry mate)



- Connectors must be greased with Molykote 44 Medium before every mating
- A layer of grease corresponding to minimum 1/10 of socket depth should be applied to the female connector
- The inner edge of all sockets should be completely covered, and a thin transparent layer of grease left visible on the face of the connector
- After greasing, fully mate the male and female connector in order to secure optimal distribution of grease on pins and in sockets
- To confirm that grease has been sufficiently applied, de-mate and check for grease on every male pin. Then re-mate the connector

### Greasing and mating under water (wet mate)



- Connectors must be greased with Molykote 44 Medium before every mating
- A layer of grease corresponding to approximately 1/3 of socket depth should be applied to the female connector
- All sockets should be completely sealed, and transparent layer of grease left visible on the face of the connector
- After greasing, fully mate the male and female connector and remove any excess grease from the connector joint