

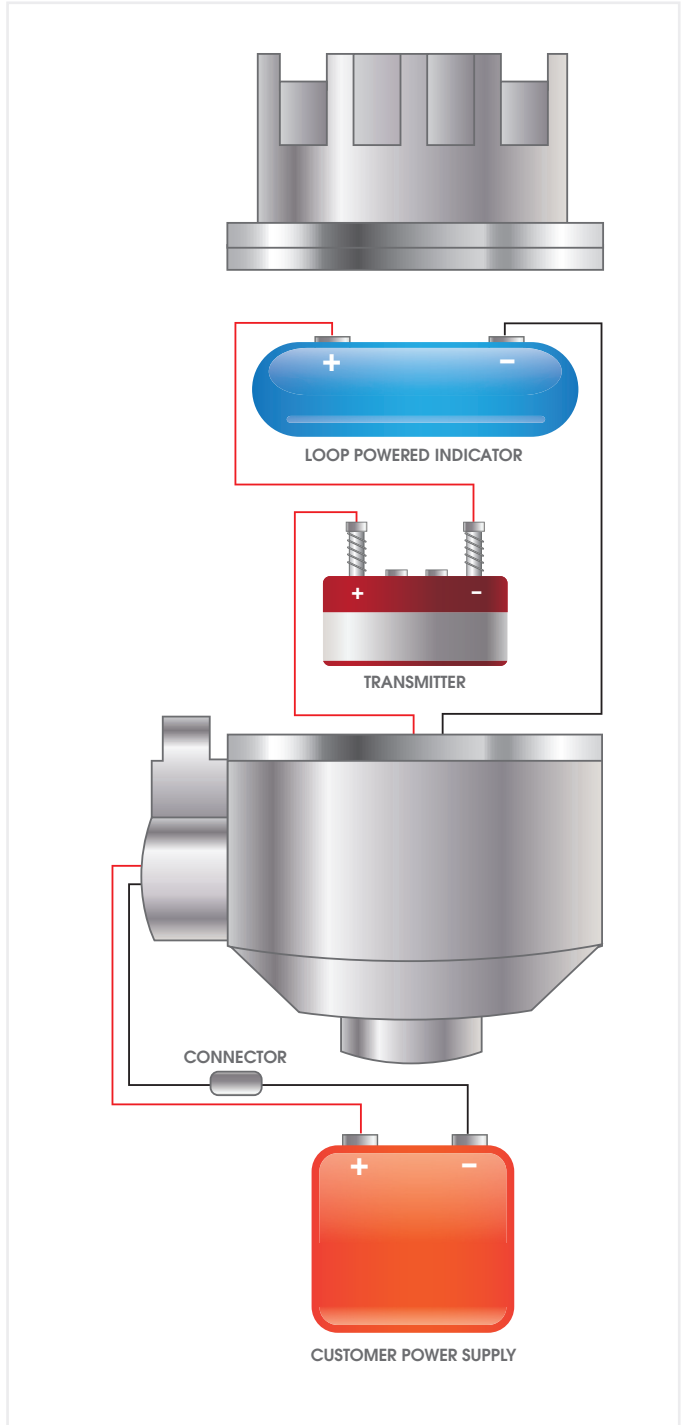
# Type 50 Series

## IECEX EXD Head Instructions



### Wiring Instructions for Loop Powered Indicator

- 1 After removing the screwed cover of the instrument connection head locate the black wire (negative) with connector attached:
- 2 Connect the loose black wire (negative) via the connector to the negative power supply.
- 3 Connect the positive power supply to the positive terminal 1 (one) of the transmitter.
- 4 After connecting the 2 wires (steps 2 & 3), replace the screwed housing cover and tighten the locking screw.



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The apparatus must be installed and maintained by competent technicians familiar with the relevant requirements for installation of equipment in potentially explosive atmospheres e.g. EN60079-14, plus any local codes of practice.

### Mechanical

Exd IIC T3-T6 (Tamb +55°C to +170°C)

IECEX SIR 09.0104

Label will be marked with only one T Class and corresponding Tamb rating.

### Material of Construction

Cast aluminium alloy (LM6M or equivalent) or 316 stainless steel.

Cap window, if fitted, is toughened soda lime glass to BS 3463.

The O ring seal is manufactured of nitrile rubber BS 0795-30N70.

Only ATEX Exd approved cable glands for the appropriate size of cable shall be used.

If the cable gland entry is not used then an ATEX Exd approved blanking plug shall be used.

The cap must be fitted at all times and firmly screwed down onto the sealing ring.

The locking screw must be screwed into place to prevent the lid being removed.

### Electrical

Internal and external M5 earth lugs as specified for use in hazardous areas are provided.

Electrical components or assemblies capable of dissipating greater than 14W must not be assembled in this enclosure.

If electrical devices are fitted then reference to the appropriate literature supplied with the device must be made IECEX SIR 09.0104.

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### Safety

The Type 50 IECEX Exd head has been designed in such a way as to avoid physical harm or injury, which might be caused by direct or indirect contact.

The electrical equipment encased in the housing will not increase the surface temperature by more than 30°C.

Electrical devices enclosed in these housings must have built in overload protection.

The cap must not be removed when the equipment is energised or in an explosive atmosphere.