WARNING! READ WARNING! READ
BEFORE INSTALLATION

1. GENERAL:
A failure resulting in injury or damage may be caused by excessive overpressure, excessive vibration or pressure pulsation, excessive instrument temperature, corrosion of the pressure containing parts, or other misuse. Consult Ashcroft Inc., Stratford, Connecticut, USA before installing if there are any questions or concerns.

2. OVERPRESSURE:
Pressure spikes in excess of the rated overpressure capability of the transducer may cause irreversible electrical and/or mechanical damage to the pressure measuring and containing elements.

Fluid hammer and surges can destroy any pressure transducer and must always be avoided. A pressure snubber should be installed to eliminate the damaging hammer effects. Fluid hammer occurs when a liquid flow is suddenly stopped, as with quick closing solenoid valves. Surges occur when flow is suddenly begun, as when a pump is turned on at full power or a valve is quickly opened.

Liquid surges are particularly damaging to pressure transducers if the pipe is originally empty. To avoid damaging surges, fluid lines should remain full (if possible), pumps should be brought up to power slowly, and valves opened slowly. To avoid damage from both fluid hammer and surges, a surge chamber should be installed.

Symptoms of fluid hammer and surge's damaging effects:
• Pressure transducer exhibits an output at zero pressure (large zero offset).
• Pressure transducer output remains constant regardless of pressure.
• In severe cases, there will be no output.

FREEZING:
Prohibit freezing of media in pressure port. Unit should be drained (mount in vertical position with electrical termination upward) to prevent possible overpressure damage from frozen media.

3. STATIC ELECTRICAL CHARGES:
Any electrical device may be susceptible to damage when exposed to static electrical charges. To avoid damage to the transducer observe the following:
• Operator/installer should follow the proper ESD (electrostatic discharge) protection procedures before handling the pressure transducer.
• Ground the body of the transducer BEFORE making any electrical connections.
• When disconnecting, remove the ground LAST!

Note: The shield and drain wire in the cable (if supplied) is not connected to the transducer body, and is not a suitable ground.

4. WARNING/AVERTISSEMENT
• DO NOT OPEN UNIT WHEN ENERGIZED
NE PAS OUVRIR L’APPAREIL LORSQU’IL EST SOUS TENSION
• SUBSTITUTION OF COMPONENTS MAY IMPAIR INTRINSIC SAFETY
LA SUBSTITUTION DE COMPOSANTS PEUT COMPROMETTRE LA SÉCURITÉ INTRINSEQUE’’
• EXPLOSION HAZARD – DO NOT DISCONNECT WHILE CIRCUIT IS LIVE UNLESS AREA IS KNOWN TO BE NON-HAZARDOUS
RISQUE D’EXPLOSION. NE PAS DEBRANCHER TANT QUE LE CIRCUIT EST SOUS TENSION, À MOINS QU’IL NE S’AGISSE D’UN EMPLACEMENT NON DANGEREUX
• EXPLOSION HAZARD – SUBSTITUTION OF COMPONENTS MAY IMPAIR SUITABILITY FOR CLASS I, DIVISION 2
RISQUE D’EXPLOSION – LA SUBSTITUTION DE COMPOSANTS PEUT RENDRE CE MATÉRIEL INACCEPTABLE POUR LES EMPLACEMENTS DE CLASSE I, DIVISION 2

Ashcroft® A2X Pressure Transmitter, Typical Dimensions and Construction*

*Dimensions and construction details may vary based on product specified.
Mounting
The A2X transmitter requires no special mounting hardware, and can be mounted in any plane with negligible position error. Although the unit can withstand normal vibration without damage or significant output effects, it is always good practice to mount the transducer where there is minimum vibration.

For units with NPT type pressure fittings apply Teflon® tape or an equivalent sealant to the threads before installing.

When tightening, apply a wrench to the hex wrench flats located just above the pressure fitting. DO NOT tighten by using a pipe wrench on the housing.

Power Supply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output Signal</th>
<th>Power Supply Voltage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-5Vdc</td>
<td>10V 30V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5Vdc</td>
<td>10V 30V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-6Vdc</td>
<td>10V 30V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-10V</td>
<td>14V 30V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-20mA*</td>
<td>12V 30V*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For transmitters with 4-20mA output signal, the minimum voltage at the terminals is 12Vdc. However, the minimum supply voltage should be calculated using the following graph and formula.

Noise
For minimum noise susceptibility, avoid running the transducer’s leads in a conduit that contains high current AC power cables. Where possible avoid running the cable near inductive equipment.

Sintered Metal Filter
All units less than 500 psi include a small metal sintered filter at the top of the unit. This is necessary to equalize the internal pressure with atmospheric pressure but can be a point of moisture ingress.

A2X Wiring Diagrams

A2X transducer has internal transient protection: for safety, limit line-to-ground voltage to 36 Vdc max.

HAZARDOUS AREA CERTIFICATIONS

Explosion Proof* – cUL: Specify A2X
- Class I, Div. 1 & 2, Groups A, B, C and D
- Class II, Div. 1 & 2, Groups E, F and G

Flame Proof* – ATEX: Specify A2X
- Compliance with standards
- European ATEX Directive 2014/34/EU
- EN 80079-0:2018
- Ex d IIC T4 Gb
- 1.062
- -40°C ≤ Tamb. ≤ 125°C
- DEMKO 04 ATEX 0237942

Intrinsically Safe (applies to 4-20mA) FM/CSA:
- Intrinsic Safety: Class I, II and III Div.1 and 2, Groups A, B, C, D, F and G per entity requirements see Ashcroft drawing #825A022
- Non-Incendive: Class I, II and III Div.1 and 2, Groups A, B, C, D, F and G, no barriers needed

* Model A2X enclosure is intended for installation using metallic conduit and requires installer to comply with appropriate codes to complete proper installation to meet the assigned hazardous area designation.